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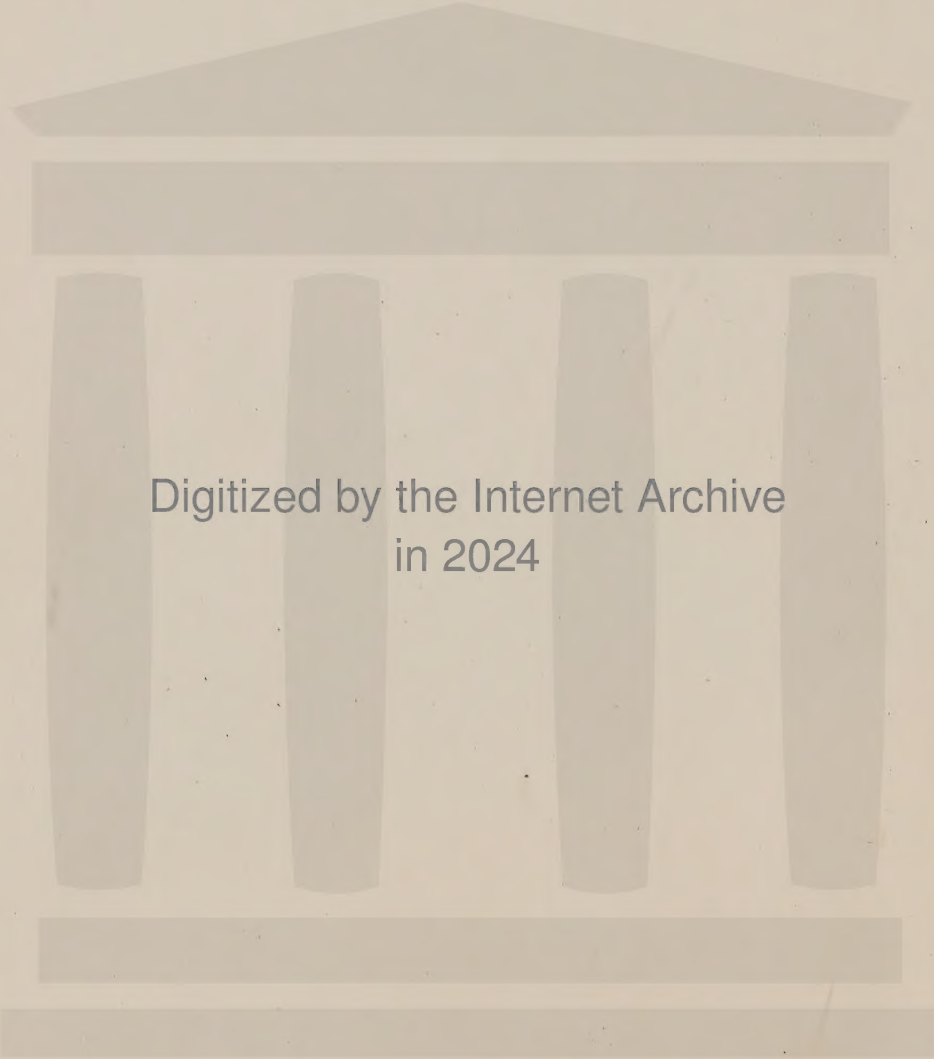


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History of Crawford County,
Ohio 1912



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HISTORY
OF
Crawford County, Ohio
AND
Representative Citizens

BY
JOHN E. HOPLEY

“Study History for it is Philosophy Teaching by Example”

PUBLISHED BY
RICHMOND-ARNOLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
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EDITOR'S PREFACE

The torch shall be extinguish'd which hath lit
My midnight lamp, and what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!

—BYRON.

The writing of this history has been the work of over a year of constant research and work, and the idea of the editor has been to show by contrast the difference between the past and the present. The latter all know, and its blessings all enjoy. But the former, with its trials, its hardships, and its struggles bravely met, manfully born, and successfully overcome should make the thoughtful reader more content with the conditions of today.

In finishing the work, it is but an act of justice on the part of the writer to express his thanks to Hon. Carl C. Anderson, the member of Congress from this district for the valuable information he secured from the old records at Washington; to Judge Daniel Babst of Crestline and Hon. R. W. Johnson of Galion, for much valuable information; to James D. Ferree for his valuable collection of historical data; to the county officials of Crawford for their uniform courtesy and assistance in the search of all records; to the officials of Delaware, Huron, Marion and Richland for similar favors. In the preparation of the work, first credit is due to the History of Crawford County published in 1880, by Baskin and Beatty, and written by many people, but the histories of Bucyrus by Thomas P. Hopley and of Galion by Dr. J. C. McIlvaine were most valuable. The old files of the Crawford County Forum, with its pioneer letters of James Nail, James Dunlap and others and of the Bucyrus Journal with the letters of John Moderwell, Robert Cowden and others furnished the substantial early history of the county, the Moderwell letters being the most complete of the early records in existence.

The following are the more important works from which the various facts were gleaned:

Histories of the United States by Lossing and Ellis.

LaSalle's Discoveries, by Parkman.

Bouquet's Expedition, by Parkman.

Red-Men's Roads, by Hurlbert.

Col. Smith's Captivity, 1755-59.

Crawford's Campaign, by Butterfield.

Narratives of Knight and Slover of the Crawford Expedition, published in 1782.

Ohio in 1778, by James.

Histories of Ohio by Atwater, Taylor, King, all published seventy to eighty years ago, and the modern ones of Abbott, and Van Tassell's Book of Ohio.

Howe's History of Ohio.

The Marion, Richland and Wyandot Histories of thirty years ago, all of which are excellent works, similar to the Crawford County History of the same date; the modern history of Marion county by Jacoby and of Richland county by Baughman.

The history of Wayne county by Douglass, Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley, and Brice's History of Ft. Wayne, written thirty years ago.

Files of the Columbus Gazette from 1820 to 1825, copies of the publications of the Ohio Archaeological Society and of the Ohio Magazine.

Reid's Ohio in the War, Siebert's Underground Roads, the Lives of James Kilbourne of Worthington and Judge J. T. Anderson of Marion.

W. A. Taylor's Annals of Progress; the early Gazetteers of Ohio.

While mistakes may have been made in this History of Crawford County, let each one be overbalanced more than a hundred times by the facts which are correct.

JOHN E. HOPLEY.

Bucyrus, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1912.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE

The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this subject.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book one of its most attractive features. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Crawford County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identical with that of the men and women

to whom it is attributable. Sketches unrevised by subscribers are marked by a small asterisk (*) placed after the name of the subscriber.

The publishers have avoided slighting any part of the work, and to the best of their ability have supplemented the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, in order to give the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference and a tasteful ornament to the library.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of many representative citizens, which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible.

To all who have kindly interested themselves in the preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered any other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgements.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill., October, 1912.

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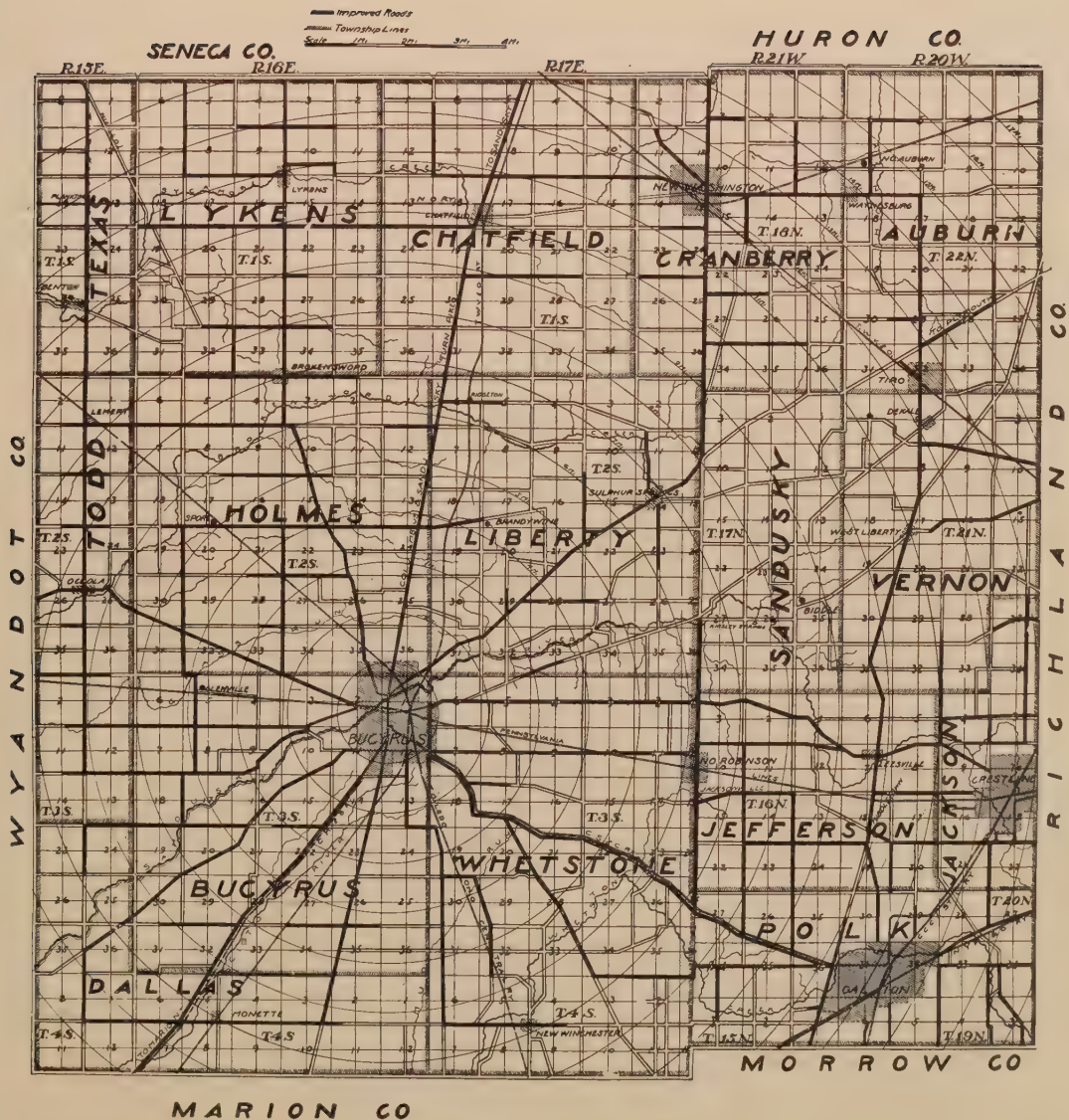
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Uhl, L. G. F.....	1147	Wert, Charles M.....	895
Uhl, Michael.....	1044	Wert, Charles S.....	874
Uhl, Jacob.....	995	Whalen, J. P.....	694
Ulmer, Charles.....	795	White, Charles W.....	234
Ulmer, David G.....	610	White, David H.....	651
Ulmer, Harry J.....	942	White, Leo.....	694
Ulmer, Israel.....	670	White, Resolved.....	70, 180
Ulmer, Jacob F.....	976	White, Willard T.....	858
Ulmer, William.....	573	Whiteamire, Edward A.....	1222
Umberfield, Auer.....	275	Whiteamire, Jacob.....	775
Unger, Charles F.....	803	Whitmeyer, C. L.....	760
Utz, John L.....	984	Wickham, Anson.....	816
Utz, Mrs. Mary.....	984	Wickham, August.....	293
Van Voorhis, Eugene.....	631	Willford, Lorenzo D.....	1229
Van Voorhis, Harry V.....	631	Williams, Isaac.....	277
Vollmer, Charles.....	825	Williamson, Clemence J., V. S.....	872
Vollrath, Edward.....	1213	Williamson, Col. David.....	46, 47, 53
Vore, Absolom M.....	743	Winans, William J.....	920
Vorndran Bros.....	820	Winch, Daniel P.....	949
Vorndran, Herman J.....	820	Winemiller, M. A.....	702
Vorndran, Joseph A.....	820	Wingert, William.....	246, 249
Wachs, Prof. Simeon R.....	1009	Wingert, William M.....	801
Waechter, Rev. Joseph R.....	1092	Winstead, James.....	333
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Walther, Frank A.....	1159	Wright, J. Walter.....	575
Walton, George.....	234	Worden, Joseph.....	128
Warner, Joseph F.....	640	Wolf, Martin.....	277
Waller, Milton.....	293	Worden, James.....	106
Walter, Daniel.....	321	Worden, "Uncle Jimmie".....	128
Washington, George.....	42	Yaussy, Godfrey.....	794
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Waters, W. A.....	905	Yingling, Jonas.....	292
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John E. Hopley.

HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

Formation of the Earth, Including Crawford County, Together with the Discovery of the Oldest Known Inhabitant—Age of the Earth According to Sir William Thompson's Calculations—Prof. Tai's Views—Thickness of the Earth's Crust—Different Theories—Age of Crawford Geologically Considered—The Order of Creation—Geological Strata and Sub-Strata—The Glacial Period and Theories Concerning It—Ancient Animal Life—Plant Life—Pre-Glacial Man—Mastodonic Remains Found at Bucyrus—Our Early "Settlers"—The Mound Builders and Indians.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form and void.—Genesis, I—1-2.

In studying the geological history of Ohio, it is a pleasure to know that Crawford county is very old. Although the county was settled less than a hundred years ago, it ranks equally in age with the older portions of the earth. It is difficult to decide as to what that age is, as eminent geologists differ by many millions of years. Dr. Croll places the age "at not less, but possibly much more, than sixty million years." The stratified rocks of the earth's crust give abundant proof that the whole fauna and flora of the earth's surface have passed through numerous cycles of revolution—species, genera, families, appearing and disappearing many times in succession. On any supposition it must be admitted that these vicissitudes in the organic world can only have been effected with the lapse of vast periods of time. The argument from geological evidence is strongly in favor of an interval of probably not much less than one hundred million years since the earliest form of life appeared upon the earth, and the oldest stratified rocks began to be laid down.

Sir William Thompson figures the age of

the earth on three different lines. First the internal heat and rate of cooling of the earth: He holds that estimating from the known rate of increase of temperature downward and beneath the earth's surface, and the rate of loss of heat from the earth we have a limit to the antiquity of the planet. He shows from the data available, that the superficial consolidation of the globe could not have occurred less than twenty million years ago, or the underground heat would have been greater than it is. Neither could it have occurred more than four hundred million years ago or the underground temperature would have shown no sensible increase downward. The distinguished scientist admits that a difference of 380,000,000 years as to the age is considerable latitude, but says that a wide limit is necessary. He inclines to the theory that the lower, rather than the higher, figure is nearer correct and places his estimate as to the age of the earth, judging from heat, at one hundred million years. Second, the tidal retardation of the earth's rotation: He argues that owing to the friction of the tidal wave, the rotation of the earth is retarded, and is therefore much slower now than it must have been at one time. He contends that had the globe

become solid some ten thousand million years ago, or indeed any antiquity beyond a hundred million years, the centrifugal force due to the more rapid motion must have given the planet a much greater polar flattening than it actually possesses. Third, the origin and age of the sun's heat: He proceeds upon calculations as to the amount of heat which would be available by the falling together of masses from space, which gave rise by their impact to our sun.

The vagueness of the data on which this argument rests may be inferred from the fact that in discussing this Prof. Tait places the limit of time during which the sun has been illuminating the earth, as, "on the very highest computation, not more than about fifteen or twenty million of years," while, later on in the same volume, he admits that "by calculations in which there is no possibility of large error, this hypothesis (the origin of the sun's heat by the falling together of masses of matter) is thoroughly competent to explain one hundred million years of solar radiation at the present rate, perhaps more." It is safe to say, therefore, the age of the earth, of which Crawford county is an important part, can be placed at a hundred million years. To those inclined to criticise wise scientists as to their wide divergence as to the age of the earth, their attention is called to the fact that an equally wide divergence frequently exists in the result of an election, based on the fact as to whether the figures are given out before or after the votes are cast and counted.

Another important point on which scientists differ is the thickness of the earth's crust. Naturally all are interested in the solidity and substantiality of this county. Early writers were of the opinion the center of the earth was a seething mass of fire, demonstrated by the volcanoes belching forth their molten lava; and the thickness of the crust was ten to twenty miles, shown by the fact of earthquakes bursting this crust where it was thinnest. Three theories also are advanced as to the interior of the earth. First, that the planet consists of a solid crust and a molten interior. They hold that the ascertained rise of temperature as you go into the earth from the surface (about one degree for every sixty feet) is such that at a very moderate depth

the ordinary melting point of the most refractory substances would be reached. At twenty miles the temperature, if it increases progressively, as it does in the depths accessible to observation, must be about 1,760 degrees Fahrenheit, and at fifty miles, about 4,600 degrees, about 1,500 degrees hotter than the fusing point of platinum. This school holds that all over the world volcanoes exist from which steam, fire, and molten lava burst forth. Many as these active volcanoes are today, they form but a small proportion of the volcanoes which have been in existence since early geological times. It is held, therefore, that these numerous funnels of communication with the interior could not have existed and poured forth such a vast amount of molten rock, unless they had some inexhaustible base of supplies. Also, the product of these eruptions from Europe, Asia, Africa, America and the islands, from widely separate regions, when compared and analyzed, are found to exhibit a remarkable uniformity of character, which can only be accounted for from the fact that they come from one common source. The abundant earthquake shocks, which affect large areas of the globe, are maintained to be inexplicable except on the supposition of a thin and somewhat flexible crust.

The second school holds that with the exception of local hollow spaces the earth is solid and rigid to the center. In 1839 Prof. Hopkins, of Cambridge University, advanced the theory of a much thicker crust, and perhaps a solid interior. He held that the revolution of the earth on its axis, and its revolution around the sun, could not possibly be as they are if the planet consisted of a central ocean of molten rock surrounded with a crust of twenty or thirty miles in thickness; that the least possible thickness of crust, consistent with the existing movements of the earth, was from eight hundred to one thousand miles, and that the whole might even be solid to the center, with the exception of comparatively small spaces filled with molten rock. Sir William Thompson took the same view, saying that the assumption of a very thin crust requires that the crust shall have such a perfect rigidity as is possessed by no known substance. The tide-producing force of the

moon and sun exerts such a strain upon the substance of the globe that it seems in the highest degree improbable that the planet could maintain its shape as it does, unless the supposed crust were at least 2,000 to 2,500 miles in thickness.

The third school holds that while the great mass of the earth is solid, there exists between the crust and a solid interior a mass of molten rock. This suggestion was advanced by Rev. O. Fisher as a harmonious solution between the two schools, but, geologically considered, there was no foundation for any such solution of the problem.

It has now been shown as reliably as possible that the structural area of Crawford county is practically a hundred million years old, and whether the crust of the earth at this point is 2,500 miles thick, or less, it has certainly sufficient thickness to sustain the weight of any increase of population which the most optimistic figurer might desire.

Next comes the formation, the building up, of the earth. There are two accounts of the formation of the earth, and both fairly agree. The shorter is given first:

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, and the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. And God saw the light that it was good; and God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light Day and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day."

Second Day—God created the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament.

Third Day—God gathered the waters under the heaven unto one place and created the dry land, and caused the land to bring forth grass and herbs and trees.

Fourth Day—God created the sun and the moon and the stars, and arranged the days and the seasons and the years.

Fifth Day—God created from the waters the creatures that inhabit the waters and that fly above the earth.

Sixth Day—God created the animals that

occupy the land, and then he made man after his own image and gave him dominion over every living creature, the fishes of the sea and the fowls of the air, and the animals of the earth. And He said, "I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to everything that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life. I have given every green herb for meat."

The other account is the geological, showing the earth is built up of several distinct strata, deposited in the different ages, and by the fossil remains found in the different strata scientists are able to trace the eras in which the earth became habitable to different animals. The Ohio Geologist, Prof. Edward Orton, commences the strata underlying Ohio with the Silurian. The fossil remains show there were two such distinct deposits of this era that geologists call it the Lower and Upper Silurian, the Lower Silurian being the first deposit. On top of the Upper Silurian came the Devonian, and on this the Carboniferous. Above came the Glacial deposit, a rearrangement of the exterior of the earth, the other strata having been built up from the interior.

Scientists and archaeologists differ as to what caused the great glacial period which swept down from the frozen north some eternities ago. There are several schools. One accounts for it by the precision of the equinoxes, holding it was due to the laws of gravitation and celestial mechanics, and that the earth's ecliptic or ecliptical revolutions around the sun have been constantly changing, so that what was once the equatorial climate was in the Arctic region and vice versa, thus accounting for the fact of remains of tropical animals and plants being found in the Arctic regions.

The Annular School holds that when the earth was forming it was surrounded by a series of annular belts, the results of igneous fires raging during the ages of the earth's formation, solidifying, as the centuries passed, into the rock which eventually formed the solid surface of the globe. From the intense

interior fires gases forced their way, and followed the earth's movements, and although thousands of miles away, still within the earth's attraction. This vapor separated into strata, the heaviest nearest the earth, but they all revolved around the earth similar to the present rings of Saturn. The question was whether these great belts would break away into space, or whether the attraction of gravitation would attach them to the earth. After any number of millions of years the attraction of gravitation slowly but surely conquered, and the gases, solidified by ages, became a part of the earth, changing its form, and each succeeding attachment marking a geological epoch, accounting for the changes in vegetable and animal life, and the appearance of new types in both the vegetable and animal kingdoms. In the great fight which raged between the elements endeavoring to escape, and the earth endeavoring to hold them, it can be readily seen that as the earth obtained the mastery, and finally, by the attraction of gravitation, brought them nearer and nearer, increasing in speed as the earth's power of attraction became stronger, they would be attached with great force, producing powerful shocks and violent convulsions of the entire earth. For some reason the attraction was strongest at the poles, lessening in force as it reached the equator, and it was one of these violent convulsions, which caused the glacial epoch, driving, pouring, hurling, all the frozen north down toward the equator. Geology shows, so far as Ohio is concerned, this great belt of ice and snow, rocks and boulders, earth and debris was forced southward until it covered all the great lakes, and practically all north of the Ohio river. The geological formation shows it covered Ohio from a point north of where the Ohio river enters Pennsylvania, extending thence southwesterly to the Ohio river a few miles above Cincinnati, Crawford county being covered by this glacial deposit.

Under whatever circumstances the earth was formed the first deposit on the surface was the Silurian, and some ages later another deposit or solidification, called the Upper Silurian, to distinguish it from the first or Lower Silurian. In the Silurian deposits are found cellular marine plants and the lower order of

fish, while in the Devonian there are a few specimens of cryptogrammic ferns of vascular plants and trilobites with abundant fish. Humboldt states in his *Cosmos* that: "The oldest transition strata contain merely cellular marine plants, and it is only in the Devonian system that a few cryptogrammic forms of vascular plants have been observed. Nothing appears to corroborate the theoretical views that have started regarding the simplicity of primitive forms of organized life, or that vegetable preceded animal life, and that the former was necessarily dependent upon the latter."

The carboniferous deposits were next, and in the lower strata saurians are found, together with fish in abundance and occasional specimens of land plants. The upper carboniferous strata contain plants in abundance, some sixty feet high, and these, in the coal deposits, show that the earth was thick and dense with plants and trees. Here the saurians show diminution in size, and monster land animals make their appearance, these animals showing through the different strata of the carboniferous deposits that while all lower strata were water animals, as the world was building these water animals became half land and half water, and it is only in the upper carboniferous strata that the land monsters of the past were found; and after animals came the birds. In all these strata, commencing with fish, followed by reptiles, animals and birds, no trace of man is found.

In the Lower Silurian, Ohio is underlaid with the Trenton, Utica, and Hudson river limestones in ascending order. In the Upper Silurian come the Medina, Clinton, Niagara and Heidelberg layers. It is in these Silurian strata oil and gas are discovered, geologists advancing the theory that oil is formed from chemical action on the fish that abounded in that age. In the Devonian are the Devonian limestones and the Hamilton and Ohio shales. Then come the carboniferous, the lowest bed being called the Waverly, and this divided into the Bedford Shale, Hamilton Shale and Ohio Shale, the latter again divided into the Huron, Erie and Cleveland Shale. On top of these is sub-carboniferous limestone, covered with a layer of conglomerate series. From this to the glacial drift are the coal

series the strata in which coal is found. The strata underlying Ohio is taken from the celebrated Ohio geologist, Prof. Edward Orton. The carboniferous strata was formed millions of years ago (more or less) by the deposits of vast forests, which some chemical action turned into coal. It is probable that during the carboniferous period the atmosphere must have been warmer and with more aqueous vapor and carbonic acid in its composition than at the present day to admit of so luxuriant a flora as that from which the coal seams were formed. The vast beds of coal found all over the world, in geological formations of many different ages, represent so much carbonic acid once present in the air.

In different sections of the state the various strata occur at varying depths, due to the different upheavals of the earth in the ages long past; the strata also vary in thickness in different localities.

The sub-strata of Crawford county, or any other section of the earth, shows that this globe was millions of years in forming. It was originally decidedly liquid in character, the fires of the interior contending with the waters of the surface for the mastery, the interior throwing out vast masses to be attacked and disintegrated by the waters which covered the earth. Through long ages the battle between the two elements—fire and water—continued, and the interior won, and a foundation for the earth was laid; true it was soft, spongy and marshy, but still a foundation. The geological strata show, at this time, no specimens except those of the lowest order of water animals, practically only threads with life. In what is known as the Silurian deposits, as the ages advanced these water animals became firmer, and instead of being merely threads of life, they had some body and the trilobite appears. Of the deposits of these earlier forms of marine animal life, Dr. Buckland draws the conclusion that "the eyes of the trilobites carries to living man the certain knowledge, that millions of years before his race existed, the air he breathes, and the light by which he sees, were the same as at this hour and that the sea must have been, in general, as pure as it is now."

Each additional layer of the Silurian showed more solidity in the construction of

the water animals, until finally the monsters of the deep held full sway of the globe. Some of these sea animals showed there was land, their construction being decidedly reptilian, but the land was low, marshy and boggy, as the remnant of no strictly land animal was found. The world was in the possession of the water animals, reptiles, and the indications are it was in their possession many thousand times longer than it has been in the possession of man. Dr. Buckland, the English naturalist, says: "When we see that so large and so important a range has been assigned to reptiles among the former population of our planet, we cannot but regard with feelings of new and unusual interest, the comparatively diminutive existing orders of that most ancient family of quadrupeds with the very name of which we usually associate a sentiment of disgust. We shall view them with less contempt, when we learn, from the records of geological history, that there was a time when reptiles not only constituted the chief tenants and most powerful possessors of the earth, but extended their dominion also over the waters of the sea; and that the annals of their history may be traced back through thousands of years, antecedent to that latest point of progressive stages of animal creation, when the first parents of the human race were called into existence."

It was from the remains of these innumerable fishes and reptiles that through some chemical action the oil fields came and through them the gas fields.

Later deposits of the earth showed stronger and higher land plants; and commencing with the lowest order of land animals, these animals showed increasing solidity of structure, evidencing the fact that the earth was becoming habitable. All this took ages, the interior constantly throwing out great masses until it finally established a foundation, which the almost universal sea failed to sweep away; on this it builded. The geological structure further shows the air was not yet habitable, the atmosphere too light, as no remnants of bird life are discovered, everything lived either in the water or on the earth. And it is only on the last deposits of the Carboniferous strata that birds appear. Traces of fish, reptiles, plants, animals and birds are

shown in the geological deposits in the order named, but no trace of man.

The nearest approach to the human form is in the topmost drift of all, just before the glacial period when fossils of the quadrumanna (four handed or monkey tribe) were found; one, three feet high, contained four incisor teeth, two canine, four false grinders, and six true grinders in a continuous series. So we have the progression. "The earliest animals and plants are of the simplest kind. Gradually as we advance through the higher strata, or, in other words, as we proceed through the record of progressive creation, we find animals, and plants of higher and higher structure till at last we come to the superficial strata, where there are remains of kinds, approximating to the highest of all animated tribes, namely, man himself. But before the above discoveries there remained one unmistakable gap in the series. The quadrumanna, or monkey, who forms an order above common mammalia, but below the bimana, or human tribes, were wanting. Now, this deficiency is supplied; and it is shown that every one of the present forms of animated existence, *excepting the human*, existed at the time when the superficial strata was formed. The only zoological event of an important nature subsequent to that period is the creation of man; for we may consider of a lesser importance the extinction of many of the specific varieties which flourished in the geological ages, and the creation of new."*

The earth was now created, inhabited by everything except man, and then came the glaciers from the north, rearranging and shifting the entire universe.

The Glacial drift, the geologists divide into six parts, the lowest being the Glacial drift, above this the Erie clays, the Forest bed, the Iceberg, drift and the Terraces or Beeches which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.†

The geologists say the Glacial period was one of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds

until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio river. Next, by a depression of land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited. This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver, and other large, now extinct, animals. Again comes the submergence of this land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and boulders; the gradual draining off of the waters, leaving the land as we now find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human habitation.

How many years all this took is purely conjectural.

In not one of any strata prior to the glacial deposits have the fossil remains of man been found. Fishes, reptiles, animals and plants, are shown to have existed, prior to the glacial period. Prof. Frederick Wright mentions a stone instrument found by Dr. C. L. Metz near Cincinnati which scientists are confident was made by man. And Prof. Wright observes from all the circumstances connected with the discovery that it shows "that in Ohio, man was an inhabitant before the close of the glacial period. We can henceforth speak with confidence of pre-glacial man in Ohio. It is facts like these which give archaeological significance to the present fruitful inquiries concerning the date of the glacial epoch in North America.‡ When the age of the Mound Builders of Ohio is reckoned by centuries, that of the pre-glacial man who chipped these palaeolithic instruments must be reckoned by thousand of years." Again he says: "It is not so startling a statement as it once was, to speak of man as belonging to the glacial period. And with the recent discoveries of

*Humboldt.

†Orton.

‡Prof. Wright estimates the glacial period as only 8,000 or 10,000 years ago.

Dr. Metz we may begin to speak of our own state as one of the earliest portions of the globe to become inhabited. Ages before the Mound Builders erected their complicated and stately structures in the valleys of the Licking, the Scioto, the Miami and the Ohio, man, in a more primitive state, had hunted and fished with rude instruments in some portions at least of the southern part of the State. To have lived at such a time, and to have successfully overcome the hardships of that climate and the fierceness of the animal life, must have called for an amount of physical energy and practical skill which few of this generation possess. Let us therefore not speak of such people as inferior. They must therefore have had all the native powers of humanity fully developed, and are worthy ancestors of succeeding races."

From the geological structure of Crawford county we find the first known inhabitant of the county, and it is a pleasure to know he or it was one of the prominent occupiers of the earth. On August 13, 1838, in digging a mill-race, Abraham Hahn came upon the bones of a mastodon in a swamp just east of the Toledo & Ohio Central shops at Bucyrus.* It was found at a depth of only six feet. This animal was a forest monster, which existed in the carboniferous era. The mastodon also existed after the glacial period. This section of Ohio has a formation of several hundred feet of glacial drift, overlying the carboniferous, so the mastodon may have roamed this county after the glacial drift, or in that drift was swept down from the north, incased in the ice and rocks and debris, and had lain there undisturbed for centuries. Other remnants of mastodon have been found

*THE FIRST INHABITANTS.

Mastodon—Land animal; twelve feet tall, body thirteen feet long; similar to Megatherium but heavier. Tail different, being like an elephant's tail.

Plesiosaurus—Water animal, about forty-five feet long; head and neck like a snake, about seventeen feet long; body perhaps six feet in diameter and fourteen feet long, tapering to a point. Formed of vertebrae from head to tail, with ribs in body. Lived on fish and sea grasses.

Ichthyosaurus—Water animal, but partly land. An overgrown crocodile of our present day; thirty feet long; lived on fish.

Deinotherium—Land animal; a trifle larger than an elephant. Lived on leaves and branches.

Pterodactyl—Between bird and reptile. About

in Holmes township. However they came here, they were the first known occupiers of the county. Crawford county, therefore, has definite proof that it was in existence, and habitable, in the ages long ago.

As to when man first inhabited this section the geological indications are that prior to the Glacial drift there were none here, and none anywhere else on the face of the globe—man as he exists today. When the country was discovered and the Indians inhabited this region, they were not the first settlers. Indian lore shows that legends had descended to them of a prior race being in this section; how many hundreds or thousands of years prior is an indeterminate question. Practically all over the state are elevations, the work of what are called the Mound Builders. The line of the Glacial drift, geologically considered, is pronounced, and both inside and outside of this line the work of the Mound Builders is found. The glacial drift rearranged, shifted and covered everything, so the Mound Builders and their work probably followed after the glacial drift. What became of the Mound Builders is a problem. Physical geography gives five distinct races of men, and among them is the Indian. If the Mound Builders of centuries ago became the Indians of the present the problem is easily solved. But the tendency of creation has ever been upward, and thousands of years should have produced more of advancement in civilization than the nomadic wanderers through our forests. It took millions of years to develop water into the lowest order of animal life; more millions to develop a more solidly constructed marine animal. The same is true of land, and millions of years passed before

eight feet high; wings twenty feet tip to tip; like a large bat with head of bird and a beak.

Dinosaur—Half reptile; half animal; four legs; hind ones strongest; sixty to eighty feet long; head like a giraffe, with neck twenty-five feet; body twenty-five feet and about eight feet in diameter; tail, starting same size as body and thirty-five feet long, tapering to a point.

Iguanodon—Reptile; fifty to sixty feet long; front legs small, hind legs strong; could walk on two feet similar to a kangaroo; length mainly in neck and tail, similar to dinosaur.

Deinornis—Bird, ten to eleven feet tall, and very heavy body.

Megatherium—Land animal; twelve feet tall, body thirteen feet long, including tail eighteen feet. Lived on roots and branches of trees; tail large at body.

the incipient tendrils of watery ground became plants and trees, and the delicate animalculae developed into the higher order of brute life. The Mound Builders leave behind them crude implements, and earthworks showing they were a constructive race, living in communities, and with indications of civilization. The Indians were the reverse, and from the indications of what the Mound Builders were and the known

facts of the Indian, it is difficult to conceive any connection between the two races. While the Indians were anything but a peaceful people, even before the advent of the white man, it is but just to them to say they only developed the highest and most insistent and persistent ideas of cruel savagery after they came in contact with a superior order of civilization.

CHAPTER II

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The Landing of Columbus and the Various Explorations—The Naming of America—Naddod, the Norwegian—Iceland Visited by the Irish—Norse Settlements There in 875—The Expedition of Lief Ericson—Discovers the American Coast and Calls It Vinland—Norse Settlements on Baffin's Bay, 1135—Population and Trade of Iceland in the 12th Century—Visited by Columbus, 1477—The Zeni Brothers—The Landing of Columbus—Voyage of Americus Vesputius—Spanish Settlements—The New World Presented to Spain by the Pope—Expedition of Sebastian Cabot—Discovers Labrador—Explores Coast to So. Carolina—Ponce de Leon Lands in Florida—Followed by de Soto—Expedition of Cartier—Sails up the St. Lawrence—D'Ayllon Kidnaps Indians—His Example Followed by Cortoreal—Expedition of Verrazini—Possessions of Spain, England and France—Protestant Settlements in South Carolina—The Settlers Murdered by the Spaniard Menendez—The Massacre Avenged by de Gourgues—Sir Richard Grenville Lands at the Island of Roanoke—His Men Murdered by the Indians—The Colony Reestablished by John White—Treats Indians Kindly—The First English Child Born in what is now the United States—Jamestown Settlement of 1607—Capt. John Smith—The Dutch Settle New York—Landing of the Pilgrims—Other Settlements of English, Swedes and Dutch—Penn Settles Pennsylvania—The French Establish Posts in Canada and Northwest Territory—Are Driven from the United States and Canada—The United States Obtains Florida and Spanish Settlements Beyond the Mississippi—England obtains all East of the Mississippi—Also Territory West of the Rocky Mountains—The Northwest Boundary Settled—Liberal Terms of Colonial Charters.

Steer on, bold sailor, wit may mock thy soul that
 seeks the land,
 And hopeless, at the helm, may drop the weak and
 weary hand;
 Yet ever, ever to the west, for there the coast must
 lie,
 And dim it dawns, and glimmering dawns, before
 thy reason's eye,—Schiller.

Columbus discovered America and landed on October 12, 1492. The country was named after Americus Vesputius, who discovered South America seven years later, and North America itself had been discovered five hundred years prior to Columbus' discovery. Yet Columbus was given credit for the discovery, as it was his voyage, followed up, which settled the country. Toward the close of the ninth century Naddod, a Norwegian, while at-

tempting to reach the Faroe Islands, 200 miles northwest of the British Isles, was driven by storm to Iceland, and he found the land had already been visited by the Irish. The Norsemen made a settlement there in 875 by Ingolf. The colonization at Iceland was carried in a southwesterly direction, through Greenland to the New Continent. Notwithstanding these Icelandic explorations westward, one hundred and twenty-five years elapsed when Lief, a Norwegian, the son of Eric the Red, in one of his voyages landed on the American coast, between Boston and New York, in the year 1,000. He called the new land Vinland, on account of the grapes growing there, and he was naturally delighted with the fruitfulness of the soil and the mildness of the cli-

mate as compared with Iceland and Greenland. Later a settlement was made here, and when the white people came to Rhode Island in 1638 they discovered a tower of unhewn stone made from gravel of the soil around, and oyster-shell lime. It was circular in form, 23 feet in diameter and 24 feet high. The Narragansett Indians knew nothing of its origin. The Icelandic chronicles state that besides Lief the Red, Thorfinn Karlsefne visited the point and settled here with his wife Gudrida, and that a son was born to them, Snorre Thorbrandsson. These historic chronicles seem to have been written in Greenland as early as the twelfth century and partly by descendants of settlers born in Vinland, so others besides Snorre were born there. The care with which the genealogical tables are kept was so great that that of Thorfinn Karlsefne, whose son Snorre Thorbrandsson, was born in America, has been brought down from 1,007, the date of Snorre's birth, to the present, and Lossing states this genealogical tree shows that Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, was a descendant of this first known white child born on American soil. The Icelandic history also shows that explorers erected three boundary pillars on the eastern shore of Baffin's Bay, bearing a date of 1135. When these were found in 1824 there were also discovered the ruins of a number of buildings, showing there had been a settlement there, and the records further show frequent fishing trips to this and other localities along Baffin's Bay.

At this time Iceland was an important place. It had in 1100 a population of 50,000 people, had a government and records, and poets and writers, and was farther advanced in literature at that time than any European nation.* Ships from Bristol, England, kept up a constant trade with Iceland, and Christopher Columbus himself, in a work on "The Five Habitable Zones of the Earth," says that in the month of February, 1477, he visited Iceland, "where the sea was not at that time covered with ice, and which had been resorted to by many traders from Bristol." Columbus, in the same work, mentions a more southern island, Frislanda, a name which was not on the maps published in 1436 by Andrea Bianco,

or those in 1457 and 1470 published by Fra Mauro. The island is dwelt upon at length in the travels of the brothers Zeni, of Venice, in 1388 to 1404. But Columbus could not have been acquainted with the travels of the Zeni brothers as they were unknown to Zeni's own Venetian family until 1558, when they were first published, fifty-two years after the death of Columbus. Therefore Columbus knew there was land southwest of Iceland. He could easily have reached this land by taking the beaten track to Iceland, and then southwest, but his genius told him he could find it by taking a westerly course from Spain, which he did, and became the discoverer of a new world.

The landing of Columbus was on what is now San Salvador, latitude 24 north, longitude 76 west, one of the Bahamas, about three hundred miles east of the Florida coast. On this trip he cruised south as far as twenty degrees north latitude and discovered Cuba and San Domingo. In March, 1493, he returned to Spain with plants, birds, animals and Indians of the new world, and his journey overland from Palos to Barcelona, to meet Ferdinand and Isabella, was the march of a conqueror. At Barcelona the throne of the rulers was erected in a Public Square and Columbus was received with royal honors, all the great of the kingdom being there to do him homage. The counselors of Spain believed it advisable to keep the wonderful discovery quiet, as Columbus reported fabulous wealth in the new world. That same year he returned again to America, taking with him several horses, a bull and some cows, the first European animals taken to the new world. He made two other voyages. In 1498 he discovered the Orinoco, on the north coast of South America. On his third voyage he was returned to Spain in chains, owing to misrepresentations made to Queen Isabella. Matters were easily explained and he made his fourth and last trip, in 1502, but on his return in 1504 the Queen was dead, and his enemies were in power, and he who had given Spain a new nation and a glory that would last for all time, died in poverty and obscurity at Valladolid on the 20th of May, 1506. In the meantime Americus Vespucius in 1499 visited the Orinoco, one year after Columbus had dis-

*Encyclopædia Britannica.

covered it, and returning gave a glowing account of the new world and it was named America.

Immediately after the first discovery of Columbus, Spain made settlements in the islands of the West Indies and reduced the Indians to slavery, and Spanish cruelty and wrong broke the spirit and lowered the standard of the Indians. The Spanish colonists married the Indian women, and from this union came the mixed race of the West Indies. The Pope recognized the discoveries of Spain, and by an edict granted Spain the ownership of the new world; that there might be no future doubt of what Spain owned he gave them control of "the whole region westward, beyond an imaginary line 300 miles west of the Azores."

Notwithstanding Spain made no public announcement of the discoveries of Columbus, the most extravagant stories drifted through Europe of the fabulous wealth of a new world, and Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol, England, on March 16, 1497, was granted a commission of discovery by Henry VIII. Bristol was the port which years previous had done most of the trading with Iceland, and when Cabot started, he took the well-known route toward the northwest, and on July 3, 1497, discovered the rugged coast of Labrador. He skirted along the coast southward, past Newfoundland, touched at several points, and returning to England announced the discovery of what was undoubtedly a new continent. The next year, 1498, he fitted out another expedition, and, like Columbus, his main object was to discover a passage to India. Again he reached Labrador, and cruised north, but the ice stopped his progress, and he abandoned his search for a northwest passage, and went south, exploring the coast from Labrador to North Carolina.

On March 27, 1512, Ponce de Leon landed in Florida, and took possession in the name of the King of Spain—the first appearance of Spain on United States soil. Years later, in 1539, Ferdinand de Soto landed in Florida with six hundred men, all warriors, and proceeded inland through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, crossing the Mississippi river somewhere below Memphis in May, 1541, taking possession of the land he passed over, and

the land beyond that river in the name of the King of Spain. During the entire trip he had much trouble with the Indians, men died of sickness, and when he reached Florida on September 20, 1543, of the six hundred men who started but sixty returned, but they had made a trip of three thousand miles, through an unbroken wilderness, wandering on and on in a vain search for the fabulous gold they dreamed was somewhere in the interior.

In 1534 Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, went up the St. Lawrence river with his ships as far as where Quebec now stands, and learning the Huron (Wyandotte) King had his capital at a point called Hochelaga he paid him a visit. The Wyandotte King entertained his guest with the greatest hospitality and showed by every means possible that the visitors were welcome. Cartier remained the guest of the King for several days and climbed the large mountain, saw the magnificent St. Lawrence stretching above and below him, the rich country as far as the eye could see in every direction, and he named it Mont Real, which is its name today, the Metropolis of Canada with a population of half a million. Cartier returned the King's hospitality by a dinner on board his vessel in which he made him a prisoner and took him to France, exhibiting him to that civilized nation as one of the barbarian curiosities of the new world. In 1542 Cartier returned to the St. Lawrence, and had intended taking the King back with him, but the unfortunate savage, pining for his home and people, had died of a broken heart. On Cartier's arriving at Quebec with a force of men to make a settlement, he found the Indians so unfriendly that he was compelled to build a fort at Quebec for his protection. This was the first experience of the Wyandotte Indians with the newer and higher order of civilization.

Practically the same thing occurred in South Carolina. D'Ayllon, a French navigator, who had founded a colony at San Domingo, started for the Bermudas to capture a few slaves to work the Domingo sugar and tobacco plantations. Bad weather drove him to the coast of South Carolina where he was furnished water and provisions by the natives, and treated with the greatest hospitality. He entertained them in return on his boats, showed

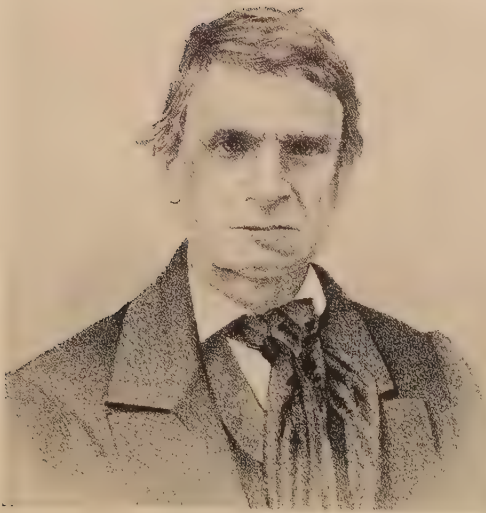
them over the vessels, and when a hundred savages were below fastened down the hatches, and sailed for San Domingo. One vessel was lost, and on the other the savages stubbornly refused food, and nearly all died of starvation. A few years later D'Allyon returned for more slaves. He landed on the same coast, and was again hospitably received by the ignorant natives. They gave him feasts and banquets, and arranged a magnificent feast at their capitol, and when in the wilderness, miles from help, they were led into an ambush, and the entire party massacred. Thus early were the Indians learning the higher order of civilization. Cortoreal of Portugal obtained a permit from King John to make discoveries. He reached Canada, captured fifty natives, took them back to Portugal and sold them for slaves. The investment was so profitable that he immediately started for a second cargo, but he was never heard of afterward.

In 1523, Francis the First, of France, sent out John Verrazini with four vessels to make discoveries. In March of 1524 he reached the Cape Fear river in North Carolina, and explored the coast, anchoring in Delaware Bay and New York harbor, and landed where New York now is. He treated the Indians to liquer, and not being used to it many became very drunk, from which fact the Indians then called the place Manna-ha-ta, "place of drunkenness." He continued his trip north and named Canada New France.

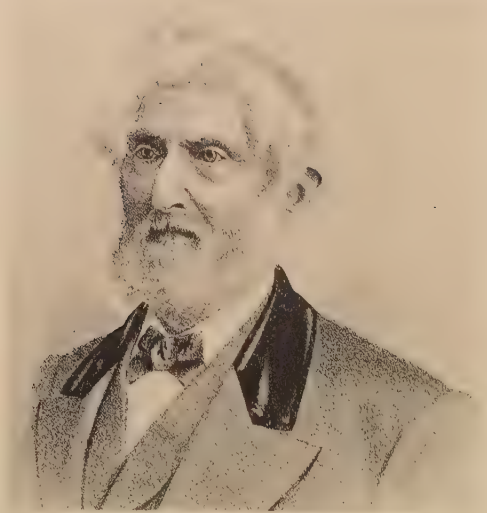
The entire coast had now been discovered; Spain had Florida and the southern part of the United States and beyond the Mississippi; England from the Carolinas north, and France had Canada, all this within half a century after Columbus' great discovery. Settlements had been established by the Spanish and French in the West Indies and by the Portuguese in Newfoundland, but no permanent settlement had yet been made in the United States.

The era had now arrived when John Calvin in England, Martin Luther in Germany, and the Huguenots in France were bitter in their opposition to the Catholic church, and Admiral Coligny, the advisor of the weak Charles the Ninth of France, decided to establish a place of refuge for the Protestants in

the new world. The King granted him a commission for that purpose, and on February 28, 1562, a squadron under command of John Ribault sailed for America. The fleet first touched near the harbor of St. Augustine, Florida, sailed north past the St. John's river to Port Royal, the southeastern part of South Carolina, where they established their colony, calling it Carolina, in honor of Charles of France. The colony did not prosper and additional settlers were sent. In the meantime Philip II of Spain, who claimed the territory by virtue of Columbus' discovery, and the edict of the Pope giving Spain everything west of the Azores, was highly incensed at this invasion of his territory, and sent Pedro Menendez to Florida as Governor with strict instructions to drive out the French and establish a Spanish colony. He had a strong force and landed at St. Augustine, founding a town there, the first in the United States, and proclaimed the King of Spain as Monarch of all of North America. Ribault, learning of the landing of Menendez, started down the coast to attack him, but his ships were wrecked, many of his men drowned, and those who reached the shore were either killed, or were murdered by the Spaniards. In the meantime Menendez marched overland to Port Royal surprised the settlement, and murdered all of them, about nine hundred in number. He erected a cross on the site of the wholesale butchery and on it placed an inscription that these men were slain, "not because they were Frenchmen but Lutherans." And being in a particularly pious frame of mind he laid the foundation for a church to commemorate the deed. When Charles of France learned of the murder of his subjects, matters at home were in such shape that he could not avenge the insult, but a wealthy Frenchman, Dominic de Gourges, fitted out a ship at his own expense, and landed at Port Royal with one hundred and fifty warriors, captured the two hundred men left in charge there, and hanged the whole party, he, too, erecting a cross with the inscription: "I do not this as unto Spaniards or Moors, but unto traitors, robbers and murderers." His force was too small to risk an attack on Ft. Augustine, and being in danger of being attacked by the Spaniards at any moment, he had no time



ZALMON ROWSE



ASA HOSFORD
The Father of Galion



SAMUEL NORTON
Founder of Bucyrus



MARY BUCKLIN NORTON
Wife of Samuel Norton

to even lay the foundation of a church, but sailed immediately for home, leaving the placarded Spaniards hanging to the trees as an object lesson to the Indians of the new and higher order of civilization.

From 1579 to 1585 settlements were made by the English in Virginia and North Carolina, but they were not permanent. In 1585 Sir Richard Grenville landed at the island of Roanoke in Albermarle Sound. He treated the Indians very badly and they returned the compliment with interest. He was finally compelled to return to England, which he did, leaving fifteen men in charge. Two years later, in 1587, John White went over with reinforcements, and found the colony abandoned, the men having been murdered by the Indians.

White re-established the colony, and reversed the policy of Grenville, treating the Indians kindly and cultivating their friendship. He induced Manteo, their chief, to become a Christian, and baptised him. White further pleased the Indians, and their Chief by investing him with the title of Lord of Roanoke, with great formality and display, followed by a feast to the Indians and presents. This was the first—as well as the last—peerage ever created in America. When White returned to England he left behind his daughter, Eleanor Dare, wife of Lieutenant Dare, one of his officers. On August 18, 1587, there was born to Lieutenant and Mrs. Dare, a daughter, and she was named Virginia Dare, the first English child born in what is now the United States. In 1589 White again started for America but was driven back by the Spaniards; however in 1590 he returned to the colony only to find it abandoned and all traces of the colonists lost, and it was not until eighty years later the English learned that their lost kindred had been adopted by the Hatteras tribe, and become amalgamated with the children of the wilderness.*

In April, 1607 a settlement was made at Jamestown, Virginia, composed almost entirely of English "gentlemen" whose profligate lives had left them in destitute circumstances in England, and who only came to America in a spirit of adventure, and the hope of re-

alizing a fortune in the new world without work. The colony was an absolute failure, dependent on the Indians for the necessities of life. Capt. John Smith, a man of great force, later took charge of the colony and endeavored to instill a spirit of industry into the men. He urged the cultivation of the soil, but at the end of two years the two hundred settlers had only forty acres under cultivation, and but for the Indians would have starved. It was not until June, 1610, on the arrival of Lord De La Warr, with a different class of colonists, that a permanent and lasting settlement was established in Virginia.

In 1613 the Dutch from Holland, settled in New York City, calling it New Amsterdam, honestly buying the land from the Indians for \$24. On December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, with forty-three men and their families. In 1629 a colony was founded in New Hampshire; in 1633 in Connecticut; in 1634 in Maryland; in 1636 in Rhode Island; and in 1638 in Delaware, all by the English. In 1623 the Swedes founded a colony in New Jersey.

This settled the entire coast; New England being English; New York, Holland; New Jersey, Sweden; Delaware, Maryland and the Carolinas, English; Georgia and Florida, Spanish. The Dutch claimed New Jersey as their territory, and forced the Swedes to acknowledge their claims. But in 1682, when William Penn made his settlement in Pennsylvania, the Swedes preferred English rule to that of Holland, and in time they came under the control of the English. Still later the English took possession of New Amsterdam calling it New York, which gave them the entire coast, excepting Florida and Southern Georgia. The French were in undisturbed possession of Canada.

While the English were colonizing and securing possession of the coast line, the French, through Canada, were exploring the interior, passing through the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, establishing forts and trading posts, exploring the Mississippi, and by virtue of their discoveries, all the land west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio river, was under the control of the French; and beyond the Mississippi France owned all the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky

*Ellis.—People's Standard History of the United States.

Mountains; Spain owned Texas and all west of the Rockies up to the northern boundaries of California.

In 1763, after a long war between England and France, the American colonies being English assisting the mother country, France was driven from the United States and Canada, all east of the Mississippi being ceded to England; all her possessions west of the Mississippi being ceded to Spain, and in this treaty Spain ceded Florida to England. In 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary war, England secretly ceded Florida to Spain, and the United States bought it in 1819. In 1801 Spain ceded her territory beyond the Mississippi to France, and in 1803, Napoleon needing money, and to prevent England ever secur-

ing it, sold it to the United States. The war with Mexico gave the United States all west of the Rocky Mountains, that part west of the Rockies and north of California being claimed by the United States by right of the discoveries of Lewis and Clarke, a claim disputed, but conceded later by England and Spain in the settlement of the northern boundary between the United States and Canada.

When Spain first discovered America she claimed the entire continent, north and west to the Pacific Ocean. The rulers of England in granting charters, followed the same liberal policy, and their charters were for land between certain degrees of latitude on the coast, extending to the Pacific Ocean.

CHAPTER III

INDIAN OCCUPANCY

Their Home on the Sandusky—Attacks on the Settlers—Crawford's Expedition—Character of the Indians—Their Mode of Life—Their Aversion to Work—Failure of Attempts to Enslave Them—Lack of Written Language—Their History Preserved by the Missionaries—Indian Traditions Concerning Their Origin—The Various Tribes—Legends Concerning a Previous Race—Division of the Country Among the Tribes—Origin of the "Five Nations"—Conflict with the French and the Hurons—Sell Land to William Penn—Work of the Franciscan Friars—Of the Jesuits—The Iroquois Make Treaties with the English and Dutch—Their War with the Eries—Attack the Hurons in Canada—The Country Controlled by Them—The Wyandottes and Ottawas—The French and Indian Posts at Mackinac and Detroit—The Foxes Attack Detroit—Are Routed and Almost Exterminated—The Tuscaroras Unite with the Five Nations Forming the "Six Nations"—The Wyandottes in This Section—The Delawares in the Muskingum Valley—The Shawanese—Indian Raids into Pennsylvania and Virginia—Attacks on the White Settlers Whom They Torture and Kill—The French Forts in Northwest Territory—The French and Indian War—Washington Attacks the French—Braddock's Defeat—The Triumph of the English and Its Results—Pontiac's Attempt—Mistake of Ensign Paully—His Capture and Escape—The Murder of Pontiac—Gen. Bradstreet's Expedition—Battle of Point Pleasant—Cornstalk—Simon Girty—The Revolution and Its Results—The Part Taken by the Indians in the Revolutionary War—The English Trading-Post at Sandusky Where Indians were Paid for Scalps of White Settlers—Indian Attack on Ft. Henry—Bravery of Elizabeth Zane—The Peaceful Moravian Indians Butchered by Col. Williamson—Col. Crawford's Defeat and Tragic Death—End of the Revolution—Treaty of Ft. McIntosh—Murder of Sha-tay-ya-ron-yah—Other Treaties—Battle of Fallen Timbers—Boundaries—War of 1812—Surrender of Gen. Hull—Harrison's Expedition—British and Indian Attack on Ft. Meigs—Defense of Ft. Stevenson—Victory of Commodore Perry—Battle of the Thames and Death of Tecumseh—British Defeated at New Orleans—End of the War.

Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds and hears him in the wind.
—Pope.

The only good Indian is a dead Indian.—Mark Twain.

The Indians of the United States were a race who had no written history. They were principally forest wanderers, living on game and fish, and what little grain the Indian women cultivated, for no Indian warrior would demean himself by labor. In the early

history of the country a brisk trade existed by adventurers bringing colored men from Africa and selling them to the early settlers as slaves. The thrifty pioneers endeavored to secure slave labor cheaper by capturing Indians, but in all the colonies where it was attempted it proved a failure. The Indians would not work, and although cruel and brutal punishment was inflicted it was useless. The Indians died under the lash rather than degrade themselves by manual labor. They had,

as stated, no written language, the Iroquois being regarded as the most intelligent, as they could count up to one hundred, many of the tribes being unable to definitely express numbers above ten.

Long before the hunter and the trapper wandered through the great northwest, the Jesuit and Moravian missionaries, following on the heels of the early discoveries, became very friendly with the Indians. It is from records left by these men, the principal information of the Indians is obtained, but the early history given by them is much of it legendary. These missionaries learned from the older men of the Lenni Lenape (Delawares) that centuries previous their ancestors dwelt in the far west, and slowly drifted toward the east, arriving at a great stream, called the Namoesi Sipee (Mississippi) or "river of fish." Here they met the Mangwes (Iroquois) who had drifted westward to the Mississippi, far to the north, the Delawares having come east about the centre of the United States. The country east of the Mississippi was reported as being inhabited by a very large race of men, who dwelt in large towns along the shores of the streams. These people were called the Allegewi, and it was their name that was given to the Allegheny river and mountains. Their towns were strongly fortified by earth embankments. The Delawares requested permission of the Allegewi to establish themselves in their territory, but the request was refused, although permission was given them to cross the river, and go through their country to the east. When the Delawares commenced crossing the river the Allegewi became alarmed at their numbers, and fell upon them in force and killed those who had crossed, threatening the others with a like fate should they attempt to pass the stream.

The legend indicates the Allegewi were not of the Indian race but the Iroquois were. The Delawares were indignant at the murder of their braves and the treachery of the Allegewi, so they took counsel with their Iroquois brethren, and they formed a compact to unite and drive the Allegewi beyond the Mississippi, and divide the country. The war lasted for years and great was the slaughter on both sides, until finally the Indians conquered, and the Allegewi fled down the Mis-

issippi, never more to return. The Iroquois then took the country along the great lakes, and the Delawares the country to the south. The two nations remained peaceful for many years, and the Delawares explored still further and further to the east, until finally they established their principal headquarters along the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The Iroquois covered the territory north of the Delawares and along both shores of the St. Lawrence. The Delawares, occupying land from the Atlantic to beyond the Mississippi river, became divided into various tribes, but they had grown in strength as the years passed and far outnumbered the Iroquois. Trouble arose between the two nations, and they went to war. To overcome the superiority in numbers of the Delawares the Iroquois resorted to stratagem. An Indian tribe is one family, and an injury done to one member is avenged by the entire tribe. All tribes had their war instruments marked with some peculiar design, or totem. The Iroquois murdered an Indian of one of the Delaware tribes and left at the scene of the murder the war club bearing the mark of another branch of the Delawares. This caused war between the two branches of the Delaware tribes. The shrewd Iroquois soon had the Delawares hopelessly divided, fighting and killing each other.

The treachery of the Iroquois was discovered and the Delawares called a grand council, summoning their warriors from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, with the intention of utterly exterminating the Iroquois. Then was formed by the Iroquois the Five Nations, organized by Thannawaga, an aged Mohawk chief. It was an absolute alliance of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, a form of Republic in which the leaders of the five nations consulted and acted as one. Under this powerful organization the Delawares were forced back to their own lands.

The Five Nations having driven back the Delawares turned their attention to the French, who were forcing them south from their hunting grounds on the St. Lawrence. North of this river were the Hurons (Wyandottes) and although of the Iroquois branch of the Indians, yet they were now a separate nation and at enmity. Although Cartier had

treacherously taken their chief to France on his first visit, Champlain, nearly a century later, had made friends with the Hurons and when the Iroquois began resisting the French inroads on their territory, Champlain organized the Hurons and made a raid on the Iroquois in 1609, administering a crushing defeat, the Hurons returning to Quebec with fifty scalps. In 1610 another attack was made on the Iroquois by Champlain and his Huron allies, but they were driven back by the Iroquois. The French now abandoned further extensions to the south, and the Iroquois made an onslaught on their ancient enemies, the Delawares, and drove them from the Atlantic westward to the Alleghenies.

It was land the Five Nations had taken from the Delawares that they sold to William Penn in 1682. The Iroquois as early as 1609 became the inveterate enemy of the French, an enmity which continued with undiminished hatred for a century and a half. So when the French created this hatred by their attacks on the Iroquois, this, and an admiration the western and northern Indians had for the French, made them allies. The Hurons were not as warlike as the Iroquois, but like all Indians they took up the cause of any insult to any member of their tribe. As a result the battles between the Iroquois and the Hurons were frequent, and they were ever inveterate enemies. To balance the Five Nation league of the Iroquois, the Hurons also united all that branch of the Algonquins in the north and west who were opposed to the Iroquois, the principal nation of the confederation being the Wyandottes.

After the French and Hurons had defeated the Five Nations on Lake Champlain, they remained quiet for some time. The Franciscan friars had done much missionary work among the Hurons and many had adopted the Catholic faith, and with religion came a less warlike spirit, and more cultivation of the soil. With the Iroquois the missionaries could do nothing, many losing their lives in the attempt.

The Jesuits followed the Franciscans, and found a fruitful field of labor among the Hurons. This was from 1625 on, and the energetic Jesuits soon supplanted all over the west the quieter and less religiously aggressive Franciscans. The Jesuits established missions

and schools all along the northern border of the lakes, at Detroit, through Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and along the Mississippi from its source to New Orleans. It is to be noted, however, that even these zealous Jesuits in going from Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, to Detroit, kept north of the lakes, as the more convenient route by way of the Niagara river and Lake Erie was controlled by the ferocious Iroquois, whose implacable hatred of everything French had been started by Champlain. It is but just to the Jesuits to say some did visit the Iroquois, only to be horribly treated, sometimes tortured and burned at the stake; or, if allowed to return, maimed for life. One faithful missionary was sent home as a warning to others. The fiendish Iroquois had made holes through the calves of his legs; through these holes they had placed reeds filled with gun-powder. These were then set on fire, blowing the calves of his legs to pieces. It is stated that later on he again limped among them, and the Iroquois who, with all their cruelty admired bravery, let him alone. But he was the only Frenchman who was allowed to preach to the Iroquois. As the legend fails to state whether he made any converts among the Iroquois, it is probable he did not, much as they needed religious teaching.

For nearly forty years the warlike Iroquois remained quiet, except occasional marauding expeditions against neighboring tribes and treacherous attacks on the white settlers. They had made a treaty of peace with the New England settlers, and in 1648 made a treaty with the Dutch of New Amsterdam. Under this treaty the Dutch sold them arms and ammunition, which, prior to this time, the Dutch had scrupulously refused to do. After two-score years of rest a new generation had sprung up, equally warlike and equally fearless, and they concluded to try their new weapons on the Eries, another of the tribes of the Huron combination. The Eries then occupied the southern shore of Lake Erie, including the territory now embraced by Crawford and adjoining counties. The Eries were entirely unprepared and the victory was so complete that the Eries never again became prominent. This led to a war between the Hurons and the Iroquois, and it raged with

undiminished fury for several years, until in 1659, the Iroquois crossed into Canada in great force, above the French settlements, and marched through the Huron territory, massacring their enemies, burning their towns, destroying the missions and murdering the priests. The Hurons fled through lower Canada, across the river at Detroit, and into upper Michigan, and only found final refuge from their insatiable foes on the southern shores of Lake Superior, where the Chippewas came to their defense and drove the Iroquois back. The Iroquois were now in undisputed control from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and from the Lakes to the Ohio river.

In the Lake Superior region the bulk of the Wyandottes and Ottawas (another of the Huron branch) made their home for many years, until two French priests arrived among them, Jacques Marquette and Claude Deblon, and began organizing them in the interest of the French, and establishing a headquarters for all the Indian allies of the French at Mackinac. This was in 1671, and here they remained for thirty years. In 1701 Cadillac, who had been in command of the French fort at Mackinac, established a new post at Detroit, which was called Fort Ponchartrain, later changed to Detroit, a name it ever after retained. When Cadillac moved to Detroit, at his request most of the Indian allies accompanied him; they were joined by other Indians, and new tribal relations established, and the Hurons took the name of their leading tribe, the Wyandots,* the name meaning "Traders of the West."

The Wyandots were frequently attacked by their old enemies, the Iroquois, but the Indians around Detroit were all united; they received arms and ammunition from the French, and when necessary the French soldiers fought with them, and at the end of six years the Iroquois were compelled to give up the struggle and leave the French and Wyandots in control of lower Michigan and Canada north of Lakes Erie and Ontario.

But the shrewd Iroquois were not idle. They instigated the Fox nation to make an attack on the Detroit settlement. They chose a

time when the Wyandots were away on a hunting expedition, early in May, 1712. Du Buisson was then in command of Fort Ponchartrain, with only twenty-one men. He sent runners out to notify the Indians to return. On the 13th an assault was made on the Fort, but the Foxes and their allies were held at bay. While the fight was going on the Wyandots returned, and drove the Foxes into the fort they had erected when they came to capture the French settlement. The French and Wyandots in turn attacked the enemy's fort, but were unsuccessful. For nineteen days the fighting continued, when the Foxes were compelled to flee, and hurriedly built a fortification a few miles north of Detroit. Here they were attacked by the French and their allies, the French bringing two small cannon to bear on the enemy. The fighting lasted three days more, when the Foxes were utterly routed, the Wyandots, and their allies, the Ottawas and Pottawatomies massacring eight hundred men, women and children, nearly wiping out the Fox nation, a few of those remaining joining their friends, the Iroquois, and the remainder removing to Wisconsin and the south shore of Lake Superior, where they became as bitter enemies of the French as were the Iroquois in the east. It was this same year the Tuscaroras, driven from North Carolina, came north and united with the Iroquois and the confederation became the Six Nations. While the battles at Detroit intensified the anger of the Six Nations and the Foxes against the French, it gave the latter the strong friendship of the Wyandots and all those Indians who surrounded the French settlement, a friendship which, to the credit of the Wyandots, they faithfully maintained through all the varying fortunes of war for the next half century, and when, in 1763, the flag of France fell before the meteor flag of England, and the French retired from American soil, for some years after the treaty of peace between England and France was signed, the Wyandots with their western allies were at war against the British.

The Wyandots now gradually extended their hunting grounds along the southern shore of Lake Erie, the nearly half a century of war of the Iroquois with the French hav-

*The correct name was Wyandotte, but from this date the name is given according to the modern spelling.

ing left that nation in so crippled a condition that they never again appeared west of the Alleghenies on a warlike expedition. The Wyandots are known to have been in this section as early as 1725, and, extending their territory, were soon in control from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. In 1740 the remnant of the once famous Delawares was driven from Pennsylvania by the Six Nations and by the advance of the Pennsylvania colonists, and the Wyandots gave them permission to occupy the Muskingum Valley. A number of the Shawanese also made their home along the Scioto, and the Ottawas had land between the Sandusky and the Maumee rivers, and from here, as allies of the French, they frequently made warlike excursions into Pennsylvania and Virginia, surprising the settlers at dead of night, and massacring entire families, men, women and children, and when the expedition was in retaliation for some real or fancied wrong, returning with the prisoners and holding a war dance while the unfortunate captives were horribly tortured until death alone relieved them of their suffering.

For a quarter of a century, from their forest fastnesses on the Sandusky, they made raids hundreds of miles distant, on the unsuspecting stockade or lonely cabin, pillaged, massacred and burned and were off again, lost in the trackless woods, where it was impossible to follow them. There are remains today of Indian trails all over the southern portion of Crawford county, on which the Indians stealthily marched in single file, to and fro on their murderous expeditions. From the lake at Sandusky to the Ohio river their water route was up the Sandusky, across to the Scioto and down that stream to the Ohio, one of their portages being through the southwest portion of Dallas township.

In 1755 all of the coast states were British colonies; the French were in control of all west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio, they had fortifications all along Lake Erie; one at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg) another at Erie, Pennsylvania; at Detroit; two at the mouth of the Sandusky, others in Indiana and Illinois, and the Indians in all this great northwest were their friends and allies. The French claimed the territory, and justly, by right of discovery; the English claimed through chart-

ers of British rulers, granted to companies for so many miles along the Atlantic "and extending west to the Pacific ocean." The section of the state where Crawford county is located came under a charter granted Virginia, this charter's northern line being the present northern boundary of Crawford county. The country from the northern boundary of Crawford to Lake Erie was claimed under the charter granted to Connecticut. England further claimed Ohio from the fact that in a treaty with the Iroquois (Six Nations) she had bought of them all their territory north of the Ohio river and west of the Alleghenies to the Mississippi. While there is a dispute as to whether the Six Nations ever did extend their conquests beyond the Cuyahoga river, and whether the Six Nations ever did own by conquest that part of Ohio where Crawford county is situated, England always recognized the claims of the Iroquois and the Americans acquiesced.

In 1744, when the war occurred between France and England, practically all the Indians of the northwest gave their services to the French. They attacked the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia; some went down the St. Lawrence, reported at Montreal, where they were given arms and ammunition, and attacked the settlers of New York, and even extended their depredations across the Hudson to massacre settlers in far-off New England. They were as loyal to their French friends as they were bitter and implacable in their hatred of the English and the Iroquois, who, after a hundred years, were still the loyal friends of the English. In 1745 a French commandant's record in Canada shows the number of Indians reporting for duty in the war against England, among them the Wyandots. Other records show that in one year at least twenty of these blood-thirsty murdering bands were sent out by the French, frequent mention being made of the part taken by the Wyandots in the wholesale butcheries which followed in these bloody raids.

In 1748 a treaty was patched up between England and France and comparative quiet was maintained until 1754, but as the French still remained in possession of the great northwest, and England was determined to have the territory, war again broke out. In the

spring of 1754 a company of French soldiers from Fort Duquesne, while extending their explorations southward, were attacked by some Virginia rangers under Lieut. Col. George Washington. A fight for the ownership of the great northwest between the French and English was so inevitable that during the winter of 1754-5 England and the colonies on the one side and the French on the other organized for the coming struggle, which commenced in 1755, and lasted for seven long years, England and the extreme eastern colonies marching to Canada, and the Virginia and Pennsylvania militia joining with the English soldiers in the battles in the northwest.

In this section the war commenced with the attempt of Gen. Braddock in command of the English, and Col. George Washington in command of the militia, to capture Fort Duquesne, situated at the point where the Allegheny and Monongahela unite to form the Ohio. The French sent an army from Detroit, and they were joined in their march by the Wyandots, and through the forests and over the plains of Crawford they hurried to the battle ground. The Wyandots then were the leading nation of the northwest, the most numerous, and in bravery were the equals of the Iroquois. They were a fighting nation, every man a warrior, with their pride of bravery raised to so high a pitch that not one ever surrendered, and for more than half a century to come it is doubtful if a single Wyandot was ever captured. They were among the Indian troops who were secreted in the woods and poured the deadly fire on the ambuscaded Americans and English. The French loss was four killed, and the American and English 300. Among the slain was Gen. Braddock, who had refused advice as to Indian warfare, and who paid the penalty with his life, leaving Washington in command to save what he could from the slaughter.

The victory at Fort Duquesne excited the Indians' thirst for blood, and nearly every Wyandot warrior took to the war path. Along the borders of Pennsylvania they left a trail of death and desolation; they were with Montcalm in Canada, where the French were defeated; then on to Ottawa, which fell into the hands of the British; returning to Fort

Niagara they received another repulse; everywhere the English and Americans were slowly but surely driving back the French. Bravery, endurance and fortitude were characteristic of the Wyandots, but adversity they could not stand. Their belief in French superiority was becoming shattered, and by degrees they drifted back to the banks of the Sandusky, disappointed and discouraged, and took no further hand in the struggle. It ended in 1763 when France relinquished Canada, and all her possessions in the United States east of the Mississippi to the English.

It is probably better for civilization that the result was as it was, but when one reflects that cold and calculating England had confined her settlements to the easily reached shores of the Atlantic, while the French for two hundred years had explored the boundless forests, navigated streams unknown, erected trading posts, gone where the foot of the white man had never trod, the opinion is almost inevitable that although it was probably for the best, it was not the right that triumphed. The French had made all the explorations, experienced all the hardships of travels in an unknown country; their explorers had suffered torture and death in harmonizing the savage tribes, and just as the land is ready for settlement, and the harvest of her years of toil is reached, England, by the force of arms, seizes the prize. But why mourn for the French or criticise the English. "For time at last sets all things even," and justice, though slow, is sure, and before England could reap the fruits of her shrewdness, the American nation rose in its might, as one man, and the Great Northwest, stolen from the French, became free and independent, and later the garden spot of the United States with today more than twenty millions of people.

While the French were receiving their reverses, Pontiac an Ottawa chief (Huron branch of the Indians) organized practically all of the Indians of the northwest to seize every English outpost, probably twelve in number. In the Great Northwest they failed only at Detroit, where the siege lasted for many months, by which time the English had regained their forts and relieved Detroit, and peace was declared. In this peace Pontiac refused to join, but retired with his Ottawas to

Illinois. The capture of the different forts was arranged for May 7, 1763. The Wyandots captured the Fort near the mouth of the Sandusky. Here Ensign Paully was in command, and on May 16 he was approached by seven Indians with a request for a conference. He admitted them without hesitation, when he was seized, bound and the fort captured, the garrison being taken unawares. Nearly all the garrison, eleven in number, were massacred and the fort was burned. Ensign Paully being reserved for torture. He was tied to the stake, and just as the fagots were about to be fired an Indiaw squaw, whose husband had been killed, claimed the prisoner to take the place of her dead husband. Paully consented, and was liberated, but at the first opportunity made his escape, leaving the widow doubly bereaved.

Pontiac in Illinois remained the inveterate foe of the English, and in 1769 he was murdered by an Illinois Indian. The Wyandots, who had for some years been living quietly, on learning the news, accompanied by the Ottawas and other tribes marched to Illinois and avenged the chief's death by the almost wiping out of the Illinois tribe.

In 1764 Gen. Bradstreet, who was in command at Detroit, with a force of men "ascended the Sandusky river as far as it was navigable by boats." The point reached was probably the old Indian town of Upper Sandusky on the river about three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky. Here a treaty of peace was made with the chiefs and leading men of the Wyandots. Among those who accompanied Gen. Bradstreet was Israel Putnam, then a major in command of a battalion of Americans.

This peace was fairly observed until in 1774, the Wyandots, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes made an attack on Point Pleasant, where the Kanawha joins the Ohio. They had a force of over a thousand warriors, under command of Cornstalk. General Lewis was in command of Point Pleasant with 1,100 men. The fight continued all day the English loss being two colonels, five captains, three lieutenants and a hundred soldiers, besides a hundred and forty wounded. The Indian loss must have been severe, as during the

night they retreated across the Ohio river and returned to their homes. Just before the battle they were joined by Simon Girty, who had been a scout for the English. He was an efficient scout, but in some altercation with Gen. Lewis, the latter struck him with a cane over the head, inflicting a deep gash. Girty threatened vengeance, and escaped from the fort, joining the Indians, and in the attack on the fort was as savage and bitter and cruel as any Indian warrior could desire. He remained with his new friends and ever after made his home with the Shawanese, Delawares and Wyandots. He declared he had foresworn his white blood and assumed the garb of the Indians with their painted flesh and feathered headdress.

After the Americans and English had succeeded in driving out the French in 1763, England for years pursued an unjust policy toward the colonies, which eventually culminated in the Revolutionary war. In the east all manufactures which interfered with England were prohibited or crippled by severe laws. All goods must be bought in England; all products raised in America must be sold to England alone, and forwarded on English vessels. The English commercial policy also affected the great Northwest, of which Crawford county is a part. The French, by their explorations, and by their trading posts all over this great territory had built up a large business in furs, of which they had a monopoly. The English merchants secured this trade, and it was so vast and profitable they wanted it continued. As a result they petitioned the King and Parliament: "It does appear to us that the extension of the fur trade depends entirely on the Indians being undisturbed in the possession of their hunting grounds, and that all colonizing does, in its nature, and must, in its consequences, operate to the prejudice of that branch of commerce." So George Third issued a proclamation declaring the new territory, the Great Northwest from the Ohio to the Lakes and from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, royal domain, and prohibited further settlement in this vast territory, or the purchase of any part of it from the Indians. This was in 1774, and the English statesmen, foreseeing a coming contest, attached this ter-

ritory to the Province of Quebec, and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were a part of Canada.

Eight years later the Province of Quebec was the danger point in the treaty of peace between England and the United States. The American commissioners were Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay and Henry Laurens. Their imperative instructions were that the independence of the United States must be recognized. Other matters were minor. France had been the ally of the United States and the treaty must be satisfactory to that nation. France had received from Spain practically all west of the Mississippi river, and desired to have her rights recognized by England. Spain was with France, and the two secretly arranged with England that the north boundary of the United States should be the Ohio river, basing the claim on the ground that the Great Northwest was a part of the Province of Quebec, and there was no question that Canada was to remain English territory. In the early part of the treaty, while this agreement was not definitely reached, matters were tending that way. Franklin, as minister to France, conducted the earlier negotiations, and later, when John Adams and John Jay arrived, the boundary came up. The English were insistent; Vergennes, the French minister, favored the English, until finally Adams and Jay positively declared they would submit to no boundary except the lakes. Laurens and Franklin stood by them solidly, and it was over a year before England finally yielded the point, and Ohio and the Great Northwest became a part of the United States. England probably thought the territory of far less importance than it was, having relegated all that vast region to a great hunting ground, with no higher conception of its future use than the protecting and raising of fur bearing animals. How different the views of John Jay, who speaking of this territory in Congress in 1777, prophetically said: "Extensive wildernesses, now scarcely known or explored, remain yet to be cultivated; and vast lakes and rivers, whose waters have for ages rolled in silence to the ocean, are yet to hear the din of industry, become subservient to commerce, and boast de-

lightful villas, gilded spires, and spacious cities rising on their banks."

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the Wyandots and their neighbors at first saw no reason to take any hand in the contest. In the east the British had secured the assistance of the Six Nations, the Mohawks being then the chief tribe, but by 1777 the English had succeeded in enlisting the Wyandots and other Ohio tribes on their side, and under British pay they made onslaughts on the western borders of the colony, attacking the settlers in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Many joined the British army, and a number of Wyandots joined the army of Gen. Burgoyne, in New York state, but did little beyond burning a few houses of settlers, stealing their stock and murdering a number of the pioneers. In an excursion with Burgoyne into New Hampshire, a number of Wyandots were killed, and they blamed the British General for the loss, claiming the warriors were needlessly sacrificed. This, and the fact that Burgoyne endeavored to restrain their ferocity and cruelty, disgusted the Wyandots, and most of them returned to their home on the Sandusky; but still under the pay of the English, continued to harass the frontier, destroying, burning and murdering. The English had a trading-post at the Indian village of Sandusky, where settlement was made, and at this point nearly all the Indian tribes were paid for the scalps taken.

Their first expedition was in 1777. The renegade Girty was thoroughly conversant with affairs along the Ohio river, and at his suggestion five hundred warriors, Delawares, Wyandots and Shawanese, started on an expedition against Fort Henry, near where Wheeling now is, on the Ohio river. The British had supplied them with arms and ammunition, and the Indians made their way through the dense forests, along their trails, crossed the Ohio and surrounded the fort with its garrison of forty men, and a number of women and children. Col. David Shepard was in command, and rumors had reached the fort that five hundred warriors had started from the Sandusky region on some murdering expedition, destination unknown. On the evening of September 26, 1771, settlers

reported Indians in war paint had been seen lurking in the neighborhood. Cabins were abandoned, and all sought safety in the fort. Col. Sheppard sent out two men to reconnoitre; one was killed and the other returned to the fort wounded; the Colonel then sent out fourteen men, and as they were proceeding cautiously down the river they fell into an ambush, and eleven were instantly killed, the others escaping in the dense forest. Hearing the firing, the Colonel sent twelve more men to relieve the imperiled party; eight of these were promptly killed. The fighting force in the fort was now reduced to a dozen men. The Indians made constant attacks, but were as constantly driven back. It was during this engagement that, when the powder gave out, Elizabeth Zane bravely went to the storehouse, sixty yards away, and brought back the powder in safety. She volunteered for this service, saying that no man could be spared for this perilous trip under the direct fire of the enemy. Night coming on, the Indians retired until morning. During the night a dozen men arrived from a neighboring settlement, and succeeded in gaining entrance to the fort. In the morning forty more rangers arrived, and the Indians, now regarded it as useless to continue their assault on the fort. They therefore destroyed everything they could, set fire to the houses, and killed or carried off three hundred head of cattle. They had killed twenty-one men, with several others wounded. Their own loss, however, was over a hundred. They returned to Sandusky with twenty-one scalps for which cash was paid by the British agent.

While the Wyandots were allies of the English, as well as the other tribes of Ohio, on an eastern branch of the Muskingum in Tuscarawas county were several hundred Moravian Indians, of the Delaware tribe, who constantly refused to take part in the war; they had become Christian Indians, had three settlements in Tuscarawas county, and had cleared considerable land, devoted their time mostly to farming and kept up constant business relations with the Americans at Pittsburg, about sixty miles distant, which was the headquarters of the American forces in the west. They refused all the overtures and bribes of the British. Finally, in the fall of 1781, Col.

Elliott, of the British forces, who was stationed at Upper Sandusky, took with him two chiefs and three hundred warriors, and marched to the Moravian settlements, their route being through Crawford, crossing the Sandusky at a point one mile south of the Tod township line, and passing through Bucyrus township in the direction of New Winchester and in a southeasterly direction toward the Kilbuck in Holmes county and on to the Tuscarawas settlements. The three Moravian towns, all on the Tuscarawas river, were Schönbrunn, two miles south of the present town of New Philadelphia, seven miles further south was Gnadenhütten and five miles further Salem.

On reaching the Moravians the Indians urged their brethren to stand by them in their war against the Americans; the English Colonel offered them presents, but the Moravians stood firm. Failing in peaceful persuasions the Indians insisted they should accompany them to the banks of the Sandusky, claiming they were too near Pittsburg, and the Wyandots were afraid they might ally themselves with the detested Americans. Expostulations were useless and the peaceful Moravians were forced to leave their crops ungathered, and accompany their captors in the long and weary march to the banks of the Sandusky. The Moravians were taken to Sandusky and from there their missionaries were sent to Detroit as prisoners. Some writers place the Moravian winter quarters on the river southwest of Bucyrus, but Butterfield fixes it near the old Indian town, three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky. Here they passed the winter, suffering great hardships, as the Indians make no provision for the future, and the addition of several hundred to the Indian villages along the Sandusky was beyond their means of support. After a severe winter a number were allowed to return to their villages to gather the crops of the fall previous. About one hundred and fifty of them, men with their wives and children, made the journey to their former homes, and resumed their work on the clearings, dividing their force so as to look after all three of the villages.

While the Moravians had spent the winter suffering on the banks of the Sandusky the Wyandots had not been idle, but had made

maurading expeditions on the settlers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, with their usual burning and killing. The settlers of the upper Ohio and the Monongahela determined to administer a lesson that would be a warning to the Indians, and a corps of a hundred mounted men was organized, and under command of Col. Williamson started for the Moravian towns. They knew the Moravians had spent the winter on the Sandusky, the point where all the brutal, murdering expeditions were organized; they knew they had again returned to their villages on the Tuscarawas. In what follows, the most lenient might concede they did not know the peaceful Indians had been taken there against their will, but this is not borne out by history. The rangers under Williamson reached Gnadenhütten after a forced march of two days, and at this village found the Indians gathering corn on the west bank of the Tuscarawas. A boat was secured and sixteen of the men crossed the river, but found more Indians there than they had expected. Then the rangers certainly learned their visit to Sandusky had been an enforced one, for they sympathized with them for the cruel treatment they had received and assured them of their friendship and that they had come to see in what way they could protect the Moravians. They further assured them that another expedition would come from the Sandusky region, and they would again receive the same cruel treatment, and that their friends at Pittsburg had advised them to go to that place where they would receive protection. Knowing the settlers of Pittsburg had always treated them with the greatest friendship, and being Christian Indians, they did not doubt what the men told them, and placed themselves under their protection. The trusting Indians also sent a messenger down the river to the village of Salem to notify the Indians there of the kindness of their new-found friends, urging them to join them at Gnadenhütten. They crossed the river with the rangers and gave their guns into their hands, after which they were ordered into houses and a guard placed around them. Col. Williamson sent a party of men down the river to the village of Salem, but on the way they met the Salem Moravians coming up the river to join their brethren at Gnadenhütten. The Salem In-

dians arrived and they, too, were deceived into giving up their arms after which they were imprisoned. Col. Williamson then called a council of war, and put the question for the men to decide, as to whether the Indians should be taken as prisoners to Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) or whether they should be put to death. There were eighteen who favored the minor outrage of carrying them away as prisoners and eighty-two voted for immediate death.

James Patrick, Esq., of New Philadelphia, wrote an interesting history of the Moravian Missions in Tuscarawas county. From this work the following account of the horrible scene is taken: "In the majority, which was large, no sympathy was manifested. They resolved to *murder*—for no other word can express the act—the whole of the Christian Indians in their custody. Among these were several who had contributed to aid the missionaries in the work of conversion and civilization. Two of them had emigrated from New Jersey after the death of their spiritual pastor, the Rev. David Brainerd. One woman, who could speak good English, knelt before the commander and begged his protection.

"The supplication was unavailing. They were ordered to prepare for death. But the warning had been anticipated. Their firm belief in their new creed was shown forth in this sad hour of their tribulation, by religious exercises of preparation. The orisons of these devout people were already ascending to the throne of the Most High. The sound of the Christian's hymn and the Christian's prayer found an echo in the surrounding woods, but no responsive feeling in the bosoms of their executioners. With gun, and spear, and tomahawk and scalping knife, the work of death progressed in these slaughterhouses, till not a sigh or moan was heard to proclaim the existence of human life within. All perished save two. Two Indian boys escaped as by a miracle, to be witnesses in after times of the savage cruelty of the white man toward their unfortunate race.

"After committing their cruel and cowardly act, the buildings containing the mutilated bodies of the murdered Indians were set on fire, and the flames of the heavy logs soon reduced to crumbling ashes all that remained of the Christian Indians."

Dr. Doddridge pays a beautiful tribute to the Christianity of the Moravians when he writes: "They anticipated their doom, and had commenced their devotions with hymns, prayers and exhortations to each other to place a firm reliance upon the mercy of the Saviour of men. When their fate was announced to them these devoted people embraced and kissed each other, and bedewing each others faces and bosoms with their tears asked pardon of their brothers and sisters for any offense they might have committed through life. Thus, at peace with God, and each other, they replied to those who, impatient for the slaughter, demanded whether they were ready to die, that 'having commended their souls to God, they were ready to die.'"

Having reduced to ashes all traces of their inhuman act, the men started up the river for Schönbrunn to murder the Moravians there, but the Christian savages had learned of the sad fate of their companions and fled to the forest, and were beyond pursuit. The number murdered was ninety-six; of these sixty-two were grown persons, about forty-two men and twenty women; the remaining thirty-four were children. A few of the men who looked as if they might be warriors were taken from the slaughter house and brained with tomahawks. Most of these quietly knelt down, and while offering up prayers to God, received the fatal blow. But one attempted to escape, and he soon fell dead with five bullets through his body. These outside dead were placed in the slaughter-houses and burned with the rest.

One hundred and fifty years previous when Menendez murdered the Huguenot Christians on the Atlantic coast he tarried on the site of his crime long enough to lay the foundation of a church to commemorate his act. It was probably through inadvertence Col. Williamson overlooked this beautiful finishing touch of piety!

It was only a part of the Moravians who had been murdered; the larger number were still on the banks of the Sandusky, and to this same retreat fled the fifty Christian Moravians who had escaped from Schönbrunn. Immediately on Williamson's return, arrangements were made for a new expedition to go to the fountain-head of all the trouble—the headquarters on the Sandusky—and administer a

blow that would leave the settlers in peace. The massacre of the Moravians took place May 3, 1702, and on May 7 the decision was reached to attack Upper Sandusky, the seat of the Wyandots, not that the Wyandots alone were guilty of all the murdering and massacring, butchering and scalping of the unfortunate settlers and their families, but because Upper Sandusky was the headquarters of the Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares, and Shawanese, and here was their rendezvous, where they gathered to start on their raids. Volunteers to the number of 480 were secured, all mounted and well armed, all from two or three counties south of Fort Pitt. Monday, May 20, was the time set for their assembling and the place chosen was Mingo Bottom, on the west bank of the Ohio, about seventy-five miles below Pittsburg, and about two miles below the present city of Steubenville. They began assembling on the 21st, and on the 24th the last man had reported. A vote was taken as to who should command the expedition, and Col. William Crawford received 235 votes, and Col. David Williamson, who had commanded the expedition against the Moravians, 230. Col. Crawford was therefore selected as commander with Col. Williamson as senior major, and second in command. Among the troops was Robert Sherrard, grandfather of Rev. J. H. Sherrard, who was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bucyrus. Of the troops 320 were from Washington county, Pennsylvania, 130 from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 20 from Ohio county, Virginia, and 10 from various localities. Besides the two commanding officers there were three other Majors, Gladdis, McClelland and Bunton, with Daniel Leet as brigade major, and Dr. John Knight as surgeon. John Slover and Jonathan Zane accompanied the expedition as guides. There were eighteen companies, the captains, as far as known, being McGeehan, Hoagland, Beeson, Munn, Ross, Ogle, Briggs, Craig, Ritchie, Miller, Bean, and Hood.

The Williamson expedition against the Moravians was a private affair of the settlers. The expedition against the Wyandots was a government affair, under direction of Gen. Irvine, who commanded the western department of the United States and Lieut. Rose,

a member of his staff, accompanied the expedition as his representative. The Indians were assisting the English by their constant attacks in the west, necessitating the keeping on the border for protection a large force which otherwise could have been utilized in the war against England. The attack on the Wyandot village was in reality an expedition of the Revolutionary war, to destroy a post which for years had been the Indian headquarters of the British government; a place which had been and was the gathering point of all Indian expeditions against the colonies; the village where the Indians of northwestern Ohio repaired to receive their arms and ammunition from the British, and to receive pay for services rendered, the pay being based on the number of scalps turned over to the British agent at Upper Sandusky. From these Indian villages came the stories of cruel deaths inflicted on their unfortunate captives. For, while it seems sickening and saddening that men, women and children were murdered on these expeditions, in many of them a few of the stronger captives were taken back alive, divided among the different villages, and died with all the prolonged agony to the sufferer that devilish ingenuity could devise. But in these tortures the Wyandots took no part; they murdered and scalped their prisoners, but burning at the stake had been abandoned years previous. The Delawares and Shawanese were the torturers.

At Gnadenhütten the vote to murder peaceful Christian Indians was eighty-two; the vote for mercy being eighteen, and a deed was consummated so despicable and so dastardly that the civilized world for over a century has blushed with shame that honest, conscientious, law-abiding Christian men should place so foul a stain on civilization. In this every reader of this work will coincide. But who cast those eighty-two votes? Men whose grey-haired fathers had been cruelly murdered; men who had returned to their peaceful homes only to find their wives butchered, almost beyond recognition, and lying weltering in blood, bleeding and scalped, on their hearthstones; to find even the innocent babes at the mothers' breasts scalped and butchered. While in their minds was the knowledge of the death by the Indians of a father or a son, a brother or a friend,

who had first run the gauntlet, that Indian "free for all" in which every villager took a part; the long line down which the naked captive must pass, starting with the children and squaws with their whips and clubs, administering blows to the flying victim; then past the younger men, and finally brave warriors with knives and tomahawks so skilfully used as to administer blows that would cut and wound but not kill; and on and on, cut, carved and covered with blood, to sink exhausted at the Council-house door. To be cared for? No! This bleeding remnant of a man was sometimes scourged and beaten still, and thrown into some guarded hut to await the morrow, when the poor sufferer was dragged forth to furnish what further amusement the strength of his constitution would stand. Commencing at the less vital parts, skilful savages took strips of skin from his legs and arms, and sometimes nearly half the body was laid bare before suffering nature could stand no more and death relieved him of his sufferings. At the stake the fire was fiendishly built so far away that the torture was prolonged for hours, the ears, fingers and toes cut off, the fiends previously pulling the nails out by the roots, yelling with delight at the suffering of the tortured victims. Every horror the inventive mind of the savage could think of was practiced.*

*John Leith was a prisoner and storekeeper among the Indians from 1763 until he made his escape in 1791. During the Revolution he kept a store at Upper Sandusky, employed by the British. In his biography, written by his grandson, Judge George W. Leith, is his description of the first "Running of the Gauntlet" he witnessed: "One fine day in early summer a band of warriors came in from the south with a captive, a powerful young Virginian. He had been overpowered and captured in a hand-to-hand struggle. I saw him stripped for the race, and thought him as fine a specimen of a man as I ever saw. His action was unimpaired, the only wound perceivable being a long gash on the fleshy part of his thigh, which, though considerably swelled, did not impede his motion. He was stripped naked and painted black for the race at my store. Two lines of Indians were formed, extending back from the store about two hundred yards. He was marched back through the lines in a southerly direction, the savages panting and yelling for the onset. Poor fellow! he stepped with the elasticity of a race-horse, confidently believing that if he succeeded in the race his life would be spared. But his doom was sealed, and this was but the opening scene in the horrible tragedy. The warriors were armed with guns loaded with powder to be shot into his naked body, the boys were armed with bows and arrows, and the squaws and children with clubs and switches. No one was allowed to strike or shoot until the victim was

All these horrible acts of the Indians were known to have been visited upon the relatives of the men who had accompanied Williamson, and anger and revenge were a stronger motive than right and justice. Williamson should have prevented it, but while today every reader of this history can justly shudder and denounce the brutal murder of the Moravians, the fact remains that if every reader had been on the banks of the Tuscarawas at the time, knowing what these men knew, having suffered as these men had suffered, when the vote for life or death came, the proportion would have been the same. No one can endorse the needless, inhuman murder of the innocent Moravians, but the perpetrators of the dastardly deed had minds at the time inflamed by the cruelties inflicted on themselves and their relatives by other Indians. In this modern day those at a distance from the crime can well shudder and denounce the burning at the stake of the brute who has ruined and murdered an innocent girl in the southland, but were the matter to come home to them direct, how many fathers, with the brutal act fresh in the memory, would lift a finger to stay the hand that fires the funeral pyre? Would there be even eighteen out of eighty-two?

It was Saturday morning, May 25, 1782, the expedition started for the Sandusky Plains, about 150 miles distant, but to avoid the Indian trails, so the savages would have no knowledge of the attack, their course was through the unbroken forest, to the Tuscarawas, on the banks of which were the destroyed Moravian towns, and it took them four days to cover the sixty miles, although Williamson's men, over the traveled route, had made it in two days when on their mission of

opposite to where he stood, so that the speed of the runner might not be impeded or checked by a front fire. The word was given, 'All ready, go!' and simultaneously a yell went up all along the line from the savages, who were eager to inflict the severest punishment upon the helpless captive. The young fellow came through the lines with astonishing swiftness, and ran into the store where I was. He was covered with ragged and gaping wounds made by the discharge of powder and the tomahawks, and the arrows stuck out from his blackened body like the shafts of a clothes-rack. He gave me a most imploring look, as if he expected me to help him, and suddenly sprang high in the air as if in terrible agony. He turned and went out at the door, when he was brained with a tomahawk and fell to the ground with his last despairing groan."

murder. They encamped at the ruined town of Schönbrunn, and two officers, reconnoitering, saw in the distance two Indian warriors, who had been spying on their movements. It was now believed the Indians would have full knowledge of their expedition, and Crawford determined to press on as rapidly as possible. They started on a forced march through the wilderness of Holmes county, and the night of May 30 encamped about ten miles south of the present site of Wooster, just south of the Wayne county line. From here they went almost due west, passing north of Odell's lake, and on to the Mohican, following up the river until near where Mansfield now is they turned west and encamped on June 1st at Spring Mills, eight miles east of Crestline. The next day, June 2, about one o'clock, they entered Crawford county just north of where Crestline now is and continued west to the Sandusky river at the mouth of a small creek called Allen's Run, near the present town of Leesville. The Sandusky river was the point for which the guides were aiming and the officers, pleased at reaching this destination, called a halt for an hour. They had reached the river south of the Wyandot trail, which the Indians used on their excursions from the Sandusky towns east to Pittsburg. In the last five days they had made eighty-five miles, and the guide, Slover, told Crawford they were now about twenty-five miles due east of the Indian town, and that a little to the southwest there were extensive plains reaching to their destination. After nine days of slow and difficult marching through an unbroken forest, they decided to make for the open plains, so they followed the south bank of the Sandusky, two or three miles, to about the center of section 12, of Jefferson township. Here the Sandusky bends to the north and they left the river and, going southwest, encamped for the night in the southwestern part of Jefferson township, on the eastern edge of the plains.

Early on the morning of June 3rd they entered the plains, and the open sunlight, after the long and dreary march through the dense woods, was a pleasing relief to all. Their course was now west through Whetstone and Bucyrus townships, passing about four miles south of Bucyrus, to an Indian trail skirting the west side of the Sandusky; they followed

this trail through southwestern Bucyrus township and through Dallas, into what is now Antrim township, Wyandot county, and made their final encampment near the present town of Wyandot, within ten miles of their destination.

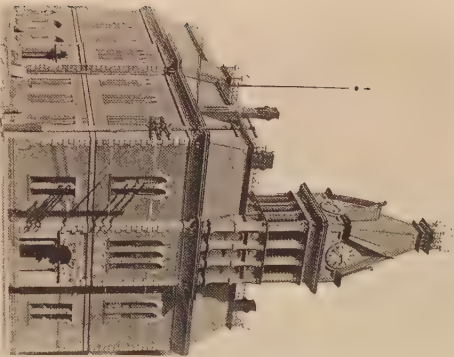
On the morning of June 4th they started along the south bank of the Sandusky, following its course in a northwest direction for six miles where the mouth of the Little Sandusky was reached. Here they crossed the Sandusky, following the trail along the east bank which leads to the Indian towns, and they soon reached the old Indian town of Sandusky, on the east bank of the river, about three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky. The town was deserted. The guide Slover said that when he was a captive of the Miamis, he frequently visited the Wyandots and this was their principal town. The officers and guides were astonished and a halt was called. The volunteers feared a mistake had been made and that there was no village short of Lower Sandusky (Fremont) forty miles down the river, through a section known to be covered by roving bands of Indians, for they were now in the heart of the Indian country.

It was one o'clock when Crawford ordered the halt; he called his officers into consultation. This lasted an hour. Slover said eight miles further down the river was another Indian town, and in his opinion the Indians had made that their headquarters. Crawford feared they might find this also deserted and there was danger in their getting too far into the Indian country with but five days' of provisions left. It was decided to move forward in search of the Indians. The army crossed the river to the west side, continued along the trail up the west bank to the site of the present town of Upper Sandusky; they continued a mile further, with no sign of Indians and the troops became anxious, and for the first time expressed a desire to return home. Crawford promptly called a halt and a council of war. Col. Crawford and Guide Zane both favored an immediate return, as further progress was dangerous, and the final decision was made to continue that day and if no Indians were discovered they would return. The march was continued, and the troops had

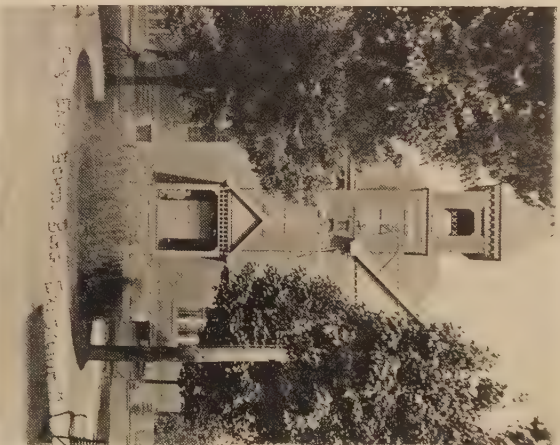
gone but a short distance, when one of the light-horse scouts, who in the open prairie were generally a mile in advance, returned at full speed announcing the Indians were in front of them. The volunteers were now enthusiastic and the whole army moved forward rapidly.

The Indians had kept trace of the army ever since it had left Mingo Bottom, and had sent warriors to the Shawanese, in the Miami valley, and to the Wyandots and Delawares, on the Sandusky, to prepare for an attack. The various tribes gathered and when Crawford left the Tuscarawas, in a northwesterly direction, it was known the Sandusky Indians were the objective point. Pomoacan, Wyandot chief, sent special messengers to Detroit, notifying DePeyster, the English commandant at that point, of the intended attack. DePeyster acted promptly, and started Butler's rangers, a mounted troop, to Lower Sandusky (Fremont) by boats to assist their allies; special messengers were also sent by the Wyandots to the Shawanese on the Miami, and two hundred warriors started on their march of forty miles from Logan county to help their brethren. In the meantime the Delawares, under Pipe, had assembled three hundred warriors at his town on both sides of the Tymochtee, about one and a half miles northeast of the present town of Crawfordsville, Wyandot county, near the place now marked by the monument erected on the site where Col. Crawford was burned at the stake. Zhaus-sho-toh was the Wyandot war chief, and the village of Pomoacan, the "Half King," was five miles northeast of Upper Sandusky, in Crane township, on the Sandusky river. Here he had four hundred warriors.

The Americans had advanced about two miles north of Upper Sandusky, and were one mile west of the river, when they met the enemy, the Delawares being in the front line of battle, under Pipe, his assistants being the renegade Simon Girty and Chief Wingenund, the latter having joined the Delawares from his village about two and a half miles northwest of the present site of Crestline. The Delawares had taken possession of a small grove called an "island," and from this they were promptly driven by the Americans. The Wyandots under Zhaus-sho-toh, with whom



CITY BUILDING, CRESTLINE, O.



EAST SCHOOL BUILDING, CRESTLINE, O.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING,
NEW WASHINGTON, O.



HOSFORD MILL, GALLION, O.
Built 1822



NORTH HENRY STREET, CRESTLINE, O.

was the British Captain Elliott, came to the support of the Delawares. Elliott took command of both tribes, and the Delawares occupied the west and south sides of the grove, and the Wyandots the north and east. The grove was surrounded by a prairie of tall grass, high enough to be some protection to the Indians, while the Americans had the better of it by the protection of the grove. The firing began at four o'clock, and the battle lasted until dark. As the Indians exposed themselves when skulking through the grass they were picked off by the American sharpshooters. Some of the borderers from the tree-tops had a better opportunity of detecting the savages. One of these Daniel Canon, an expert rifleman, remarked afterward: "I don't know how many I killed, but I never saw the same head again above the grass after I shot at it." Toward sunset the Indians became more cautious. The day closed decidedly favorable to the Americans; their loss was five killed and nineteen wounded. Indian losses were never known, but their killed and wounded far exceeded the Americans. Although the Americans were in full possession of the field, the Indians were not dispirited. Desultory firing was resumed at six o'clock in the morning and continued until noon, the Americans believing the Indians had not recovered from their defeat of the day previous, and plans were discussed by the Americans to attack the enemy in force; the Delawares were drawn up south of them and the Wyandots north.

Before the plan of attack was matured, a sentinel reported mounted troops coming from the north; they proved to be Butler's rangers, sent by DePeyster from Detroit, and a few minutes later another sentinel reported the arrival of two hundred Shawanese from the south; during the late afternoon additional small detachments of Indians were continually arriving. The council of war now unanimously decided on a retreat that night. About nine o'clock the retreat started and by a circuitous march to the west passed around the Delawares and Shawanese south of them, reaching the old town of Upper Sandusky, three miles southeast of the present county seat of Wyandot county, just before daylight. Here a halt was called and stragglers kept con-

stantly arriving, but Col. Crawford, Dr. Knight and John Slover the guide, and many others were missing.

The command now devolved on Williamson, and his force numbered about three hundred. After a short rest the army went south along the east bank of the Sandusky, crossed the river at the mouth of the Little Sandusky, and then east, skirting the southern bank of the river. They were again on the Sandusky Plains, and when they reached where the town of Wyandot now is, they saw in the distance a large force of mounted Indians and Butler's rangers following in pursuit. They were a dozen miles from the woods on the eastern boundary of the plains, where alone lay safety. Their horses had had two days' rest at Sandusky during the battle, but the eleven days previous marching, and the long night ride had left both man and horses in a jaded condition. They were also hampered by their wounded. Yet Col. Williamson urged his troops forward with all possible speed; he was ably assisted by Lieut. Rose, the military genius of the expedition. The latter was an aide-de-camp of Gen. Irvine, the commander of the Revolutionary forces at Pittsburg, and had been attached to Col. Crawford's staff for this expedition. He was as fearless and brave as he was able and efficient, and to him, more than any other man, was due the successful retreat.*

The retreating column left the Sandusky at Wyandot, and started northeast across the plains. Passing through Dallas into Bucyrus township they crossed what is now the Marion road about a mile north of the Dallas township line, and a little before noon crossed what is now the Sandusky pike two miles north of

*John Rose was known among the Americans as Major Rose. After the Revolutionary War was over he returned to his own country, Russia, and Gen. Irvine received many letters from him, in which he gave his true history. His name was not John Rose, but Gustavus H. de Rosenthal, of Livonia, Russia, and he was a baron of the empire. In an encounter with another nobleman within the precincts of the palace at St. Petersburg, he had killed his antagonist in a duel. He fled to England, where he sailed immediately to America to offer his sword in defense of the colonies in their struggle for freedom. During his absence his relatives secured his pardon from the Emperor Alexander, and permission for him to return, which he did, and became Grand Marshal of Livonia. Baron Rosenthal died in 1830.

the Dallas township line, and about three miles south of Bucyrus.* Before they had reached the Sandusky Pike, the faster mounted men of the enemy had overtaken the fleeing column, and were harrassing them with occasional shots. As more and more of the enemy came up and scattered along the flanks of the marching column the firing became more severe, and it required all the skill and encouragement of Col. Williamson and Lieut. Rose to prevent the demoralization of the troops, and to preserve the column in solid marching order. The woods and safety were still six miles away; they were in an open prairie rapidly being surrounded by double their number of infuriated savages from whom they could expect no mercy, and the weary column struggled on. About two o'clock they were within a mile of the woods; on both sides and at the rear were hundreds of the enemy, pouring in a galling fire, and the rear guard was in confusion; the Indians had pressed forward and were seeking to bar their entrance to the woods, and the troops in advance, showed signs of wavering. Williamson urged them to stand firm, stating: "Not a man of you will reach home if each one decides to shift for himself. Your only salvation is keeping in line. Our ranks once broken, all is lost." The danger of the demoralization of the troops became so great that a stand had to be made. A point was selected where there is a slight rise in the ground in the northeast quarter of Section 22 in Whetstone township.†

The troops had crossed what is now the Galion road a little west of where the monument now stands marking the site of the battle, which really occurred a little north of where this monument was placed. A body of light horse troops was thrown forward to protect the entrance to the woods, the little army was reversed, and facing to the west hurriedly formed into solid rank to resist the attacking foe. Fortunately for the Americans, in their haste to pursue the retreating troops, the British had left their artillery behind. During the

morning march through the dry prairie a scorching sun had added to the discomforts of the tired troopers, but toward noon a breeze had sprung up, and the sky became overcast with clouds, and when the halt was made a storm was threatening. Having hurriedly formed in battle line, the Americans awaited the assault, and six hundred painted, yelling savages, with their British allies, charged them in front and on both flanks. Rose rode down the line, unmindful of the hail of bullets pouring in, urging the men to stand firm, to aim true, and to see that every shot brought down a man. The first attack was repulsed, the line was unbroken and the Americans regained confidence, and the second attempt to break their lines was another failure. Then Indian caution prevailed, and under protection of the high grass they continued their attack, until the threatening storm broke forth, and both armies were drenched to the skin, rendering most of the fire-arms useless. The battle had continued for an hour when the severe rain caused a cessation of hostilities. The Americans had suffered a loss of three killed and eight wounded, among the latter was Capt. Joseph Beam, who was shot through the body. Although the wound was thought to be fatal, he was taken home and eventually recovered. The loss of the enemy was far greater than that of the Americans.

When the rain put a stop to the battle the Americans hurriedly buried their dead, cared for their wounded, making them as comfortable as possible for transportation, and again formed in line of march. The enemy, seeing the column again on the retreat, rallied their forces and renewed the pursuit, firing on the column from a respectful distance. Capt. Biggs' company was covering the retreat. They had led the advance in the outward march and were now reduced to only nine men. Some of these were wounded and all greatly exhausted, and there was again danger of the ranks being demoralized by the fire of the enemy, and each man attempting to shift for himself. Again the companies began to waver under the irritating attacks of the enemy, and it took the heroic exertions of the officers to prevent the retreat from degenerating into a hopeless rout. The company in front was ordered to file to the left, the bal-

*Locations are given as they exist today. In 1782 this county was a wilderness, covered with forests, prairies and swamps.

†Butterfield.—Crawford's campaign against Sandusky. The west half of this quarter section is owned (1912) by J. B. Campbell; its east half by Sarah R. Lust.

ance of the army marched forward, when that company wheeled into line and became the rear guard; then another from the front took its place, each in turn protecting the rear, and confidence took the place of fear, and the weary march finally ended when the tired troopers entered the friendly shelter of the dense woods.

The battle of Olentangy on June 6, 1782, may have been but a skirmish, but it is interesting historically as a battle of the American Revolution, fought on Crawford county soil. The battle of Sandusky on June 4, was also in what was Crawford county from 1820 to 1845, so the only two battles of the Revolution that occurred west of the Alleghenies, are of historic interest to this county.

Of the expertness of the American marksman, Butterfield, in his work "Crawford's Campaign Against Sandusky," gives an incident which relates to the battle of Olentangy. It was told him by George W. Leith, of Nevada, a grandson of John Leith. John Leith was a trader at the Indian town of Sandusky, and was there when the news arrived of the approach of Crawford's army. On June 4, the day before the battle, he started down the Sandusky river with his goods and furs seeking safer quarters. He camped that night on the banks of the river a little below Tiffin. Here a Frenchman, who was an Indian interpreter, on his way to join the Indians at Sandusky, spent the night with him. The next morning, hearing the firing, the Frenchman hurriedly left for the field of battle. Reaching the Indians, he dressed himself in their costume, and in a spirit of bravado painted a large red spot on his breast, remarking to one of the Indian warriors, "Here is a mark for the Virginia riflemen." He accompanied the Indians in their pursuit of the retreating army, and took part in the battle of Olentangy, and when the Americans went over the battlefield gathering up their dead and wounded they found the Frenchman, cold and stiff in death, with a bullet hole passing through the red mark.

By nightfall the Americans reached the place where they had made their first camp in Crawford county, near Leesville, and here they passed the night, the enemy camping about a mile to the rear. In less than twenty-

four hours they had covered forty miles and both armies were completely exhausted. The next morning the Americans resumed their retreat, being occasionally fired on by the savages, the last shot as they were leaving what is now the borders of Crawford county, just north of Crestline. From there they marched to the Ohio with no sight of the enemy. They reached the Tuscarawas towns on June 10, and Mingo Bottom on the 13th, covering the distance in less than seven days, and even with this speed they were rejoiced to find some of their missing comrades, whom they had feared had either been lost or fallen into the hands of the enemy, had arrived before them—some of them as much as two days previous. The outward journey had consumed eleven days, the route taken having been about one hundred and eighty-five miles each way.

When the retreat was started Col. Crawford missed his son John Crawford, his son-in-law, William Harrison, and his nephew, William Crawford. While looking for these relatives, Dr. Knight joined him. Both waited, calling for the absentees, until all the troops had passed. By this time there was severe firing in the direction of the retreating army. An old man and boy joined Crawford and Knight. It being dangerous to attempt to reach the main column the four went north about two miles, and then turned due east, over a mile north of the battle ground. A little before midnight they reached the Sandusky which they crossed less than a mile south of the village of the Wyandot chief Pomoacan. The old man lagged behind, and frequent stops were made for him to catch up. Finally an Indian scalp-halloo announced that the old man had been overtaken by some wandering savage and killed. At daylight Crawford, Knight and the boy entered Crawford county about two miles northwest of where Oceola is now situated, their progress being slow on account of the darkness and the jaded condition of the horses. Here Crawford and the young man were compelled to abandon their horses, and on foot they continued their journey east, bearing toward the south, and about two o'clock fell in with Capt. Biggs, who had carried Lieut. Ashley from the battle, the latter being badly wounded. The five continued an hour longer when a heavy

rain came on and they were compelled to go into camp, which they did near the line between Holmes and Liberty townships, about two miles north of Bucyrus, having only made nine miles since daylight. The next morning the five continued their journey, passing through the southwest corner of Liberty and crossing the Sandusky two or three miles east of Bucyrus, and soon entered Whetstone township. While marching through the woods they discovered a deer recently killed, with some meat sliced from the bones. This they took with them and a mile farther espied smoke of a fire. They approached it carefully and were of the opinion some of their own party had encamped there the previous night. They used the fire to roast their venison, and while eating were joined by one of their own men, the man who had killed the deer, who hearing them in the distance had secreted himself in the woods believing them to be Indians. After eating their breakfast of venison the party continued their march until about two o'clock they reached the point on the Sandusky, in section 12, Jefferson township, where the troops had left the river on their outward march. It was near this point the enemy had camped the preceding night. A discussion arose as to the future course; Crawford held to follow the course of the army as they could make better time along a known trail, and that there was no danger, as the Indians would not follow the retreating army into the woods, and they were now several miles from the plains. Capt. Ashley and Lieut. Biggs thought the safer course was through the woods, avoiding all Indian trails. Crawford's plan was followed, the Col. and Dr. Knight leading, on foot; about a hundred yards behind was the wounded officer on horseback, Lieut. Ashley, with his friend Capt. Biggs, while at the rear were the two young men. They followed the south bank of the Sandusky, through the site of the present town of Leesville and just east of that place several Indians started up less than fifty feet from Crawford and Knight. The Doctor jumped behind a tree and was about to fire, when Crawford, observing how many Indians there were, advised him not. An Indian who knew them came forward and shook hands; Capt. Biggs in the meantime had fired on the savages, but missed, and he and his companion

Lieut. Ashley, took to the dense woods, as did the two young men. The party that captured Crawford and Knight, were Delaware Indians, who under their chief, Wingenund, had followed the retreating army as far as their camp, which was only half a mile distant from the place where they captured Crawford, about a mile and a half northwest of Crestline.

Crawford and Knight were taken to Wingenund's camp, where they found nine other prisoners. Wingenund sent a message to Capt. Pipe, announcing the capture of Col. Crawford, the leader of the expedition, and of the other prisoners, and received word to bring them to the headquarters of the Delawares on the Tymochtee. It was about three o'clock on Friday, June 7, that Crawford and Knight were captured, and on Sunday evening, June 9, some Delaware warriors returned bringing with them the scalps of Capt. Biggs and Lieut. Ashley, the two young men having escaped. On Monday morning, June 10, they started for the Indian towns on the Sandusky. Crawford had been told that Simon Girty, was at Pomoacan's village, and as Girty knew him and had frequently been his guest at his home in Pennsylvania, he requested that he be taken there. As this would lead the Indians past the place where the two horses of Crawford had been abandoned, Wingenund consented. The Indians were seventeen in number. They followed the trail about three miles when the party separated. Crawford, guarded by two Indians, bearing to the northwest over the route by which he came, and the other sixteen with their ten prisoners going west over an Indian trail to the old town of Upper Sandusky, crossing the river southwest of the present site of Bucyrus. Crawford arrived at the Half King's house and had an interview with Girty, who promised to do what he could for him. After his interview with Girty Crawford was taken up the river, about eight miles, to the Old Town, where the other prisoners were. Here Pipe and Wingenund had preceded him, and painted the face of the prisoners black, which meant death. On Crawford's arrival he was greeted by both chiefs with words of friendship, but he, too, was painted black. The whole party now started for the village of the Wyandots where Craw-

ford had spent the night, Crawford and Knight being guarded by Pipe and Wingund. As they marched they came to the dead bodies of four of the prisoners, tomahawked and scalped.

At the present site of Upper Sandusky, instead of continuing their march to the Half King's Wyandot town, they bore to the northwest for the Delaware town of Tymochtee. On reaching the Little Tymochtee about three miles from the Indian village, Knight was made a present to the Shawanese, to be taken to their town on the Mad river for torture, the other five prisoners, with their hands tied behind them, were given over to the squaws and boys, and were tomahawked and scalped, the bloody scalps being dashed in the faces of both Crawford and Knight. The line of march was again taken up, and the party were met by Simon Girty and several Indians, who had come across from the Half King's town to witness the death of Crawford. From now on both Crawford and Knight were struck over the head, face and body with the fists, or with sticks and clubs of the Indians. They soon reached a bluff near the Tymochtee, about three-quarters of a mile up the stream from the Delaware village, where a fire had already been prepared. The account of the death of Crawford is taken from the narrative of Dr. Knight, written in August, 1782, at Pittsburg. There being no printing office in Pittsburg at that time it was sent to Philadelphia and published in November, 1782. Speaking of the tortures of Crawford Knight says:

"When we went to the fire the Colonel was stripped naked, ordered to sit down by the fire and then they beat him with sticks and their fists. Presently after I was treated in the same manner. They then tied a rope to the foot of a post about fifteen feet high, bound the Colonel's hands behind his back and fastened the rope to the ligature between his wrists. The rope was long enough for him to sit down or walk round the post once or twice and return the same way. The Colonel then called to Girty and asked him if they intended to burn him?—Girty answered, 'yes.' The Colonel said he would take it all patiently. Upon this Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief, made a speech to the Indians, viz: about thirty

or forty men, sixty or seventy squaws and boys.

"When the speech was finished they all yelled a hideous and hearty assent to what had been said. The Indian men then took up their guns and shot powder into the Colonel's body, from his feet as far up as his neck. I think not less than seventy loads were discharged upon his naked body. They then crowded about him, and to the best of my observation, cut off his ears; when the throng had dispersed a little I saw the blood running from both sides of his head in consequence thereof.

"The fire was about six or seven yards from the post to which the Colonel was tied; it was made of small hickory poles, burnt quite through in the middle, each end of the poles remaining about six feet in length. Three or four Indians by turns, would take up, individually, one of these burning pieces of wood and apply it to his naked body, already burnt black with the powder. These tormentors presented themselves on every side of him with the burning fagots and poles. Some of the squaws took broad boards upon which they would carry a quantity of the burning coals and hot embers and throw on him, so that in a short time he had nothing but hot coals of fire and hot ashes to walk upon.

"In the midst of these extreme tortures, he called to Simon Girty and begged him to shoot him; but Girty making no answer he called to him again. Girty then, by way of derision, told the Colonel he had no gun, at the same time turning about to an Indian who was behind him, laughed heartily, and by all his gestures seemed delighted at the horrid scene.

"Girty then came up to me and bade me prepare for death. He said, however, I was not to die at that place, but to be burnt at the Shawanese towns. He swore by G—d I need not expect to escape death, but should suffer it in all its extremities.

"He then observed, that some prisoners had given him to understand, that if our people had had him they would not hurt him; for his part, he said, he did not believe it, but desired to know my opinion of the matter, but being at that time in great anguish and

distress for the torments the Colonel was suffering before my eyes, as well as the expectation of undergoing the same fate in two days, I made little or no answer. He expressed a great deal of ill will for Col. Gibson, and said he was one of his greatest enemies, and more to the same purpose, to all which I paid very little attention.

"Col. Crawford at this period of his sufferings besought the Almighty to have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. He continued in all the extremities of pain for an hour and three-quarters or two hours longer, as near as I can judge, when at last, being almost exhausted, he lay down on his belly; they then scalped him and repeatedly threw the scalp in my face, telling me "that was my great captain." An old squaw (whose appearance every way answered the ideas people entertain of the Devil) got a board, took a parcel of coals and ashes and laid them on his back and head, after he had been scalped; he then raised himself upon his feet and began to walk around the post; they next put a burning stick to him as usual, but he seemed more insensible of pain than before."

Dr. Knight was at this time taken away to Capt. Pipe's house, and did not see the final death of his commander. It was late in the afternoon when the torture of Col. Crawford commenced, and the Indians reported later that he breathed his last just as the sun was going down, and that the Indians covered the body with fagots, and around the blaze held a war dance until late into the night. The next morning as Knight started for the Shawanese town, the charred bones of Crawford were pointed out to him by his captors.

On his way to the Shawanese town Knight escaped, and after a very toilsome journey and much suffering, reached his friends in safety, passing through southern Crawford, or very near its border on his return journey. Slover was captured but he, too, made his escape.

The Wyandots had nothing to do with Crawford's death. He was a Delaware prisoner. The Wyandots for some years had ceased the burning of prisoners at the stake. The Delawares and Shawanese still adhered to the custom. The Delawares, however, were

only by courtesy on the Wyandot's land, and Butterfield says that through a trick The Pipe and Wingenund obtained the Half King's consent to the death of Crawford. They sent to Pomoacan, a messenger, bearing a belt of wampum, with the following message: "Uncle! we, your nephews, the Lenni Lanape, salute you in a spirit of kindness, love and respect. Uncle! we have a project in view which we ardently wish to accomplish, and can accomplish if our uncle will not overrule us! By returning the wampum we will have your pledged word!" The message puzzled Pomoacan, and he questioned the messenger, who could give no information, and the Half King, believing it was some new expedition of the Delawares against the white settlements, sent back word: "Say to my nephews they have my pledge." This was the death warrant of Col. Crawford.

Many writers incline to the theory that Col. Crawford suffered torture in retaliation for the massacre of the Moravian Indians, who were Delawares. In a sense, this may be true, but The Pipe had a supreme contempt for the Moravian branch of his tribe; still, they were Delawares, and the Indian tribal spirit called for the tribe to avenge their death, even if they refused to revenge it themselves, although most of those who escaped the massacre joined their comrades in the fight against Crawford. It is probable, however, the fate of Crawford would have been the same if the Moravian incident had not occurred. From 1776 to 1781 the Delawares and Shawanese had made expeditions to the border, murdering and massacring, and, when possible, brought prisoners back to their villages to die by torture. It was the knowledge of these constant barbarities which led to the Moravian and the Crawford expeditions. Added to this was the fact of imperative orders of the British officer at Detroit to his Indian allies to send no more prisoners to that place. The Wyandots killed theirs, sometimes after having made them run the gauntlet; the Delawares and Shawanese killed theirs, frequently with all the forms of cruelty their fiendish ingenuity could invent.

Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, which practically ended the war of the Revolution, although the treaty

of peace was not signed until a year later, Nov. 30, 1782. The British still retained possession of Detroit, and kept the Indians of the northwest hostile to the Americans, and the depredations still continued. The Americans, however, were now more free to protect their border, and expeditions were sent against them in the Miami valley and up toward the Maumee and Detroit, the Wyandots sending all their warriors to oppose the Americans on these expeditions. On Jan. 27, 1785, a treaty was signed at Fort McIntosh, a fort on the Ohio, thirty miles below Pittsburg, at the mouth of the Beaver river, where the town of Beaver, Pa., now is. This treaty was made between the Americans and the Wyandots,* Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas. The boundary line between the United States and the Wyandots and Delawares was declared to begin "at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga, and to extend up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens (on the border line of Stark and Tuscarawas counties, near where the town of Bolivar now is) thence westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio (its western point being Fort Recovery in Mercer county) at the mouth of which branch was Fort Slovel which was taken by the French in 1752; then along said portage to the Great Miami or Omeo river (Maumee) and down the south side of the same to its mouth, then along the south shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where it began." All of the territory inside this boundary (all of northwestern Ohio), was assigned to the Indians, with a few trading posts reserved, six miles square at the mouth of the Sandusky, and a tract two miles square at Fremont.

Sha-tay-ya-ron-yah, or Leather Lips, who signed this treaty and kept it, was afterward murdered under Indian law on account of his friendship for the Americans. In 1810 Tecumseh commenced his organization of the Indians against the whites, but found the

Wyandots, led by Tar-hé and Leather Lips, were bitterly opposed to the plan. Gen. Harrison was of the opinion the chief's death was the result of the direct command of Tecumseh. In June, 1810, Leather Lips was an old man, and was on the Scioto river about twelve miles above Columbus, when parties arrived direct from Tecumseh's headquarters at Tippecanoe, accusing the aged chief of witchcraft. An Indian Council was called, which lasted for three hours. His accusers from Tippecanoe were very bitter in their denunciations. The venerable chief made a calm and dignified and dispassionate reply. Some whites present endeavored to save him, but the fierce vindictiveness of the opposition made all appeals for mercy useless. Sentence of death was pronounced and six Indians appointed as his executioners. After the sentence Leather Lips walked slowly to his camp, calmly ate his dinner, washed, and dressed himself in his best apparel, wearing his finest skins and brightest colored chieftain feathers. He painted his face as a warrior. When the hour arrived, arrayed as a chieftain, his erect stride and gray hairs made his appearance graceful and commanding. He walked slowly to his doom, chanting the Indian death song in a voice of surprising melody and sweetness. Wyandot warriors slowly followed, timing their march to the mournful dirge. At the grave he shook hands with all present, and the Wyandot captain of the executioners offered a prayer, after which Leather Lips knelt, and while offering a prayer to the Great Spirit, one of the executioners quietly approached from behind, and buried a tomahawk in his brain. He was buried in his chieftain's robes, and with all his decorations. He had given his life as a penalty for keeping his word to remain loyal to the Americans, and a dozen or more of the white men were there to witness the cowardly act, and never raised a hand to stay the brutal murder.

Jan. 9, 1789, another treaty was made by Gov. St. Clair at Fort Harmar (Marietta), with the Wyandots and others, confirming the treaty of 1785. It was not kept and the Indians, supplied with arms and ammunition by the British at Detroit, continued their depredations, and several expeditions sent against them were disastrous to the Americans. Fin-

*The Wyandots signing this treaty were Tar-hé (or Crane), T. Williams Jr., Tey-yagh-taw, Ha-ro-en-you (or Half King's son), Te-haaw-to-rens, Aw-me-yee-ray, Staye-tak, Sha-tay-ya-ron-yah (or Leather Lips), Daugh-shut-tay-ah, Shay-aw-run-the.

ally in 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne, "Mad Anthony," led the expedition against them, and at the battle of Fallen Timbers he gained a complete and decisive victory, and on August 3, 1795, the Greenville treaty was signed, making the Indian reservation about as before.

On July 4, 1805, another treaty was signed at Fort Industry between the United States and the Wyandots and other tribes, by which the eastern boundary of their reservation was a meridian line, starting at a point on Lake Erie, 120 miles west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania, thence south to the Greenville treaty line. This line was the present west boundary of Erie and Huron counties; it passed through Crawford county giving the present eastern seven miles to the United States, the western thirteen miles being reserved to the Indians. It touched the Greenville treaty line about two miles east of what is now Cardington, in Morrow county. All east of this north and south line, north of the Greenville treaty line, extending to the Cuyahoga river was now open to settlement. For this territory the Indians were given goods to the amount of \$20,000, and were to receive in addition \$7,500 in goods annually. From this new territory Richland county was created in 1807, and it included the four eastern miles of what is now Crawford county, all of Auburn, Vernon and Jackson, and the eastern two miles of Jefferson and the eastern four miles of Polk. Between the western boundary of Richland county and the eastern boundary of the reservation, a three mile strip was left unattached, the present three eastern sections of Cranberry, all of Sandusky and the three western sections of Jefferson and Polk. For some years the Indians remained peaceful, their severe losses in their constant wars having so greatly reduced their numbers that they realized, without help, all further opposition to the Americans was hopeless.

This peace would have continued but for the actions of the British in forcing the war of 1812. England for several years had been stopping American ships on the high seas, seizing seamen on those vessels and impressing them into the British navy on the ground they were British seamen. Many American born sailors were thus seized, and to all protests the British government turned a deaf

ear. The British also instigated the Indians in the northwest to recommence their depredations against the Americans, and Tecumseh organized the savage tribes, and when war was declared by the United States Tecumseh and nearly all the northwestern Indians joined their forces with the British, with headquarters at Detroit. Tarhé "The Crane," was chief of the Wyandots at that time, and assisted by Between-the-Logs, another Wyandot chief, urged their tribe to remain neutral, which the majority of them did, very few Wyandots following the lead of Tecumseh. At the breaking out of the war, the first year in the northwest, the Americans met with a constant succession of reverses.

In July, 1812, Gen. William Hull, in command at Detroit, surrendered that post to the British and Indians, without firing a gun. The allied army consisted of a thousand British and six hundred Indians. The force surrendered was 2,500 men, with thirty-three cannon, arms and ammunition. Just prior to the surrender a detachment of five hundred had been sent south to guard some supplies coming from Ohio. These were a part of Hull's army and were surrendered also, and as they were returning they were met by a company of British soldiers who astonished them with the statement that they, too, were included in the capitulation. The American troops were released on parole. A number started home on foot, others were transported in boats across Lake Erie to the mouths of the Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga rivers, and left at those points to go overland the nearest route to their homes, many passing through Crawford as the nearest way home.

Gen. William Henry Harrison was placed in command of the army in the northwest in September of 1812, the objective point of this campaign being to regain Detroit from the British. Gen. Harrison immediately established a line of defense across the state from Wooster through Crawford county, to Upper Sandusky and St. Mary's to Ft. Wayne. The army was divided into three divisions, the left composed of the Kentucky troops and the Seventeenth and Eighteenth U. S. regulars under Brigadier General Winchester; their route was up the Miami, with the base of supplies at St. Mary's, Auglaize county. The

central division was composed of 1,200 of the Ohio militia and eight hundred mounted infantry under Brigadier General Tupper, with their base of supplies at Fort McArthur (Kenton, Hardin county). The right was composed of three brigades of militia from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, and were to assemble at Fort Ferree, a fort erected at Upper Sandusky, where Gen. Harrison had his headquarters. During the early winter these troops were assembling at the three different points a large number of the right division marching to their post through Crawford county. On October 22, Gen. Harrison wrote to the war department: "I am not able to fix any period for the advance of the troops to Detroit. It is pretty evident that it cannot be done, on proper principles, until the frost shall have become so severe as to enable us to use the rivers and the margin of the lake for the transportation of our baggage on the ice." He also stated that to go from Columbus to Upper Sandusky, for every team employed in transporting supplies it would require two teams loaded with forage for their subsistence, and that at Upper Sandusky it was necessary to accumulate not only provisions for the men but forage sufficient for at least two thousand horses and oxen, that would necessarily have to be employed in advancing the main expedition. During November and December Gen. Harrison did what he could toward improving the roads.

While at his headquarters on the Sandusky, Tarhé, the Wyandot chief, called on Gen. Harrison, and suggested that a meeting of the Indians be held, as it was his opinion many of the Indians had been deceived into joining the British forces. In response to this, a council of Indians, both friendly and unfriendly, was held on the American side of the Detroit river at Brownstown. The Wyandots were then the leading and most powerful Indian nation, and Tarhé, their chief, sent a strong message urging them to remain neutral. Tarhé's message was received in sullen silence, and Round Head, a Canadian chief, and a Wyandot, made a bitter speech against the Americans, which was endorsed by practically all present. The British were represented at the council by two agents, Elliott and McKee, and Elliott, seeing the spirit of the Indians, made a very insulting

speech, boasting of the victories already achieved, and alluding to the President of the United States as a squaw, and saying: "If she receives this as an insult and feels disposed to fight, tell her to bring more men than she ever brought before. If she wishes to fight me and my children she must not burrow in the earth like a ground hog* where she is inaccessible. She must come out and fight fairly." The leading chief of the Wyandots present was Between-the-Logs, the chief orator of that nation, and to the insulting speech of Elliott he made a dignified reply:

"Brothers, I am directed by my American father to inform you that if you reject the advice given you, he will march here with a large army, and if he should find any of the red people opposing him in his passage through this country, he will trample them under his feet. You cannot stand before him.

"And now for myself, I earnestly entreat you to consider the good talk I have brought, and listen to it. Why should you devote yourselves, your women and your children to destruction? Let me tell you, if you should defeat the American army this time you have not done! Another will come on, and if you defeat that still another will appear that you cannot withstand; one that will come like the waves of the great water, and overwhelm you and sweep you from the face of the earth.

"If you doubt the account I give you of the force of the Americans, you can send some of your own people, in whom you have confidence, to examine their army and navy. They shall be permitted to return in safety. The truth is your British father lies to you and deceives you. He boasts of the few victories he gains, but never tells you of his defeats, of his armies being slaughtered, and his vessels being taken on the big waters. He keeps all these things to himself.

"And now, father, let me address a few words to you. Your request shall be granted. I will bear your message to the American father. It is true none of your children appear willing to forsake your standard, and it will be the worse for them. You compare the Americans to ground hogs, and complain of their mode of fighting. I must confess that

*Alluding to the Americans having pits in the embankments to shelter them from cannon balls thrown into their forts.

a ground hog is a very difficult animal to contend with. He has such sharp teeth, such an inflexible temper, and such an unconquerable spirit, that he is truly a dangerous enemy, especially when he is in his own hole. But, father, let me tell you, you can have your wish. Before many days you will see the ground hog floating on yonder lake, paddling his canoe toward your hole, and then, father, you will have an opportunity of attacking your enemy in any way you may think best."

This closed the council, the Canadian Indians remaining with the British, while the Ohio Wyandots followed the advice of Between-the-Logs. Tarhé made another attempt and sent another message to his Canadian Wyandot kinsman: "Let all the Wyandots abandon the British. They are liars and have always deceived the Indians. They built Fort Miami, as they said, to be a refuge to the Indians. When wounded and bleeding, after our defeat by Gen. Wayne, we fled to their fort for protection, they shut the gates against us." Later in the campaign Tecumseh threw this same treacherous act up to Gen. Procter. It referred to a campaign when "Mad Anthony" Wayne defeated the British and Indians, and the British sought refuge in Fort Miami, and closed its gates against their fleeing Indian allies. He called attention to several other acts of perfidy of the British but it had no effect on his Canadian people, although nearly all the Wyandots in Ohio remained on the side of the Americans; only a very few joining the British.

During the war of 1812 Gen. Harrison had his headquarters much of the time along the Sandusky river. He established Fort Ferree, the present site of Upper Sandusky; Fort Ball at Tiffin and Fort Seneca half way between Tiffin and Fremont. This latter place had been a trading post over a century, established by the French, and here was Fort Stevenson.

On December 17, 1812, Gov. Meigs sent a message to the State Legislature appealing for aid for the Ohio militia at Sandusky, in which he said: "The situation of the men as to clothing is really distressing. You will see many of them wading through the snow and mud almost barefooted and half naked. Not half the men have a change of pantaloons, and those linen."

In January, 1813, Gen. Harrison marched from Upper Sandusky to the Maumee and about January 20 erected Fort Meigs, on the south side of the river just above where Perrysburg now is, and for the balance of the winter supplies and troops were sent forward and the fort strengthened. Toward the last of April the fort was besieged by Gen. Procter and Tecumseh with two thousand British and Indians, but the small force there made so determined a resistance until re-inforcements arrived under Gen. Clay, that on May 5, the allies gave up the siege and retired. Gen. Harrison sent word to Gov. Meigs that more troops were needed, and they were soon on their way to the different posts. On May 8 the commander at Fort Ferree wrote that five hundred men had arrived that day and a thousand more would be there the next day.

On July 21 Gen. Procter and Tecumseh again laid siege to Fort Meigs with four thousand British and Indians, Gen. Clay being in command of the Fort. The British general, Procter, left Tecumseh to watch the Fort, while he, with five hundred British troops and eight hundred Indians, marched to Lower Sandusky (Fremont) to capture Fort Stevenson, which was garrisoned by one hundred and fifty men under Major Crogan, a young man of twenty-one. They arrived before the Fort on August 1st, 1813, and Procter demanded its surrender under the threat that its defense against his superior force was hopeless, and if they were compelled to capture the place, it would be impossible for him to restrain the savagery of the Indians, and the entire garrison would be massacred. The demand was refused and on August 2d the attack commenced, and after several hours of fighting the enemy endeavored to take it by assault but were repulsed with great slaughter. Gen. Harrison was at the time at Fort Seneca, nine miles up the river, with a large force of troops, and Procter fearing an attack in return gave up the attempt and returned to Detroit. Their loss was perhaps one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The American loss was one killed and seven wounded.

The Ohio militia continued pouring into Fort Ferree until in August there were from five to six thousand men there under com-

mand of the Governor, Return Jonathan Meigs. It was impossible to care for so many, besides the enemy had abandoned their attempt to capture Fort Meigs and retired to Detroit, and the pressing need for the militia had passed, so all but two thousand were disbanded and sent home, an order which was received with the greatest disapproval by the disbanded troops, and led to indignation meetings in which severe resolutions were passed against Gen. Harrison.

On September 10, 1813, Perry gained his signal victory on Lake Erie and Gen. Harrison pushed forward into Michigan to retake the fort. Reaching Detroit he found the place deserted, the British and Indians having retired across the river into Canada. On October 2d, Gens. Harrison and Shelby, with 3,500 Ohio and Kentucky troops, started after the retreating army and overtook the allied forces at the river Thames, eighty miles from Detroit. A battle followed on October 5, in which Tecumseh was slain, which so demoralized his Indian followers that they immediately took flight. A large number of the British were killed or captured and the rest fled. This was the final battle of the northwest, and from that time the settlers of northwestern Ohio were no longer disturbed by the British or Indians. The war, however, continued in the east and south, until the last battle was fought at New Orleans, on January 8, 1815, by Gen. Jackson, who, with six thousand men, administered a crushing defeat to Gen. Packenham's force of 12,000. The troops of Packenham were the pick of the British army, the survivors returning to Europe in time to take part in the battle of Waterloo, while the troops of Jackson were the raw militia of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Northwest, but every man a marksman. In the repeated charges of Packenham against the breastworks of the Americans the world was given an example of the height to which disciplined soldiery can be brought.

During the war of 1812, in the battles along the Maumee, the brutal murderings by the Indians of the soldiers after they had surrendered, were of frequent occurrence. Unarmed prisoners were butchered and scalped; huts containing the wounded were set on fire, the infuriated savages surrounding the burning buildings, and as the maimed and crippled

soldiers endeavored to escape they were bayoneted back into the flames. Some prisoners were taken by the Indians to their towns to undergo death by torture. During this war the English endeavored to curb the cruelties of their Indian allies, but it was generally useless, and it was only on a few occasions that



MAP OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Tecumseh himself was able to restrain the ferocity of the savages.

The Wyandots being at peace with the Americans, and Harrison's headquarters for his principal army of advance during the war being in what was Crawford county from 1820 to 1845, there were no disturbances in this section; in fact at the time of the War of 1812 to 1814, there was not a single settler on any land within the borders of the county, it was still an unbroken wilderness, crossed by a military road in the south and another through where Bucyrus is now located, with Indian trails covering the county in various directions.

CHAPTER IV

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY

Crawford County Organized—Previous Ownership—Indian Reservations—Formation of Wayne County—Delaware and Known Counties Formed—Richland County Organized—Boundaries of Crawford County in 1820—The Wyandot Reservation Purchased—Indian Villages in Crawford County—Army Routes—Early Roads—The Sandusky Plains—Passage of Crooks' Army—Ludlow's Survey—Bad Lands—Abandoned Cabins—Crawford County in its Crude State—The "Old Purchase"—The Westward Movement—Inhabitants of the County Prior to 1815—Jedediah Moorehead—John Pettigon, the First Land Owner—William Green, the First Permanent Settler—Other Early Settlers in the Various Townships—A Fatal Accident—Early Distilleries—Indian Treaty of 1817—The Land Secured by it—Supplementary Treaty—The New Land Surveyed and Settled—Where the Pioneers Came From—Their Real and Personal Estate—Log Cabins and How They Were Built—Accidents—Furniture—Provisions—Baking—Water Supply—Log Rolling—Clothing—Crops and Harvesting—Grist Mills—Honey and Bee-Hunting—Cranberries—Scarcity of Money—Price of Various Products—Blazed Trails—Neighbors' Visits—Pioneer Hospitality—Mails—The Traveling Minister—Family Services—Medical Resources and Early Doctors—Pioneer Pastimes—Funerals—Improvements—The County Erected and Named—Population in 1820—List of Settlers.

O! the pleasant days of old which so often people
praise!

True, they wanted all the luxuries that grace our
modern days;

Bare floors were strewn with rushes—the walls let
in the cold;

O! how they must have shivered in those pleasant
days of old!

I love to sing their ancient rhymes, to hear their
legends told—

But, Heaven be thanked! I live not in those blessed
times of old!—Francis Brown.

On Feb. 12, 1820, the Legislature of the State of Ohio passed an act erecting the County of Crawford, and on Jan. 31, 1826, another act was passed, authorizing the citizens of the county to elect their officers and Crawford became one of the counties in the great State of Ohio.

Prior to this the territory comprising Crawford county had been under various controls. The first civilized owner was Spain, when it became Spanish territory in 1492, by the dis-

covery of Columbus, and the claims of Ferdinand and Isabella, approved by Pope Alexander VI., which made all newly-discovered territory, west of the Atlantic, Spanish possessions.

In 1497, and subsequent years, the Cabots, John and Sebastian, especially the latter, explored the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, and by virtue of their discoveries England claimed the entire country north of Florida from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Later England made grants of lands to colonization companies, and what is now Crawford county, under one of these grants, came under the jurisdiction of Virginia. The present northern boundary of Crawford was the north line of Virginia territory. From this line north to the Lake belonged to Connecticut, also supposed to extend through to the Pacific ocean.

In 1554 Cartier went up the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, and for over two centuries France made explorations of the entire coun-

try west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio river. France explored it and fortified it, erected trading posts and made settlements, claimed it by the right of discovery and had control of it. England, however, still claimed it by reason of the Cabots' coast discoveries, and the further claim that in several treaties with the Iroquois Nation, the last in 1744, they had purchased of that Indian nation the entire territory from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, north of the Ohio river. As a result of these conflicting claims, in 1755 the Seven Years War started between England and France. The French were defeated, and in 1763, by force of arms, the land became English, and Crawford county was Virginia territory.

In 1774 England made all the land, from the Ohio to the Lakes and from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi, Royal Domain and a part of the Province of Quebec, so Crawford county's headquarters was now Canada.

In 1776 the War of the Revolution started, and again by the force of arms the ownership changed, and by the final treaty signed in Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, Crawford became a part of the new Nation.

By the Indian treaties of Jan. 27, 1785, and Jan. 9, 1789, all of Ohio west of the Cuyahoga river, and about the northern half of the State west of that river, including nearly all of northern Indiana and all of eastern Michigan was reserved to the Indians, and this vast territory was designated as Wayne county, with headquarters at Detroit.

On July 4, 1805, another treaty was made with the Indians extending the eastern boundary of the Indian reservation fifty miles further to the west. This placed the boundary line of the reservation in Crawford county. The eastern line of the reservation being the present eastern line of Liberty and Whetstone townships. The seven eastern miles of the present county were now open to settlement, and of this territory the four eastern miles were a part of Fairfield county, and the balance a part of Franklin county. In 1808 Delaware and Knox counties were created, and the eastern part of the county was Knox and the western part Delaware.

Jan. 7, 1813, Richland county was organized, and the four eastern miles of the present

Crawford were a part of the new county, the balance of the county being Delaware.

Sept. 20, 1817, a treaty was made with the Wyandots, together with a supplemental treaty on Sept. 17, 1818, by which all of northwestern Ohio was purchased from the Indians, their only reservation being a few tracts, the largest twelve by eighteen miles in size in what is now Crawford and Wyandot counties. This newly opened section for three years remained a part of Delaware county.

By an act of the Legislature of Feb. 12, 1820, Crawford county was formed, consisting of a tract of land, commencing at the present western boundary of Auburn and Vernon townships, and extending west thirty-three miles, including all of the present Wyandot county except an irregular strip of about four miles on its western border. The northern boundary was the same as today. The southern boundary was two miles north of the present southern line of the county. For judicial purposes the new county was placed under the care of Delaware. Dec. 15, 1823, Marion county was organized, and Crawford came under its judicial jurisdiction, and for the convenience of settlers in the northern portion, all land north of the Indian reservation, including one tier of townships east and west, was placed for judicial purposes under the care of Seneca county. The Seneca county portion was practically Texas, Lykins, and the western portion of Chatfield.

On Jan. 31, 1826, Crawford county was organized, the same territory as formed in 1820, an area of about 594 square miles.

In 1835, six miles of the eastern portion of the Wyandot reservation was purchased from the Indians, and a few years later all of the present Crawford county was open to settlement. On March 7, 1842, the balance of the Wyandot reservation was purchased, and the last foot of soil in Ohio owned by the Indians passed from their possession.

The organization of Wyandot county on Feb. 3, 1845, changed Crawford county to its present borders. Crawford lost to Wyandot on the west a strip of land eighteen miles square; from Richland on the east was added a strip four miles wide and eighteen deep. From Marion on the south a strip was added twenty miles long and two wide, making the

new and present Crawford county about 20 miles square, with an area of nearly four hundred square miles.

Previous to the war of 1812 there was no settler in Crawford county. Prior to that time the Indians had villages and camps in various parts of the county. An Indian village had once been located in the northwestern part of Auburn township, just east of what is now North Auburn station. Another village was that of the Delawares, half a mile northeast of the present site of Leesville. Another was a Wyandot village on the bank of the Whetstone in what is now the corporate limits of Galion. There may have been a village four miles west of Bucyrus on the Grass Run. If it was not a village it was used so frequently as a camp as to leave many of the signs which mark the sites of Indian villages. The same is true of a site on the Sandusky south of the Mt. Zion church, and another point on the Sandusky a mile above the present village of Wyandot. Early settlers found land cleared at these places which had been used for the raising of corn; there were also a few fruit trees, but the clearing being not over an acre they may have been only annual camps. Some writers hold it was on the Sandusky river at one of these points where the Moravian Indians spent the winter of 1781, when they were forced to leave their home on the Tuscarawas, and were brought as prisoners by the British and Wyandots to Crawford county. The Indians had camps all over the county, one which they used during the maple sugar season was on what is now the public square at Bucyrus; others were along the banks of the rivers and bordering the plains used during their hunts; in Chatfield and Cranberry and northern Auburn and southern Holmes were those used during the cranberry season. Many an early settler on his first arrival made use of these little shelters which had been erected by the Indians.

During the War of 1812 troops passed through what is now Crawford county; the eastern division of the army had its headquarters at Upper Sandusky; a fort was built there, called Fort Ferree, and it was here the bulk of the stores for the entire army operating on the Maumee was assembled, most of

these stores being brought north from Franklinton (Columbus), and entered the original Crawford county several miles west of the present western boundary of the county, at Little Sandusky. But one or more roads had been cut through the forest from the eastern to the western part of Crawford county for the transportation of troops and supplies from the east to the Upper Sandusky headquarters.

In 1805 the seven eastern miles of the present Crawford had been purchased from the Indians, and in 1807 this portion of the county was surveyed. A map published in 1815 gives a road that goes west along the present boundary line between Vernon and Jackson townships; at the southwest corner of Vernon it bears to the north one mile in three, leaving Sandusky township one mile north of its southern boundary; it is then marked through the unsurveyed Indian reservation as an air-line to Upper Sandusky; which would pass along the present north corporation line of Bucyrus in Holmes township, and leave the present county about a mile south of Oceola. Another of these military roads entered the county at where Crestline now is; bore to the southwest, practically along the line of the present Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road, passed through Galion north of the Whetstone,* and followed about the line of the present Galion road to Bucyrus, keeping to the high ground north of that road; crossing the Sandusky at Bucyrus, and getting to the high ground north of the present Pennsylvania road, going west to Upper Sandusky. This road is not given on the map printed in 1815, but that a military road existed somewhere along this route can hardly be questioned. H. W. McDonald, in his thorough survey of the county forty years ago, traced it plainly through Jackson and Polk townships. In 1821 James Nail was living two miles north of Galion, and he wanted to find the place where the Indians gathered their cranberries, so he started on a searching expedition with two of his neighbors. He says: "We took horses and horsefeed and went southwest until we struck the Pennsylvania Army Road, which we could easily distinguish." After following that road several miles, he thought they were not "get-

*In 1833 the Legislature changed the name of this stream to the Olentangy.

ting far enough north," therefore "we turned further north," and crossed the Sandusky at McMochaël's, whose land was then about two miles up the river from Bucyrus. The language of Nail plainly shows that when they struck the Army road they followed it in a northwesterly direction, but not far enough north to suit them so they turned further north. Added to this, Seth Holmes, who came with the Nortons in 1819, was a captain of teamsters in the army in 1812, and always insisted that on the march to Upper Sandusky he camped one night on the banks of the Sandusky, the camping point being near where the Pennsylvania railroad now crosses East Mansfield street.

The celebrated Sandusky Plains in this county extended from the eastern part of Whetstone township west to the Sandusky river, the Pennsylvania railroad being about the northern boundary. Outside of this section the county was practically all forest, where trees would have to be cut to make a road. During the War of 1812 the entire militia of the state, nearly twelve thousand in number, were assembled at Upper Sandusky; many regular troops were also massed there, and there can be no question many of these passed through Crawford county, probably nearly all of them on horseback, marching light without camp equipage, and followed the Indian trails, and their passage gave rise to the traditions handed down of several of Gen. Harrison's Military roads in Crawford county.

The army that passed through Crawford county was Pennsylvania troops under Gen. Crooks. They arrived at Mansfield a little after the middle of October, where they stopped several weeks for rest and to await their supplies. About Dec. 10th Gen. Crooks received orders from Gen. Harrison to proceed to Upper Sandusky. At that time reports from the supply train showed it would reach Mansfield in a day or two, and on Dec. 12th, Col. Anderson arrived with the stores. He reports: "On the 12th we reached the village of Mansfield, where we found two blockhouses, a tavern and two stores." The army train of which Col. Anderson had charge consisted of 25 cannon, mostly four and six pounders, each of these drawn by six horses; then there were the twenty-five cannon carriages each requiring

four horses; fifty covered wagons containing the stores, with six horses to each; the ammunition was in large covered wagons, each with six horses; one large covered wagon drawn by six horses contained iron-bound kegs filled with coin for the payment of the troops. After remaining in Mansfield two or three days to rest the teams they started for Upper Sandusky about Dec. 15. Each teamster was armed with a gun in case of an attack by the Indians. The army train had reached but a short distance from Mansfield when a heavy snow fell, and the ground was covered to a depth of two feet. The ground had not yet frozen for the winter, and the heavy wagons and ordnance cut into the soft earth, and frequent stoppages had to be made to extricate some wagon that had become stalled. At night, after a toilsome day's journey, the snow had to be cleared away to secure a camping place; they had no tents, and trees were cut down and large fires burned all night to keep them from freezing. This toilsome journey of about 43 miles from Mansfield to Upper Sandusky, through Crawford county, took them about two weeks and they reached Upper Sandusky on New Year's Day, 1813. But the first road through Crawford county had been made.

What this army road was like is best shown from a letter written by one of the Pennsylvania troopers to a friend at Pittsburg, when he continued his march from Upper Sandusky to the Maumee, in March, 1813: "Early the next morning at two o'clock our tents were struck, and in half an hour we were on our way. I will candidly confess that on that day I regretted being a soldier. We walked thirty miles in an incessant rain. For eight miles of the thirty the water was over our knees and often up to the middle. The Black Swamp, four miles from the Portage river, and four miles in extent, would have been considered impassable by any man not determined to surmount every obstacle. The water on the ice was about six inches deep. The ice was very rotten, often breaking through, where the water was four or five feet deep. That night we encamped on the best ground we could find, but it was very wet. It was next to impossible to kindle fires. We had no tents, no axes; our clothes were perfectly soaked through, and we had but little to eat. Two logs rolled together

to keep me out of the water was my bed." This was Gen. Harrison's military road, over which he had to transport all his troops and supplies from the eastern division of his army. If the Pennsylvania trooper had left Upper Sandusky on his homeward journey, and passed on his way east through the plains of southern Crawford, the description in March, 1813, would have been exactly the same.

It was in 1807 that Maxwell Ludlow surveyed the eastern seven miles of the present Crawford county. He passed over what is now the rich farming lands of southern Vernon, and in his surveyor's notes says: "This mile is low land; the swamp is bad and no water; am very thirsty; had but one drink in 48 hours." Surveying the line between Vernon and Auburn townships he writes: "I have traveled the woods for seven years, but never saw so hedious a place as this." The land was so awful that the surveyor abandoned the proper spelling of the descriptive word in expressing his disgust. In northwest Auburn, between sections 3 and 4, just west of Coykendall's run, he writes: "Second rate lane, except the prairie, 20 inches deep in water." In Polk township, he fared some better. He writes: "Level. Good meadow ground. Some swamps. Many crab apples. Hickory, sugar, beech and swamp oak." Ludlow's territory stopped before the Plains were reached. And it was not until 1817 the western part of the county was opened to settlement, and it was surveyed by Sylvester Bourne in 1819. Here, on the Plains, in southern Holmes, and in the cranberry region of Chatfield and Cranberry he had difficulty in setting his stakes, and in some cases had to use a log or boat.

The Plains were so unhealthy from the disease that lurked in the swampy ground that many an early settler abandoned his claim in disgust, leaving behind an empty cabin and a few unmarked graves of those of his family who died before he could leave the unhealthy spot. When Abraham Monnett reached Crawford in 1835, he states that on the Plains he could count at least 40 abandoned cabins of settlers who had given up the hopeless fight. It was impossible to get pure water in this region. Bourne says in his notes: "Nearly all the water I get by digging in the prairie is strongly impregnated with copperas; so much

so as to be very disagreeable to the taste." Along the river he writes: "There are many springs along the banks of the Sandusky river, below the high water mark, impregnated with sulphur, some with iron, and some with copperas, and some with all of these." When Nail made his trip in 1821, across northern Whetstone nearly to Bucyrus, and then north to the Cranberry marsh, he summed it up: "As long as we followed the army road the weeds were as high as the horses' heads, and from there the country was heavily timbered. We concluded this country would never be settled."

This was Crawford county in its crude state, just as nature had formed it, and before the hand of civilization had touched it. This was the land to which the early pioneers came, the wilderness which they transformed into the cultivated farms of today, with the rich fields of waving grain on every hand, and hundreds of miles of pikes to take the place of that solitary army road which wound its way through the swamps and forests of the virgin soil.

In 1809 Huron county was organized, which bordered on the seven eastern miles of Crawford's present northern boundary. In 1813 Richland county was organized, and included in that county was all of the present Auburn, Vernon, Jackson, the two eastern miles of Jefferson and the four eastern miles of Polk.

All of Huron and Richland counties had become open for settlement by the treaty of July 4, 1805, and settlers began taking up land in those counties. But settlement was partly stopped by the breaking out of the war of 1812. After peace was declared in 1815 the westward movement again commenced, and from Huron and from Richland the settlers drifted over into what later became known as the "Old Purchase," of which the seven eastern miles of Crawford were a part.

Prior to 1815 there had been whites residing in this section. Not bona fide settlers, but hunters and trappers, who with the Indians wandered all over the region, erecting their small cabins, and making their living from the skins and furs they gathered during the season. Many of these were men whose business was hunting and trapping. There were others who for some offense had fled from civiliza-

tion to find safety beyond the reach of all law. These were little better than desperadoes, and this class were the men who in the earlier days by their treatment of the Indians, stealing their horses, robbing their traps, and even shooting them without provocation, engendered much of the bitterness which later caused the savages to fall with barbarous cruelties on the innocent and harmless settler. Around the Plains were the bee-hunters, who in the summer season traced the bees to their hiding places, marked the trees, and in the Fall gathered the honey. These were the first white residents of Crawford, and as the real pioneer came they went farther into the wilderness.

One of these hunters and trappers who built a home for himself and family in Auburn township, this county, was Jedediah Morehead; he was what was known as a "squatter," owning no land, but "squatting" wherever it was most convenient for his hunting. He was the first white man to build a real cabin for himself in the county. He came with his wife and a large family of children, and built his primitive cabin on a narrow neck of land in Auburn township on the Honey Creek, convenient to the marshes, where he trapped the beaver and the otter, the most valuable furs in those days, the skins of these animals having a market value of \$5 to \$8, the otter having the higher value. His cabin was of brush, bark, and small logs, and some of the old settlers of half a century ago were of the opinion he came there during the War of 1812; he was certainly there in 1815, and probably in 1814, and his cabin, crude though it was, is reported as being the first cabin erected in the county. His business was exclusively hunting and trapping; he was on friendly terms with the Indians, and was sometimes absent for weeks at a time on his hunting expeditions, returning loaded with skins. He is also reported as having a cabin and living a part of the time in northern Vernon. He cleared no land, and when the real pioneer came he moved farther west with his family, but the site of his first cabin in Crawford county is still known as Morehead's Point.

John Pettigon was a soldier in the War of 1812, and during the latter part of the war he purchased a small tract of land in the southern portion of Auburn township; on this he built a

small cabin in 1814, and moved into it with his wife and family. He was the first land owner in the county, but he devoted his time to hunting and trapping. Like Morehead the support of his family was his rifle, the sale of furs procuring what necessities of life the forest would not furnish. He carried his furs on his back to Huron on Lake Erie, exchanging them for ammunition, salt and flour. He also had a cabin in northern Vernon, to be more convenient for deer. On what is known as the Cummins farm, in Vernon, was a deer lick, and here it was easy to secrete himself and kill the deer as they came to drink. His principal associates were the Indian hunters, and as the settlers began entering land in his section, he, too, left for the more unsettled western regions.

In 1815 the first real pioneer arrived in what is now Crawford county. It was William Green. He came from Massachusetts, and entered 160 acres of land in the southeastern part of Auburn township, section 27. He built his log cabin in the woods in the fall of 1815. Then he returned to Licking county, where he had left his wife and children with relatives or friends until he could prepare a home for them. He spent the winter in Licking county, and in the spring of 1816 came with his wife and family to their new home and commenced the work immediately of clearing the land and in the fall of that year gathered his first crop. His descendants are still residents of Auburn township.

A man named Deardorff entered a quarter section in Auburn in 1815, on which he lived for several years and then sold out and moved away. About this time came Jacob Coykendall, settling in section 15 on a small stream in the eastern part of the township, which gave the stream the name of Coykendall Run. He became active in the affairs of the township, and early built a saw and grist mill on the little stream.

William Cole came in 1817, and remained a resident of the township until his death, leaving a large family of descendants, many still living in that section. Charles Morrow settled in Auburn the same year, but after remaining a few years he left.

In 1818, the new settlers were David Cummins, William Laugherty, Charles Dewitt, and

the Bodleys—Levi, Lester, Jesse and John. Probably about the same time Henry Reif settled in the township, but no record can be discovered as to the date.

In 1819 Adam Aumend arrived with his wife and daughter, both named Mary. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was the first shoemaker to work at his trade in the county, and after his day's work was done, in the evening and on rainy days he made shoes for his family and the neighbors. His land was 320 acres, which he purchased of Henry Reif at \$2.50 per acre. It was in the northwestern part of the township. One of his sons, Adam, who came with him was a young man of age. Samuel Hanna came in 1819, and remained a resident of the township until his death, and the original land is still in the possession of his descendants.

Resolved White and his wife Lucy came in 1819. He was a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first Pilgrim child born in America. He was born on the Mayflower while it was lying at anchor off Plymouth Rock. In an old New England Bible is the following record of this first birth: "Sonne born to Susanna Whie (White) Dec. 19, 1620, yt six o'clock morning. Next day we meet for prayer and thanksgiving." The record would seem to indicate that in those days the father was not of sufficient importance to receive mention. His name was William White. Resolved White bought 160 acres of land of William Laugherty in section 29, a mile north of the present village of Tiro. It is still owned by his descendants.

In 1816 Aaron B. Howe came, one of the active men in the affairs of the township. He settled on section 16, and the second election in the township was held at his cabin in 1822.

In 1820 Rodolphus Morse came with his wife Huldah, and son Amos, an infant one year old. He purchased 160 acres of land in section 29 of William Laugherty at \$3.75 per acre. Morse immediately took an active hand in township affairs, and in 1824 secured the establishment of a post office, which was called both Tiro and Auburn, and he was appointed Postmaster by President Monroe. The office was in his log cabin two miles north of the present village of Tiro, where it remained for many years.

John Webber and Palmer and Daniel Hulse

were settlers prior to 1820. The Hulses were brothers, and probably lived in the eastern part of the township, in what is today Richland county. They were active in the early affairs of the new township, gave it its name and the first election of township officers was held at the cabin of Palmer Hulse, on April 12, 1821.

Other early settlers were the Sniders and Kelloggs, as on Dec. 9, 1822, the first known wedding took place in the township when Salie Snider was married to Erastus Kellogg.

In Vernon township the first early settlers were the two hunters, Jedediah Morehead and John Pettigon, both of whom built cabins in the northern part of the township and lived there with their families, but clearing no land; hunting and trapping their sole occupation, and on the arrival of early settlers they took their departure.

The first real pioneer in Vernon was George Byers, who built his cabin on or near the present site of the village of West Liberty in 1817 or 1818. He was more of a hunter than pioneer. He trapped bears, wolves and foxes; in one winter he secured a hundred mink, besides many coons, a number of beaver and a few otter, the swampy regions in Vernon making it a home for these fur bearing animals, although, like bears, they were not very plentiful. He did some farming, as in 1820 he had several acres cleared, and as his occupation was chiefly hunting the size of the clearing indicates he had been there two or three years at that time. Andrew Dixon and David Anderson are both reported as settling in Vernon in 1819. Both of these men became prominent in the affairs of the township, and many of the descendants of the Dixons are still in the township.

In what is now Jackson township the first settler was Joseph Russell, who entered land about a mile south of the present town of Crestline, and built his cabin there in 1820. His entire tract was a dense forest, and his first work was to clear the land for farming purposes. Soon after he settled there another pioneer arrived in John Doyle, who entered a tract near him. Early pioneers mention two other families of whose names there is no record. Of one of these is handed down by the descendants of Christian Snyder, who settled in Jefferson township in 1817, the first fatal ac-

cident among the pioneers. In the clearing of the forest the first work of the pioneer was to fell the trees and cut them into logs; then the neighbors came willingly from miles around; the logs were rolled to one or more points in the clearing, piled into great heaps, and set on fire. The pioneer had cleared his ground, the neighbors had responded, and the fire started. The man himself was keeping watch to see that the logs were properly burned,—“mending up” it was called. The clearing was some distance from his cabin, and the wife, finishing her evening work, had gone to bed. In those days, a trail after game, a visit to some neighbor several miles distant, might take a man away from home for several hours, so there was no anxiety on the part of the wife when the husband was absent for a few hours. The next morning her husband not having arrived she started in search of him, and found that in attempting to keep the logs in position on the burning pile, one long heavy log had fallen, pinned him to the earth, and he was burned to death.

The first settler in the present township of Jefferson was Jacob Fisher, who came in 1816, settling on land he had entered, just south of the gravel bank of the Pennsylvania road. He bought the land for \$1.25 per acre, and arrived in a two-horse wagon with his wife and eight children. His cabin was of unhewn logs, the usual crude structure, about 18 or 20 feet in length. He lived there until 1860, when he sold out and moved to the newer country of Missouri.

Westall Ridgley came to the township in 1816 or 1817. He came in a wagon with his wife and eight children, four sons and four daughters, some grown. He was well-to-do for those days and brought cattle and hogs with him and many useful articles for the household. He built a large cabin and was one of the prominent men in the early affairs of the county. His sons had no love for farming, and spent their time in the woods on hunting expeditions with the Indians, but they brought in the game for the support of the family. The girls were true pioneers, and were of much assistance in the house, and at times in the work of the farm in the busy season. The four daughters made the Ridgley

home the popular headquarters of the young men for miles around.

Christian Snyder came in 1817, settling on section 17, purchasing 160 acres of Jacob Fisher at \$3 per acre, some of the land Fisher had entered the year previous at \$1.25. The family consisted of himself, wife and eleven children. They drove through from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in a two-horse wagon, and from Mansfield he came ahead on foot to erect a cabin prior to their arrival. The old road from Mansfield started northwest from that place and after a few miles turned southwest, following almost the present Pennsylvania road from Mansfield to Crestline. When the family came to follow they took an old trail directly west from Mansfield, which for a time was passable for their wagon, but later became only a trail through the forest, so they were obliged to make a way for themselves through the woods, cutting down the small trees, and their trip from Mansfield to their new home north of Galion, took them nearly a month, and about a mile east of their destination they crossed the old army road they should have taken. However, the family were in plenty of time, as Snyder had experienced some delay in getting to his land, and the only part of the cabin built on their arrival was the foundation on which a rude floor had been laid, but on this floor, in the open air, they spent their first night, and awoke in the morning to find that a snow-storm had given them an additional covering of six inches. The arrival of the new settlers was soon known, and the neighbors responded, and the cabin was erected, and even the Indians made friendly calls and left venison and game for the newcomers.

In 1818 John Adrian settled west of the Snyders on section 13, the first Frenchman to make his home in the county. He did very little in the way of clearing his land, but started a distillery instead, the first in the county. He was a man of tremendous strength and it is reported of him that he could pick up a barrel and take his drink from the bung-hole. It is probable that the frequency with which he performed this feat for the astonishment of his neighbors, was the reason he became his own best customer, and his distillery

became unprofitable and was discontinued. Besides whisky was then only seven dollars a barrel. Since that first distillery, whisky in this county has gone up very largely in price and gone down very largely in quantity.

About 1818, Lewis Leiberger settled about two miles north of Galion, and was joined in 1819 by James Nail, who entered 160 acres of Government land at \$1.25 per acre adjoining Leiberger's tract and made his home with the latter until the fall of 1821, when he married a daughter of William Brown, a sister of Mrs. Leiberger, walking to Delaware to get his license.

Other settlers in Jefferson prior to 1820 were Thomas Ferguson, J. S. Griswell, and Peter Beebout, all settling on the high ground near the Sandusky river.

The first settlers in what is now Polk township were Benjamin Leveridge and his two sons, James and Nathaniel. They came in 1817, the latter part of their journey cutting their way through the woods. Benjamin Leveridge built his cabin on what is now Atwood street, near the springs; James built his on the ground which for so many years was the residence of David Mackey; Nathaniel built his on what is now the Public Square. His father and brother had water in abundance from the springs in their neighborhood, but on the high ground Nathaniel had no water, and dug a well, and traces of this old well were found when the Square was improved in 1880.

George Wood and David Gill arrived in 1818, and settled north of the Whetstone, near the military road of 1812. They were brothers-in-law and came from Pennsylvania. Wood was a carpenter and Gill had a much better education than the average pioneer, and later taught school and became the clerical official for the township.

Benjamin Sharrock came in 1818, and built himself a temporary cabin in the western part of the city of Galion near where the Portland road crosses the Bucyrus and Galion road. Here his family lived while he walked every day to his land a few miles south, where on the banks of the Whetstone he built his cabin, to which he removed with his family, later building a saw and grist mill and a distillery.

He became early a prominent man in that section.

On Saturday, Dec. 19, 1819, on foot, with his axe and his rifle over his shoulder, Asa Hosford walked into what is now the city of Galion, of which city, although not the founder, he became the father. He was accompanied by his brother Horace, and they stopped with Benjamin Leveridge. Horace Hosford erected a blacksmith shop at where is now the crossing of the Portland and Galion road. Asa Hosford later built a saw and grist mill on the Whetstone, southwest of Galion, still known as Hosford's mill.

Samuel Brown and his son Michael came in 1819, settling on section 27, now the Beltz farm three miles west of Galion. One of his daughters married Lewis Leiberger and another James Nail.

In 1818 Nehemiah Story came with his family; his son Nathaniel was of age, and with them was Father Kitteridge. The first winter they occupied a cabin belonging to John Leveridge, southwest of the Public Square, and the next Spring Nathaniel's home was west of Galion on the brow of the hill on the north side of the Galion road, which had been occupied by a man named Sturges. Father Kitteridge made his home with Story, and devoted all his time to hunting. Other arrivals about this time were J. Dickerson, whose cabin stood on what is now the Gill property on West Main street. David Reid and a man named Pletcher were also there.

In 1819 Disberry Johnson came to Polk township, numerically the "star" pioneer of the county. He came to Ohio after the war of 1812, settling in Harrison county. His wife died leaving him a widower with six children. He married a Mrs Cooper, a widow with six children. By this marriage there was six children, and Johnson decided to move to a new home. One of his daughters was married, so he started with his wife and his five original children, the six Cooper children, and the six Johnson-Cooper children, nineteen in all and they settled on section 26, just east of William Brown. Johnson was prominent in the township, was Justice of the Peace for many years, and died in 1868 at the advanced age of 104, leaving many descendants all over the county.

In 1819 Samuel Knisely settled in Sandusky township, and since that date the Kniselys have been prominent in the county, a descendant, Richard Knisely, being president of the Crawford County Pioneer Association for years. James Gwell is reported as settling in Sandusky in 1819 and a man named Elder in 1820. Samuel Shull settled in Sandusky township in 1820.

No record is found of any pioneer in Cranberry township prior to 1820; many hunters had been all over this region, notably Morehead and Pettigon, living in huts of bark and brush, but the tide of immigration had ignored it, and it was still a swampy, virgin soil, the home of the rattlesnake and the beaver, and the hiding place for wild game, with its only product an annual harvest of cranberries.

The eastern portion of the present county had been purchased from the Indians in 1805, surveyed in 1807, but owing to the Indians and the War of 1812 the taking up of this land was delayed, but from 1815 on these lands became settled, and the pioneers in their westward march cast their greedy eyes on the hunting grounds reserved to the Indians just beyond, which included all of Northwestern Ohio, in this county that reservation being two miles in Cranberry, and all of Liberty and Whetstone; Lykins, Holmes and Bucyrus, Texas, Tod and Dallas.

In 1817 Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, met with the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Pottawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes, at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, and on Sept. 20, 1817, a treaty was signed by which the United States secured all this land, all of northwestern Ohio, barring a few reservations. The sections of the treaty relating to Crawford were as follows:

Article II.—The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made, on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States, the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the mouth of Sandusky Bay and the Portage river, thence running south* with said line to the

*The line passing through Crawford was the present dividing line between Sandusky, Jefferson and Polk on the east and Liberty and Whetstone on the west. In Cranberry the line ran about one and a half miles east of the present western boundary of that township.

line established† in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five by the treaty of Greenville which runs from the crossing place above Ft. Laurens‡ to Loromie's store;|| thence westerly with the last mentioned line to the eastern line of the reserve at Loromie's store; thence with the line of said reserve north and west to the northwest corner thereof; thence to the northwestern corner of the reserve on the river St. Mary's at the navigable head thereof; thence east to the western bank of the St. Mary's river aforesaid; thence down the western bank of said river to the reserve at Ft. Wayne; thence with the line of the last mentioned reserve, easterly and northerly, to the river Miami* of Lake Erie; thence down on the north bank of said river to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven; thence with the said line south to the middle of said Maumee river, and easterly with the line of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

Article III.—The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Pottawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Indians accede to the cession mentioned.

Article VI.—The United States agree to grant by patent, in fee simple, to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Tauyau, Rontayau, Dawatont Manocue, Tauyaudautauson, and Haudawaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribes, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribes, for the use of the persons, and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, the center of which shall be the place where Fort Ferree stands; and also a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp on Brokensword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

Article VII.—And the said chiefs, or their successors may, at any time they may think proper, convey to either of the persons mentioned in said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity thereby secured to him, or may refuse to do so. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person; and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may, at any time, convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the president of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said shares when conveyed.

Article VIII.—At the special request of the said Indians the United States agree to grant by patent, in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described:

To Elizabeth Whitacre, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has since lived among them, 1280 acres of land. (This land was near Fremont, Sandusky county.)

To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them,

†About one mile east of Cardington, Morrow county.

‡Northern boundary Tuscarawas county.

||Western part Shelby county.

*Maumee River.

and has married a Wyandot woman, 640 acres. (This land is now a part of Tiffin.)

To the children of the late William McCollock, who was killed in August, 1812, near Maugaugon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, 640 acres. (This land is now a part of Tiffin.)

To John Vanmeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife's three brothers, Senecas, 1,000 acres. (This land was on the Honey Creek, Seneca county.)

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and being the widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being the children, of the late Isaac Williams, a half-blood Wyandot, 160 acres. (This land was on the Sandusky, below Fremont.)

To Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Maugaugon, in 1812, 640 acres of land each. (This land was on the Honey Creek, near Tiffin.)

To William Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, 640 acres on the east bank of the Sandusky.

To Horonu, or the "Cherokee Boy," a Wyandot chief, 640 acres. (This land was where the Tym-ah-tee empties into the Sandusky.)

Article XV.—The tracts of land being granted to the chiefs, for the use of the Wyandot, Shawanese, Seneca and Delaware Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind so long as such land continues the property of said Indians.

Article XIX.—The United States agree to grant by patent, in fee simple, to Zeeshawan, or John Armstrong, and to Sanondoyourayquaw, or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, a tract of land to contain nine square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square, and to include Capt. Pipe's village.*

The reservation of twelve miles square was all in what was originally Crawford county. Its eastern boundary was about three-quarters of a mile west of the present western boundary of the county.

By this treaty the United States were to pay the Wyandots a perpetual annuity of \$4,000; the Senecas, \$500; the Shawanese, \$2,000 annually for fifteen years; the Chippewas \$1,000 annually for fifteen years; the Delawares, \$500, but no annuity. The Government also agreed to pay for property and other losses sustained by the Indians during the war of 1812-15: to the Wyandots, \$4,319.39; Senecas, \$3,989.24; Delawares, \$3,956.50; Shawanese, \$420; and

to the Senecas an additional sum of \$219; to Indians at Lewis' and Scoutash's towns, \$1,-227.50; to the representatives of Hembis, \$348.50. The Shawanese were also to receive \$2,500 under the treaty of Fort Industry in 1805. The United States were also to erect a saw and grist mill for the Wyandots, and to provide and maintain two blacksmith shops, one for the Wyandots and Senecas, and the other for the Indians at Hog Creek.† The value of improvements abandoned by the tribes when they left their land was to be paid for. The land bought by the United States of the Indians was a tract as large as about one-third of the State of Ohio. It proved to be an excellent and profitable bargain—for the United States. They secured something over ten million acres, which they soon placed on the market at \$1.25 per acre and upward.

The reservation of twelve miles square was all in what is now Wyandot county. But a supplemental treaty was made to this original treaty on Sept. 17, 1818, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, the Commissioners for the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanese and Ottawa tribes.

When the original treaty was made in 1817, the Wyandots positively refused to sell their land. Most of the other Indian nations were willing to sell, and promptly set up a claim of ownership to much of the land which belonged to the Wyandots, and agreed to sell the land to the Commissioners. The Wyandots denied these ownerships and called attention to the fact that at all previous treaties these same tribes were at the front with their fraudulent claims, when in reality nearly all the land they had they only occupied through the courtesy of the Wyandots, who were the sole and only owners of the land. The Commissioners preferred buying of the Wyandots, but as they absolutely refused to sell, the Commissioners decided to buy it of the other tribes. It was in vain that Between-the-Logs, the orator of the Wyandots, protested on behalf of his tribe, calling attention to the fact that when their American father was at war with their enemies, the English, the great American chief made his home on the land of

*This village was the present village of Little Sandusky, in southern Wyandot, a part of Crawford from 1820 to 1845.)

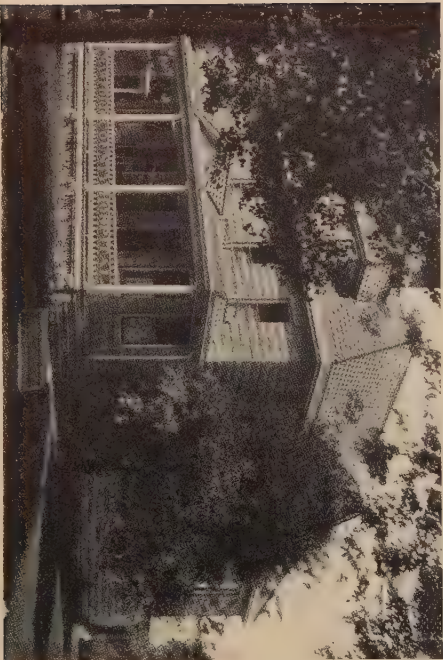
†Hardin County.



FOUNTAIN IN COURT YARD, BUCYRUS, O.



BUCYRUS CITY HOSPITAL, BUCYRUS, O.



CRAWFORD COUNTY HOSPITAL, BUCYRUS, O.



CRAWFORD COUNTY INFIRMARY

the Wyandots during that war; that the Wyandots were the only tribe that remained loyal to their American father, and in the latter part of that war it was Wyandot braves who fought side by side with their American friends, and at the request of the American father delivered all their prisoners to the great general unharmed. The land had to be had, so the eloquence of Between-the-Logs was useless, and finding their land would certainly be taken, the Wyandots made the best of a bad bargain by signing the treaty, and so came in for a share of the payments.

That winter Between-the-Logs and several other chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca and Delaware tribes, took "the long trail" east, and one morning presented themselves before the Secretary of war at Washington. The Secretary was very much surprised at their call, and his first words were a mild rebuke that they had come to Washington without his first having received word from the Commissioners of their intended visit. Between-the-Logs tersely replied: "We got up and came of ourselves. We believed the great road was free to us."

They explained why they had felt compelled to sign the treaty as the only way of protecting a part of their rights; that the Commissioners had not treated them fairly, and without their knowledge they had come to the "Great Father" for justice. The Secretary looked the matter up and took them before the "Great Father," President Monroe, who listened patiently to Between-the-Log's eloquent plea for justice for his people. It was found a wrong had been done the Wyandots, so instructions were sent to the Commissioners to rectify this wrong, and the supplemental treaty was made at St. Mary's, on Sept. 17, 1818. Article two of the supplemental treaty says:

"It is also agreed there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots, in addition to the reservation before made, fifty-five thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land to be laid off in two tracts, the first to adjoin the south line of the section of 640 acres of land heretofore reserved for the Wyandot chief, "Cherokee Boy," and to extend south to the north line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, and the other to join the east line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, and to extend east for quantity."

They were also to receive sixteen thousand acres of land, commencing a mile north of the

present town of Carey and extending into Seneca county, a tract five miles square; also 160 acres in Sandusky county. The Wyandots were also to receive an additional annuity of \$500; the Shawanese \$1,000; the Senecas \$500, and the Ottawas \$1,500.

Of the 55,680 acres, 2,240 was in the grant south of that given to Cherokee Boy. The balance was attached to the twelve mile square reservation on the east. This tract entered the present Crawford county just north of the half section line of section 35 in Dallas township, continued east through sections 31 and 32 in Bucyrus township and nearly to the centre of section 33 (the south line was a little over half a mile north of the southern boundary of Bucyrus township); it then went north twelve miles through sections 28, 21, 16, 9 and 4 Bucyrus township, a trifle over two miles west of the present western line of the city of Bucyrus; through sections 33, 28, 21, 16, 9 and 4 Holmes township, three quarters of a mile west of Brokensword; continued north a trifle over three quarters of a mile in section 33 Lykins; then west through sections 32 and 31 Lykins and 36 and 35 Texas, about three quarters of a mile south of Benton. This reserved to the Indians about the western two and a half miles of Bucyrus and Holmes, the northern two miles of western Dallas, the southern half mile of Lykins and Texas, and all of Tod, barring it to settlement, except that with the consent of the Government the Indians could sell the land.

The treaty of September, 1817, with the supplementary treaty of a year later opened to settlement all of northwestern Ohio, except that reserved to the Indians, about 225 square miles. In 1819 it was surveyed by Sylvester Bourne and Samuel Holmes. The new territory was known as the New Purchase, and although there was still plenty of land unoccupied that had been purchased from the Indians in 1805, yet the fact of new land being thrown on the market gave it to the settlers a sort of superior value and a feeling that it was a choicer article. Even before the surveyors had completed their work sufficient to place the land on the market at the land offices, settlers were in the New Purchase looking up land.

The first settler to enter the New Purchase

was Samuel Norton. With him were his wife and six children; his brother-in-law Albigeance Bucklin, with a wife, six children and an adopted daughter; and Seth Holmes, their driver and guide. These first pioneers drove through from their home in Eastern Pennsylvania, a distance of about 600 miles, in a large schooner wagon, and arrived in October, 1819, the Nortons locating their home on the banks of the Sandusky, west of the present Sandusky avenue bridge at Bucyrus, land now owned by Christian Shonert; Bucklin and family were also on the banks of the Sandusky between the brewery and the T. & O. C. road. (Up to half a century ago the main channel of the river was at the foot of the bluff back of the brewery.) Seth Holmes made his first headquarters in an abandoned cabin that was standing where is now the court house yard. A family by the name of Sears were the next arrivals, locating just west of Oakwood cemetery; they remained only a short time and removed to parts unknown. Daniel McMichael came in 1819, and stopped for a time in the eastern part of the county (what is now Polk township), near where Norton and Bucklin also left their families until they could find land that suited them. After Norton had selected his land, McMichael came to the same section and entered land just north of the river; also land in the southwest corner of Liberty township, where he built a mill. In the Spring of 1820 David Beadle came with two sons, Michel and David, and a son-in-law John Ensley, who married Ann Beadle. Michel was married, and had 80 acres on West Mansfield street, just west of Norton, and south of this his father had 80 acres, his son David, a young man of 18, making his home with him.

In 1820 Ralph Bacon settled on the east half of the south east quarter of section 25 in Liberty township. With him and his family came Auer Umberfield as a teamster.

In 1819 John Kent settled in Whetstone township, and in 1820 he was followed by Joseph S. Young, Noble McKinsty, Martin Shaffner and a man named Willowby.

In Dallas township in 1820 were George Walton, G. H. Busby, Matthew Mitchell and Samuel Line.

In Chatfield township in 1820, Jacob Whetstone had erected a cabin and cleared some

land. His occupation was that of a hunter; he wandered all over that section and never settled permanently in any one location.

As early as 1820 no pioneer had settled in Cranberry, Lykins, Holmes, Texas or Tod.

In 1820 there were about sixty known families in Crawford county, and counting all the members of those families there must have been between five and six hundred people in what is now Crawford. Heading the list was Disberry Johnson of Polk with a wife and 17 children, while on the section adjoining was Samuel Brown with a wife and several children, so that in 1820 the metropolis of Crawford county was in western Polk. Christian Snyder was in Jefferson township with a wife and eleven children, and in the same township was Westall Ridgley and Jacob Fisher each with a wife and eight children. In Bucyrus was Samuel Norton with a wife and six children, and Albigeance Bucklin with a wife and seven children, one an adopted daughter. The "metropolis" (the largest population in one section), only remained in western Polk for about a year when the settlement of Bucyrus transferred it to that place, where it remained until the census of 1870 transferred it to Galion, where it remained for forty years until the census of 1910 again transferred it to Bucyrus.

The early pioneers came from New England and Pennsylvania and New York with a few from Virginia. They came in wagons drawn by one horse or a yoke of oxen, sometimes a two horse wagon, always weeks on the trip and sometimes months, and with the exception of a very few all took up their claims in the forest where the land had to be first cleared to give them the ground for the raising of their crops.

Having selected his land the first work of the pioneer was the erection of some shelter for the protection of himself and family. Sometimes the pioneer left his family with friends or relatives in one of the eastern counties, and came on foot with his axe and rifle, erected his little cabin, and returned for his family. The cabins were all of logs, the "lean-to" the most primitive, which was simply a three-sided shelter, built of saplings, and very small logs, sloping to the ground at the rear, with only the two sides and the slop-

ing roof, the front being hung with skins as a protection from the wind and rain. These cabins were similar to the hunters' "camps," and in only a very few cases did the early pioneers of Crawford start with so crude a shelter.

The early pioneers brought very little with them except large families; some had practically nothing; others had a few chickens, a few hogs, sometimes a cow, and some no more stock than the horse or the yoke of oxen that had brought them on their long and toilsome journey in the one wagon. Some came on foot, carrying their little all on their backs.

With the first pioneers in the different sections it was impossible to build a cabin of very large logs. The first arrival selected his site, cut down the smaller trees, and from these made the logs which he could handle alone, and with these logs he built his home, chinked up the cracks with mud, covered it with saplings and brush, and had a place to live. As neighbors came within a radius of several miles the pioneer had an easier task. He selected his site on some dry ground, near a stream or spring that would furnish him with water, a site where most of the trees were of the uniform thickness for the logs he desired; these trees he felled himself, cut them into logs of the proper length, beveling the ends so they might fit as closely together as possible. Everything being in readiness the neighbors came, and the cabin was erected by strong and willing hands, the pioneer adding the roof, and also the door and perhaps a window at his leisure. The general size of these earlier cabins was 14 to 16 feet long, with a height of six to eight feet. The ground logs were first placed in position, and on these the additional logs were piled, the beveling and notching of the logs holding them in place at the corners. As the cabin increased in height, these logs, a foot in diameter, had to be lifted into position, which was done by the strong arms of the men, some with hand spikes and skid-poles, and when it came to the gable logs at the ends, each shorter than the one below it, they had to be held in place until the ridge pole and cross pieces were in position. In the erection of the cabin the responsible positions were the corner-men, men with a clear head and a quick eye, expert with the axe, who notched the logs as

they were lifted into place. The building of these cabins was not without danger, for sometimes, fortunately seldom, a heavy log slipped from the hand-spikes or the skid-poles, while strong arms beneath were shoving it into position, and an accident occurred, a broken arm or leg of some one caught beneath the heavy log. Sometimes a life lost. Leveridge was killed at a cabin raising where the city of Galion now stands, and a year or two later, in 1822, Heman Rowse was crushed to death by a falling log at a cabin raising a mile south of Bucyrus.

The cabin erected, the pioneer put on his own roof, made of clap-boards, cut as thin as he could make them with an axe or an adze, and over the cracks a second layer. He chinked and daubed the sides, filling in the cracks between the logs with moss and sticks, plastering it with mud, both inside and outside the cabin. This daubing had to be renewed nearly every year, as the rain softened the mud and washed it away. The chimney was built on the outside, at one end of the cabin. The base of the chimney was generally of irregular stones, plastered with mud, while the upper portion was sticks laid rail-pen or corn-cob fashion and plastered with mud. Sometimes where stone was scarce, the entire chimney was of sticks plastered with mud. The fire-place was sometimes so large that logs six to seven feet in length could be burned in it, the "back log" being so heavy it had to be towed or snaked into the cabin by a horse, and it took strong arms to roll it into position, where it would burn for a week. There was an advantage to the pioneer to keep a roaring fire, as all the wood he burned meant so much more of his land cleared.

The door was a crude structure, the logs being cut away in the front of the house, and the door made of lumber roughly split from the logs with bars across to hold it together, and hung with wooden or leather hinges. A wooden bolt was inside the cabin, which fitted into a groove, and this bolt could be raised from the outside by means of a latch-string of deer hide, which ran through a little hole above the bolt, and hung outside, hence the expression, "the latch string is always out." All that was necessary to lock up the house was to draw the string inside, but this was seldom

done even at night. After his cabin was erected the pioneer took his time to building his door, and until this was done, the opening was covered with skins to keep out the wind and rain, and a large fire kept burning on the outside at night to keep away the wild animals that were prowling through the forest. If a window was added a small section of the logs was cut away, the same as for the door, and the opening was covered with greased paper or the thin skin of some animal, glass was too expensive, besides there was none to be had in the early days in the wilderness.

In fact nearly every one of the earlier cabins was completed and occupied for years with not a nail or a screw or a piece of metal used in its construction; everything of wood and leather, and that leather the skin of some animal of the forest.

Some cabins had the bare ground for a floor; others had a puncheon floor, boards split from logs and smoothed as well as the work could be done with an axe. If a small article slipped through the cracks all that was necessary was to raise one of the puncheons and recover the missing article. If the cabin was of sufficient height, it boasted of a loft, puncheon boards being laid across where the slope of the roof commenced. This made a sleeping place for the children, and was reached by climbing up a ladder and through a hole cut in the boards. This was also the guest chamber, the visitor mounting the ladder to his sleeping apartment and crawling on hands and knees to his bed, which consisted of a tick stuffed with dried leaves, with plenty of skins and furs. Here he could listen to the pleasant patter of the rain on the clapboard roof, sleep soundly, and in the morning at the rear of the cabin find a wooden washbowl, get his own water from the spring or well, and prepare himself for the wholesome breakfast.

Some of the early pioneers brought small articles of furniture with them, but in most cases much of it was made by hand after their arrival. The table was a wide board, carved with an axe and supported by legs cut from small saplings; the bed was made the same way, and the primitive cupboard with its few rough shelves was handmade. On these shelves were the dishes; the one or two cooking utensils of iron or pewter; the few dishes

brought from the old home, and the others of wood, made in the evening from the buckeye; plates and saucers and basins of wood. Occasionally there were knives and forks, but not enough to go around, and wooden ones took their place, the hunting-knife of the pioneer being the carving knife for the meal.

Game was abundant, and without leaving his little clearing the early pioneer could easily secure an abundant supply of meat; deer and turkey were plentiful; so were the smaller game, rabbit and squirrel, but powder and ball were too expensive to waste in killing these, except in case of absolute necessity. Bread was the scarce article and at times had to be used sparingly. After his first crop the pioneer diet was game, potatoes and cornbread, with cranberries, honey and dried apples as the luxuries. On important occasions they indulged in wheat bread, and even served tea. There were no stoves, and the cooking was done in the large fire-place, the kettles or pots hung on an iron or wooden crane suspended over the fire. The frying pan had a long wooden handle, and was used for cooking both the meat and the corn cakes, either held over the fire or placed on a bed of burning coals drawn out over the hearth.

Bread was baked in a covered "bake kettle," and under and over it was a bed of burning coals constantly renewed. Later, many pioneers had a bake oven built of stones and mud near the cabin. Sometimes the bread was baked in the hot ashes underneath the fire, or on a board tipped up in front of the fire. It was in this manner the true "hoe cake" was baked, the broad hoe being used for the purpose, which gave it its name; also called "johnny-cake," a corruption of journey cake, bread in convenient shape for taking on a journey. Corn was the staple article of diet, and was cooked in several ways: it was made into hominy or boiled into mush; cooked in a covered oven as corn pone; cooked in front of the fire as johnny-cake, or cooked in round balls as corn dodgers. Like the old New England woman who never baked anything but apple pies, she always responded to inquiries as to what kind of pies she had, that she had three kinds: "open-faced, kivered, and criss-crossed." The pioneers had the same variety in their corn-bread; and it was a variety, as

the various ways of cooking gave a different taste to the bread. There were times after the husband had returned from one of his long journeys to the mill that the good house wife became the envy of her neighbors by actually serving them with wheat bread when they called.

Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, were baked in the ashes, and although the ashes had to be brushed off, this manner of cooking was then, as it is today, the most palatable and wholesome way of preparing the food. A haunch of venison, a piece of pork or beef, and turkeys were cooked by suspending in front of the fire, and constantly turning them, while beneath was a pan which caught the drippings.

Before mills were within easy reach, every pioneer was his own miller, and ground his own grain. His mill consisted of a solid stump into which he cut or burned a hole in the shape of a mortar, and in this placed a quantity of corn, and with a heavy block of wood or stone pulverized the grain by constant pounding. A more advanced way was to have the pounder attached to the end of a pole like a well-sweep, so that heavier pounding could be done and a larger quantity of grain pulverized more rapidly. In this way sometimes half a bushel of corn could be placed in the hollowed out stump at one time. The grain once pulverized it was sifted into three different grades for use, the coarser grade requiring six to eight hours of cooking before it was thoroughly prepared for food. These stump mills were known as Indian mills, and for centuries all the grain used by the Indians had been ground by the squaws in this manner.

If the pioneer had not located beside a stream or spring, his first business was to dig a well; water was generally to be found in this county at a very few feet. The well was lined with stones of all sizes, plastered with clay, and a well-sweep easily constructed;—a long heavy pole hinged in a fork at the top of a tall pole, and a rope or chain to which the bucket was attached. It was a very simple contrivance and the water could easily be drawn from the bottom of the well. In parts of the county, notably the plains, the wells were made by sinking a hollow sycamore into the ground, but the water was a very poor

article, and generally very unhealthy; sometimes the well was made of wood.

Having prepared a place in which to live, the next business of the pioneer was the clearing of his land, and the trees were felled and cut into logs. He then secured game in abundance from the surrounding forest, went to the nearest settlement, sometimes a two days' journey, where he secured what provisions he must buy, and the whisky, which was regarded as a necessity in those days. Everything being in readiness, the neighbors came from miles around, and willing hands soon rolled the heavy logs into piles, making sport of the work by dividing the party into two sides and separating the logs equally, each side endeavoring to be the first to pile up their logs, the victors being rewarded by the first drink from the jug, while the thirsty vanquished patiently awaited their turn. The immense piles were set on fire, and walnut and wild cherry, oak and maple, and ash and hickory, worth more today many times over than is the land itself, were burned as useless. Inside the cabin the women had not been idle, and the rough hand-made table was covered with good wholesome food to which perfect health and the best of appetites did ample justice, and a dance generally followed, in which old and young alike joined. To these gatherings at the call of some new neighbor, every pioneer was glad to respond. They gave their time willingly, and freely and frequently. One of the pioneers in his notes of these early days says that in one year he put in twenty-nine days responding to calls for assistance at cabin-raisings and log-rollings.*

The wifely duties did not stop at the cooking. To her also fell the preparation of much of the clothing for the family, she doing the spinning and the weaving. The spinning wheel was to be found in nearly every cabin on which the yarn or the flax was spun. Some early settlers brought sheep, but there was no protecting them from the wolves, and it was years before any sheep could be raised in the county. From Knox county, and what is now Morrow, the pioneers made long journeys through the wilderness, and brought back a few pounds of wool. This was carded and

*John O. Blowers, Liberty township.

made into rolls by hand cards, and the rolls spun on the wheel. A common article of apparel was the linsey-woolsey, the chain warp being linen and the filling or woof of wool. This made the dresses for the women and girls, and jeans were woven for the men's clothing. The skins of the deer and the coon were made into garments for the men, and even the little girls sometimes had dresses of fawn skins, colored and fringed and prettily picturesque. These homemade fabrics were dyed with walnut, indigo or copperas, and striped or checkered goods were easily made by dying the yarns the different colors before they were placed in the looms.

The pioneer was also his own shoemaker and hatter, tanning his own hides in a vat made of a hollow log sunk in the ground, and in the evening by the fireside making his own shoes, and those for the family.

The costume of the men was a hunting-shirt hanging loose, made of skins or of woolen made by his wife. It was a sort of blouse, belted at the waist, and inside this loose blouse was the storehouse for his day's provisions and any small articles he might need; his breeches were of deer skin, comfortable and warm in dry weather, but in wet weather very uncomfortable and disagreeable, and then it was that at night he never threw them on the floor, but when he succeeded in getting them off, leaned them against the wall for use in the morning, when he again put them on with the same ease and comfort that a man might experience in incasing his legs in a couple of stove pipes. His shoes were of his own make, as heavy a sole as possible, with the tops made of skins reaching above the ankles and laced with thongs of deer skin. In summer he used the softer moccasin. His head was covered with a coonskin cap, or a hat made of the skin of some animal, cured and pressed by himself, and made into whatever shape or style that best suited his fancy.

The women were clothed mostly in linsey woolsey garments made by themselves of the raw material; a linen waist of flax they themselves had spun; heavy shoes and stockings, all home made, and in winter gloves of buckskin made by themselves.

As late as 1845 a young boy came to Bucyrus

from one of the townships to get the advantage of the better schools the village afforded and he wore his coonskin cap and buckskin breeches, his shoes being home-made by his father or himself, and forty years after this a familiar figure on the streets of Bucyrus was one of the pioneers always wearing his deer-skin vest.*

On his first cleared land the pioneer planted wheat, corn and potatoes, a few other vegetables, and a small patch of flax from which to make the clothing. Some had a crude plow they had brought with them; others made their own, and the harrow was also of their own make, sometimes rough brush drawn over the ground. The grain was harvested with a sickle or scythe, the former being the most convenient on account of the many stumps, and near these stumps the hunting knife was used. The wheat was threshed by spreading it on the barn floor, and having the patient oxen tramp it out, or the pioneer with his heavy shoes doing the work himself by tramping, or with a flail. It was winnowed by taking a heavy sheet and with men at the corners swing it rapidly over the grain, creating a wind to blow away the chaff, if the pioneer had to depend on himself alone, he selected a day with a good wind, and filling a bucket with the grain held it as high above his head as his arms could reach, and slowly poured it out, the wind blowing away the chaff. Two or three pourings soon had the heavier wheat fairly separated from the lighter chaff.

Prior to 1820 there was not a grist mill in Crawford county, so the pioneer pounded his own grain into the best flour he could in his hollow stump, sometimes using a hand mill similar to our old-fashioned coffee mills. In this it took an industrious housewife several hours to grind a very little quantity of meal. Another device for corn in an emergency was the grater—jagged holes punched in a piece of tin or iron, and taking an ear of corn rubbing it over the rough edges. It took about four hours by this process to get enough meal to give each member of the family a very small taste of corn-bread in the morning. Some of the pioneers state there were times when the

*Thomas Fuhrman, father of Mrs. Geo. Donnenwirth and Mrs. A. J. High.

cornmeal was so scarce that the family were all put on an allowance.* With the early settlers the nearest mill was miles away, the principal ones being at New Haven in Huron county; Fredericktown and Mt. Vernon in Knox county; one three miles southeast of Mansfield, and another at Lexington in Richland county. There were no roads, only trails through the forest, and the settler loaded his sacks of grain on the horse and started for the mill, leading his horse the entire distance, sometimes compelled to wait his turn at the mill. The trip took two to four days. The return journey he might ride, as the load of the horse was much lighter the miller having taken from a fourth to a half of the grinding as his share. If the pioneer had no horse, he made the long journey on foot, carrying what grain he could on his back. Very soon mills were started nearer home, generally a horse mill, run by horse or ox power, erected by some enterprising settler for his own use; to this the neighbors came, using their own horses or oxen to furnish the power to run the mill. The mills were very crude in construction, and sometimes four horses had to be attached to move the clumsy machinery. It was also slow work and the meal ground very coarse. Water mills were built along the little streams, but on account of the smallness of the streams in this county when there was enough water to run the mills, the ground was almost impassable, and during the summer season when the trails could be used, there was no water in the streams and the mills were idle, and in the dead of winter the streams were frozen, so the pioneer had difficulty in keeping a supply of meal on hand. It was years before the conditions of the roads improved in many sections, and as late as 1845, E. B. Monnett now living in Bucyrus, started with a four-horse team from his father's farm in Dallas township with half a dozen sacks of wheat to be ground at the mill at Wyandot. Small as the load was the team was stalled, and he had to secure additional help to get the wagon through the marshy ground. As late as 1837 when the farmer took his load of grain to Sandusky it took from six to seven days to make the trip on account of the bad roads; he received his

50 to 60 cents a bushel for his wheat, and brought back a consignment of goods for some merchant for which he was paid about 50 cents a hundred pounds. Goods for the eastern part of the county and some for Bucyrus were hauled overland from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Generally for Bucyrus they came by water to Sandusky, and were hauled from there by land. The freight charges reached as high at times as four dollars a hundred pounds so nothing but absolute necessities could be shipped.

With the early pioneers there was an abundance of game, but as the county became more populated game became scarcer, but the pioneer had brought with him cattle and hogs. The hogs ran at large, fattening on the nuts and grass of the forest; on the rattlesnakes and small vermin, and they became wild. While wolves prevented the raising of sheep, experience soon taught them to let the wild hogs severely alone, and even the few bears found discretion the better part of valor and left the hogs to root in peace, and unless very hungry never molested them. Each farmer had a special mark for his hogs, but in their wild state they were very prolific, and many of them were practically common property. As to those marked and half wild, sometimes a pioneer was near-sighted and failed to recognize the mark of his neighbor on the hog he had shot—but in the main they were honest and the wild hogs of the forest and the rapidly increasing stock of cattle made up for the constant lessening of the wild game.

Another plentiful thing was honey, which could be gathered by the pioneer himself or purchased of the Indians or the bee-hunters. The Indians also supplied the pioneers with an abundance of cranberries when in season. Many of the pioneers became experts in bee-hunting, marked the trees in the summer, and in the autumn gathered the harvest, which was not only a welcome addition to the family provisions, but was an article almost sure to bring cash in the market, 50 cents a gallon.

There was very little money in those days, business being carried on by exchange, the storekeeper being the clearing house. He gave the pioneer credit of about a cent a pound for the hogs he delivered, and two cents for his cattle; 25 cents each for his coon and mink

*Lewis Cary, Bucyrus.

skins, and \$1 for a deer hide; 40 cents a bushel for his wheat and three cents a dozen for his eggs and the same price per pound for his butter, and sometimes would not take his butter and eggs at any price, but he was glad to get the honey at fifty cents per gallon. In return he charged his customer with \$2 to \$3 a pound for tea, and very few charges too as not many could afford the luxury of tea; 75 cents a pound for coffee; \$5 for a barrel of salt that weighed 50 pounds; \$2 a pound for powder and 25 cents a pound for lead; \$1 a yard for calicoes and prints; and the only cheap thing was the whisky at fifty cents a gallon. Everybody used it in those days and it was regarded as more of a necessity in the house than tea or coffee, and few social gatherings were complete without it. Money was not an absolute necessity as even the county officials, with a salary of \$50 to \$100 a year, were in some other business, and taxes could be, and were, paid in skins or produce, which the treasurer turned into cash. The merchant, too, when he sent his skins and produce to the market, exchanged them for the goods he needed, paying or receiving the balance in cash.

On the arrival of a neighbor a trail was blazed through the woods so the nearest families could visit back and forth without getting lost in the forest, and the women folks made their friendly calls. Then it was the hostess did the honors, proudly displaying all her little cabin possessed. In one case all the newcomer could boast of in the line of a cooking vessel was a solitary pewter pot, but it was bright and glistening from the polishings it received through its constant use. But to her it was enough. She placed it on the fire, and in it the pork was tried into lard, and in the same vessel the cakes were fried in the lard; it was washed and cleaned and in it the short cakes were baked; then it was used as a bucket, taken to the spring and filled with water, again placed on the fire and the water boiled, and it being her first "state occasion" a little tea was taken from her meagre store and the meal served to her first guest in her new home, all prepared in the one and only cooking vessel she possessed.

Strangers were always welcome and every traveler received a hospitable reception. If he was in search of a location he was doubly wel-

come, and the pioneer dropped his work to show his visitor all the best sites in the neighborhood that were yet on the market, and if the stranger did enter land in that section he was welcome to bring his wife and family of half a dozen children to make their home with him until he and his sons and the neighbors had erected a cabin for the newcomer. If a settler arrived in the fall the neighbors all kept a careful watch that he suffered for nothing until he could clear his ground and raise a crop of his own. It was not uncommon to make the newcomer a present of land to induce him to locate in their neighborhood, and in one case in this county a pioneer induced a man to remain by selling him eighty acres off his own land for \$100, taking his pay in a note due in one hundred years without interest.* The note is not yet due, but will be in 1920.

The homes of the early settlers were indeed far in the wilderness for it took from two to four weeks for their mail to reach them from their old homes in the East, and when a letter did arrive it was marked "due 25 cents," for postage in those days need not be paid in advance and the charge was according to distance. Neither was the letter always sent to where the addressee lived, but to the nearest postoffice. Prior to 1823 the postoffice of residents of Crawford was Mansfield or Delaware, and the pioneer store-keeper going to one of these places brought back whatever letters were there for any one in his neighborhood. When a postoffice was established at Bucyrus in 1823, that little village received the letters for residents for miles around, those of Whetstone, Liberty, Sandusky, Chatfield, Lykins, Holmes, Texas and Tod townships all getting their mail at Bucyrus. When a letter did arrive for some settler the watchful postmaster requested some man who happened in from that section to notify his neighbor that a letter had arrived for him. The pioneers were generous; they shared with those in need; of the stock or game killed many a neighbor received a portion; but he could not put up the 25 cents for the letter due, because money was something he did not have. But he was still the true neighbor, and after reaching home, when the evening work was done, he went through the woods to the home of his neighbor, several

*Benjamin Sharrock, Polk township.

miles away, and notified him that there was a letter in the postoffice for him. Now the scene of anxiety is transferred to the little farm; they have nothing to dispose of, but the postage must be raised to secure the news from home, so the hens are "summoned to duty," and after patient watching and waiting eight dozen eggs are gathered and the pioneer goes to Bucyrus and exchanges his eight dozen eggs for the "24c due" letter, and returns to his clearing to read over and over again the news from the old home anywhere from a month to six months old.

There was no class of people more welcome among the pioneers than the traveling minister. Long before the first white man had ever dreamed of settling in this wilderness, these faithful servants of God had risked their lives, and many lost them, too, in preaching the Gospel of Christ to the savages. And when the settler came, these ministers, on foot or on horseback, wandered through the sparsely settled region, and the largest cabin or barn was the meeting place of the settlers for miles around to hear once more the word of God. It was not denominational preaching; sometimes it was one creed, sometimes another, but a minister of any denomination was welcome, and although a man may not have been a professing Christian, if his cabin were the larger or the more central it was used for the services, and it was an honor and pleasure to him to entertain the minister. Later the different denominations became numerous enough to hold services of their own special creed at irregular intervals. Violent pulpit oratory was regarded as more necessary in those days than at the present time, and the preacher soared to his highest flights in picturing the terrors and horrors of a brimstone hell. The construction of his sentences, as far as grammar was concerned, was a secondary consideration, and frequently was a neglected art. The loudest in their oratory, both in preaching and in prayer, were looked upon as the better Christians, and when one of these became thoroughly warmed up to his work his prayer could be heard for half a mile.

Among the more religiously inclined morning and evening services were held, the head of the house reading a chapter from the well-worn family Bible, giving out a hymn in which all

joined in the singing, and closing with one of his far-reaching prayers. If a guest were present, known to be a Christian, by courtesy he was asked to lead in the family services, and if he failed to "loosen the rafters" in his instructions to the throne of grace, the thoroughness of his conversion was doubted, and he was never again invited to lead in prayer in that household. Many others were milder in their forms of worship, but among the more zealous the religion of most of the milder class was looked upon with suspicion, and hopes and prayers were freely offered that the scales might fall from their eyes and they become truly converted. But as sure as "the groves were God's first temples," so the purest and truest of religion existed in the hearts of these pioneers. No destitution was so severe in his own family that he ever failed to share the little that he had with his poorer neighbor; no sickness ever invaded any family in his section when he failed to respond with sympathy and with succor; and when the icy hand of death had robbed some poor struggling family of a loved one, every pioneer's heart beat in sympathy with his sorrowing neighbor, and every pioneer's hand tendered assistance and relief. They were true Christians in the broadest and best sense of the word, and in the books above where the recording angel has written the list of those who loved their fellow men, the names of these early pioneers will be found leading all the rest.

Each settler was his own doctor, and the minor diseases were cured by their own simple remedies. In the loft of each cabin, or in the cabin itself along the wall, hung the wormwood and pennyroyal, sassafras and sage, tansy and catnip, and other herbs and barks gathered and dried for sickness, and the minor cases were cared for with these simple ingredients. In each neighborhood some man was depended upon to set a broken leg or arm, and it was fairly done with no charge, the patient on his recovery as a remembrance of the kindly act sending around a deer he had shot. But there were times when the disease or the accident was beyond the knowledge or the skill of the household or the neighbors. Then it was one of the family or a kindly neighbor started through the woods anywhere from ten to forty miles for medical aid, and a day or two later

returned with the doctor on horseback, with his saddle-bags containing his wonderful medicines, who gave what treatment he thought the patient needed, and left advice for future care, for the distance was too great to make a second call possible. He was paid for his trip, if there was anything to pay with—a little cash, or some skins or some provisions; perhaps nothing, and a year or two later receive a wagon-load of potatoes or of corn, some choice skins, or a cash payment from the pioneer who had not forgotten his faithful services. The doctor was satisfied; he had gone the toilsome journey as an errand of mercy and as a professional duty, and the pecuniary reward was a secondary consideration.

But the pioneers had their pleasures as well. They had their cabin-raising and their log-rollings; and they had their shooting matches, for marksmanship with the rifle was their highest sport. Then there were the quilting-bees and the husking-bees, and after the work was over many provisions were eaten and much whisky drank. Whatever the occasion for the gathering may have been it was followed by a most bounteous meal of the wholesome provisions that the forest and the farm could supply, and always enjoyed, for good appetites were never lacking in those early days. The natural result of these gatherings and the dances with which the occasions closed, were the weddings, where the bride was complimented and admired, resplendent in a new calico gown that cost \$1 a yard and was made by herself out of five yards of goods; the happy groom, envied and congratulated, his hair smoothed and plastered to his head and polished and glistening with a superabundance of bear's grease. And after the wedding the feast, the long table so crowded and covered with the good things prepared that no one could see that a table cloth was lacking. After the feast all the young folks escorted the bridal couple to their new home, which was another little log cabin in the forest, but its building and furnishing had been the willing work of the young husband for many an evening after his day's work had been completed on his father's farm.

Sometimes and frequently, the angel of death invaded the household, and a parent or child was called away. If a child, it was the father who went sorrowfully to the woods and

selected the straightest tree from which he made the little coffin, lovingly staining the wood with walnut, and tenderly covering his rough work with ferns and flowers, and the neighbors came from miles around, and in some pretty and quiet spot on the little farm the body was placed in its last earthly home, one of the elderly pioneers conducting the services with preaching and with prayer. If it was the husband called away, the duties of caring for the family fell upon the stricken wife, and many a boy of eight or nine became the useful assistant of the widowed mother as the provider for the younger members of the family. If help was needed, the pioneer neighbors, after their own hard day's work was done, assembled of an evening at her little clearing, and prepared the land, and planted the seed, and harvested the crop, and kept up their kindly work until the children were old enough to care for the family.

So the pioneers of Crawford settled the county, passing through frequent trials and undergoing many privations, with certainly one redeeming feature in their own experience in the wilderness, and that was that by the time the first settler placed his foot on Crawford soil, the Indians had been so thoroughly whipped and cowed into submission that no settler's cabin in this county was ever burned, and no pioneer was ever murdered and scalped by the savage tribes, as was so frequent and so harrowing in the eastern and southern counties in the earlier days.

Slowly but surely the primitive cabins gave way to those of hewn logs and to the double log cabins; and these were in turn followed by a few frame houses, and an occasional brick residence. Each year the acreage of cleared land increased; new roads were laid out and the earlier ones improved; little settlements were started which became villages, grew into towns, and expanded into cities, and the wilderness of a century ago became the rich and fertile fields and farms, and the busy and prosperous villages and cities of today.

On Feb. 12, 1820, the Legislature passed an act erecting a county which they named Crawford, after Col. William Crawford, who was burned at the stake in 1782 within the confines of the county then created. In 1820 the present county of Crawford had within its borders

less than a hundred settlers, who with their families numbered about 500 persons. As nearly as can be gathered the principal settlers up to 1820 were as follows:

Auburn Township. 1814—Jedediah Morehead, John Pettigon. 1815—William Green, Samuel S. Green, Jacob Coykendall, John Deardorff. 1816—Aaron B. Howe. 1817—William Cole, Charles Morrow. 1818—Levi Bodley, Lester Bodley, Jesse Bodley, John Bodley, David Cummins, Charles DeWitt, William Laugherty, Henry Reif. 1819—Adam Aumend, Adam Aumend, Jr., Samuel Hanna, Resolved White. 1820—Rodolphus Morse, Erastus Kellogg, Jacob Snyder, Palmer Halse, Daniel Hulse.

Bucyrus Township. 1819—Samuel Norton, Albigece Bucklin, Seth Holmes, ——— Sears. 1820—David Beadle, Michael Beadle, Joseph Ensley, William Young, George Young, John Young, Joseph Young.

Chatfield Township. 1820—Jacob Whetstone.

Cranberry Township. No one.

Dallas Township. 1820—G. H. Busby, Samuel Line, Matthew Mitchell, George Walton, Charles White.

Holmes Township. No one.

Jackson Township. 1820—Joseph Russell, John Doyle.

Jefferson Township. 1816—Jacob Fisher. 1817—Christian Snyder, Westell Ridgley, Peter Beebout, Thomas Ferguson, J. S. Griswell. 1818—John Adrian, Lewis Leiberger, James Nail.

Liberty Township. 1819—Daniel McMichael. 1820—Ralph Bacon, Auer Umberfield.

Lykins Township. No one.

Polk Township. 1817—Benjamin Leveridge, James Leveridge, Nathaniel Leveridge. 1818—Nehemiah Story, Nathaniel Story, Father Kitteridge, Benjamin Sharrock, George Wood, David Gill. 1819—Samuel Brown, Michael Brown, Asa Hosford, Horace Hosford, Disberry Johnson, John Sturgis. 1820—J. Dickerson, David Reid, William Hosford, ——— Pletcher.

Sandusky Township. 1819—Samuel Knisely, James Gwell. 1820—Samuel Shull, Mathew Elder.

Texas Township. No one.

Tod Township. No one.

Vernon Township. 1818—George Byers. 1819—David Anderson, Andrew Dixon.

Whetstone Township. 1819—John Kent. 1820—Noble McKinstry, Joseph S. Young, Martin Shaffner, John Willowby.

CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY

First Elections—Boundaries—First Taxes—Early Roads—Location of County Seat—Col. Kilbourne's Proposition—Settlement of Bucyrus—Crawford County Organized—The Fight on Commissioners—Their First Proceedings—Readjustment of Township Lines, 1831-1835—Indian Purchase, 1835—The Leiths—Justice Garrett—Formation in 1845 of Crawford County as it Now Exists—Later Township Changes—New Roads—The Courts—Contest for County Seat—Donations of Leading Citizens—Erection of Court House—Visit of General Harrison—The County Jail—Population of Crawford County in 1830 and 1850—Construction of Railroads—New Court House—Improvements—The Court House of 1856—The New Jail—Care of the Poor—Abuses of the Old System—The County Infirmary—More Roads—Difficulties of Travel in Early Days—The Mails—Turnpikes and Stage Routes—Early Stores—Population by Townships—List of Residents in 1826.

Toil swings the axe and forests bow;
The fields break out in radiant bloom;
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
And cities cluster round the loom.—Anon.

On Feb. 20, 1820, the Legislature passed an act creating fourteen counties out of the territory purchased from the Indians in 1817—Crawford, Allen, Hardin, Hancock, Henry, Marion, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams and Wood. Later, from these counties, were erected Auglaize, Defiance, Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa and Wyandot, the latter being formed almost exclusively from Crawford in 1845, taking 288 square miles from this county, 47 from Marion, 45 from Hancock and 24 from Hardin. The new county of Crawford as erected in 1820 was 18 miles from north to south and thirty-three from east to west, or 594 square miles. Its northern boundary was the same as today; its southern boundary two miles north of the present county line. On the east it commenced on the present eastern boundary of Cranberry and Sandusky townships, and extended west to seven miles beyond Upper Sandusky, the present western boundaries of Crawford, Salem and Mifflin town-

ships in Wyandot county. As surveyed the territory was townships 1, 2 and 3 in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 east, and the western half of townships 16, 17 and 18, in range 21 west. The new county of Crawford, not having sufficient population, and not having sufficient taxable property to bear the expense of a county government, was placed temporarily, with its sister county of Marion, under the jurisdiction of Delaware county.

The first act of the commissioners of Delaware relating to Crawford county was on March 9, 1820, when they passed a resolution creating that part of Crawford county lying west of what is the western boundary of Bucyrus township into a township to be known as "Big Rock, and an order issued for the election of township officers."

On June 5, 1820, another resolution was passed creating the township of Harmony, which was that part of Crawford county, extending from the present western boundary of Bucyrus township to the Richland county line, which was then the present western boundary of Auburn and Vernon townships. Crawford county was now two townships. Harmony township (all of Crawford east of the western

boundary of Bucyrus township) is never again mentioned in connection with Crawford county, but later in the Delaware records this territory is referred to as Sandusky township, so it is probable that when the action of the commissioners was referred to the court for approval the name of the township was changed to Sandusky. This is indicated from the fact that the Delaware commissioners on Dec. 23, 1822, passed the following:

"Ordered, that all that part of Sandusky township which lies west of the middle of the seventeenth range of lands be and the same is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Bucyrus."

Prior to this the Delaware commissioners had erected the township of Crawford, which was six by eighteen miles in size, and embraced what is now Texas township, Crawford county, and Sycamore, Tymochtee and Crawford townships in Wyandot county. Here an election was called, the first in the new county of Crawford. It was held on April 1, 1821, at the home of Henry Lish, who ran a ferry across the Tymochtee on the road leading from Upper Sandusky to Little Sandusky (Fremont). There were just thirteen voters present, and fourteen offices to fill, and Elijah Brayton was the man elected to two offices.

One of the last acts of the Delaware commissioners relating to Crawford County was on March 2, 1824, when they created the township of Whetstone; as it exists today, except that in the rearrangement of Crawford county in 1845, two miles were added to Whetstone on the south from Marion county.

On June 6, 1821, the first taxes were levied in Crawford county, and the commissioners decided to levy the taxes "to the full extent allowed by law, to wit: horses, 30 cents each; cattle, 10 cents each; houses, &c., the one-half of one per cent."

The principal business of the Delaware commissioners relating to Crawford county was the matter of roads. On Dec. 5, 1821, they granted the position for a road commencing in Marion county and joining the State road from Columbus to Portland (Sandusky) at a point near Sharrock's mills. On this road Conrad Roth was one of the viewers, and James Kilbourne the surveyor. On March 5, 1822, a road was petitioned for through what is now Wyandot county, on which William

Holmes was one of the viewers. On June 3, 1822, John B. French presented a petition for about the present road from Bucyrus to DeKalb, running east, south of the Sandusky river, and crossing that stream at the old Luke tavern. Michael Beadle, Joseph S. Young and Daniel Palmer were appointed the viewers and John Marshall, the surveyor.

Westell Ridgely presented a petition for the present road from Leesville to Bucyrus, on Dec. 2, 1822.

In May and June of 1822, Col. James Kilbourne surveyed the present Sandusky pike. His surveyor's notes show that nearly a mile north of where the road crossed the Broken-sword it passed through a pondy swale half a mile wide, and a half a mile further they cut through the "southwest bend of the great marsh."

On Jan. 20, 1823, the commissioners granted the petition for a road from the "Upper Sandusky fort to the Richland county line." It passed Crawford on the present boundary line between Bucyrus and Dallas township, and on to Galion. On Dec. 3, 1822, James Kilbourne presented a petition for a road starting in Marion county, passing through Whetstone and Sandusky, and "crossing the Sandusky river below the mouth of Lost Creek, and then angling northwest to strike the Columbus to Portland road. This road is probably the one that joins the Portland road at West Liberty. Amos Earl and John B. French were two of the viewers.

Dec. 1, 1823, Zalmon Rowse petitioned for a road commencing at Sandusky avenue, Bucyrus, and running east along the south line of Norton's property, the present Middletown road. Thomas McClure, Auer Ueberfeld and John Maxfield were the viewers. There had been some irregularity in the papers for the road from Leesville to Bucyrus, by Westell Ridgely, so on Dec. 2, 1823, it was petitioned for again by Asa Howard, and three of the viewers were John B. French, Amos Earl and Amos Utey, and this time the road was laid out.

In 1821 James Kilbourne had gone through where Bucyrus now is, looking for a location for a road from Columbus to the Lake, a road having already been built from Columbus to Norton, in the northern part of Delaware

county. During that year he entered into a contract with Samuel Norton to lay out a town on Norton's land on the south bank of the Sandusky, and the plat of the new town, called Bucyrus, was filed in the office of the recorder of Delaware county on Feb. 11, 1822, the first recorded entry of the name Bucyrus.

On Dec. 15, 1823, the Legislature passed an act authorizing Marion county to elect officers, and become an organized county, at the same time transferring Crawford county to the jurisdiction of Marion county, and Feb. 17, 1824, placing the northwestern part of the county under the jurisdiction of Seneca county. The act went into effect on May 1, 1824, and on May 3, 1824, the first election took place for the new county officials of Marion. The officers elected were Sheriff, Auditor, Coroner and three County Commissioners. There were no candidates from Crawford, except one County Commissioner, and it must have been understood that Crawford was to have one of the Commissioners, as Crawford's candidate headed the list. The vote on Commissioner was Enoch B. Merriman (Crawford county) 247; Matthew Merritt 209, Amos C. Wilson 157, William Cochran 122, John Page 102, Alexander Berry, Jr. 69, Eber Baker 53, David Tipton 47, William Wyatt 26. Merriman, Merritt and Wilson were elected. At the regular election following, on Oct. 12, Merriman again led the poll, the vote for commissioner being Enoch B. Merriman 297, Amos C. Wilson 256, John Page 226, Matthew Merritt 109; Richard Hopkins 130. Merriman, Wilson and Page elected. At this election C. Roth was a candidate for Auditor. He was the only other candidate besides Merriman from Crawford county, but he was defeated, receiving only 33 votes. His opponent, Ezekiah Gorton, receiving 334.

At this election Crawford cast its first vote for Governor, and the vote of Marion and Crawford combined was 380, the Federalist candidate, Allen Trimble, receiving 275, and the Democratic candidate, Jeremiah Morrow, receiving 105. The returns show that at that time there were but two voting townships in Crawford county. The eastern three miles (present width of Sandusky township), was Sandusky township, then three miles wide and 18 deep, and cast 7 votes for Morrow and 5

for Trimble; then came Bucyrus township, twelve miles wide and 18 deep, extending from the present eastern boundary of Whetstone and Liberty to the western boundary of Bucyrus, Holmes and Lykens. This township cast 49 for Trimble and 1 for Morrow. What is now Texas, Tod and western Dallas voted as a part of Grand Prairie, Marion county, while all of Wyandot belonging then to Crawford, voted with Seneca county.

In this first vote probably 115 were cast in Crawford county and 265 in Marion county, and of this 115 the present Crawford had 64 of the votes and the present Wyandot 51. The Crawford vote being the 50 in Bucyrus, 12 in Sandusky, and 2 in what is now Texas township, but it is a singular fact that in this first election, Bucyrus township, which included in that election, all of the present townships of Bucyrus, Holmes, Lykens, Chatfield, Liberty, Whetstone, and the western mile of Cranberry gave Trimble 49, and Morrow democrat 1. In the more than four-score years that have passed since this first political vote, the democratic vote has very largely increased; but unfortunately there is no way at this late date to discover who it was that cast that first democratic vote in Bucyrus, from whom so numerous a progeny has descended. At the Presidential election in 1908, the territory that was then Bucyrus township gave the following vote: Democratic 1859, Republican 1151, scattering 97. Any one interested can figure for himself the per cent of increase in the democratic vote in the last 84 years.

Mr. Merriman resigned as commissioner and was succeeded by Zachariah Welsh, whose farm was near where the village of Wyandot now is, the Wyandot part of Crawford county. At the election in October 1825, Zalmon Rowse was elected as the commissioner from Crawford county, taking the place of Welsh.

On Oct. 4, 1821, the first agreement between Samuel Norton and James Kilbourne was signed to lay out a town on Norton's land. Various changes were made, and an amended agreement was signed on Dec. 15, 1822, and in this agreement it is stated the town is "now named Bucyrus."

The sale of lots of the new town commenced, and the wisdom of the location was demonstrated by the interest taken in the new

village. But the projectors of the new town recognized the fact that it was in the south-eastern part of the county, nine miles being east of them and twenty-four west; six miles south of it and twelve north, so Col. Kilbourne brought pressure to bear on the Legislature for the organization of a new county to be called Bucyrus, so arranging this territory that Bucyrus would be in the centre, and have no opposition as the county seat. To facilitate this movement, Samuel Norton issued the follow agreement:

"Know ye that I, Samuel Norton, of Bucyrus, in Crawford county and State of Ohio, have agreed, and do agree, as this instrument witnesseth, that in case the county of Bucyrus should be established by law at the approaching session of the Legislature, for which petitions will be presented, and the seat of justice permanently established in the town of Bucyrus, then, and in that case, I will give, and, by a warranty deed free and clear of all incumbrance, convey unto such agent or agents as may be appointed to the trust, for the use of said new county in defraying the expenses of erecting a court house and offices in said town of Bucyrus, one equal third part in number and value of all the numbered lands and outlots of said town, or that may be numbered within the present year, which remain to me as original proprietor thereof; that is to say, one-third of all the lots numbered on the recorded plat of said town, or that may be numbered as aforesaid, excepting those which have been bargained and sold, or that may be sold to individuals, by deeds or title bonds prior to the acceptance of this offer and excepting also the fractional parts of said town, originally belonging to Abel Carey and Daniel McMichael. On a plat of said town accompanying this obligation are distinctly marked the lots by their numbers and situations composing the said third part intended to be given for the public uses aforesaid, and the foregoing agreement and the just fulfillment thereof I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at said Bucyrus, this 20th day of November, 1823.

SAMUEL NORTON.

In presence of A. L. Shover.

Notwithstanding the influence of Col. Kilbourne in the State, and the petitions presented by the few but enterprising citizens of Bucyrus, the Legislature declined to erect the new county of Bucyrus. In 1823 an enumeration of the voters of the State had been taken, and this count showed that Crawford county had 244 electors and Marion 517, so the Legislature, instead of erecting a new county, passed an act authorizing Marion county to elect officers and organize, placing Crawford county temporarily a part of Marion.

The first road laid out by the Marion com-

missioners was what is now the Marion road, on June 8, 1824, "commencing at David Tipton's farm, thence on nearest and best road to Bucyrus, making Benjamin Salmon's peach orchard, Benjamin Fickle's farm, and David Bryant's points." Tipton's farm was two miles this side of Marion where the road from Upper Sandusky forms a point by joining the Marion road. The same day a road was established "beginning at the east line of Crawford county, at the crossing of the road leading from Wooster to Upper Sandusky, thence on the nearest and best ground to Bucyrus, making Daniel Michael's mill a point on said road." This road passed through Liberty, north of the Sandusky, crossing the river at McMichael's mill, which was on the south bank of the river but across the road from the present water works reservoir. The road then joined the Mansfield road and entered Bucyrus. A part of the road has long since been abandoned, and the balance straightened.

On Dec. 7, 1824, Heman Rowse, Nathaniel Plummer, Benjamin Parcher and John McClure were appointed viewers for the road from Norton to Portland, first established by the Delaware Commissioners. (Two years later made a state road, the Sandusky Pike.)

Dec. 17, 1824, what is now the Mt. Vernon road was laid out. A part of it was to go west on a road that runs from the Plains to James Nail's mills "until it crosses the bridge through the long swamp, thence running north-westwardly so as to cross the Whetstone about ten or fifteen rods north of Clinger's fields," thence to intersect the Bucyrus road running to Galion. Clinger's fields were about the north-west quarter of section 33, Whetstone, two miles northwest of New Winchester.

The last road the Marion commissioners ordered was the Little Sandusky road, "commencing at or near the Little Sandusky bridge, thence by nearest and best ground to Bucyrus, passing Selick Longwell and Thomas Terry." This road and the Leeville road are the two most meandering roads in the county; in the years that have passed they have been straightened in many places.

From 1820 to 1826 there was a constant and steady stream of settlers taking up land along the few roads, and on the best farming lands of the county. The establishing of a town by

Norton and Kilbourne had brought many to the new village, and the settlement in and around Bucyrus, had brought business to the village so that it boasted of two taverns, a mill, three stores, two tanneries, and several small shops. It was the only village in the eastern section of Crawford, but in the Wyandot portion was McCutchenville, also a village of perhaps three hundred people, a few larger than Bucyrus. Prior to 1822, the only outlet for a market from Bucyrus was over the crude road constructed by the settlers themselves, through the present Liberty, Sandusky and Auburn townships to New Haven, but roads had soon followed to Mansfield, Sandusky, Mt. Vernon and Delaware, the Sandusky road in 1822, being a better outlet for the lake than the one to New Haven. Having failed in the erection of a new county to be called Bucyrus, the citizens of the village and of the county had constantly brought pressure to bear on the Legislature to organize the county, and make the county seat Bucyrus. Finally, on Jan. 31, 1826, the act was passed, but instead of establishing the county seat at Bucyrus, the act referred the matter back to the voters, the location of Bucyrus being too far from the centre of the county to warrant their making it the county seat. Instead they ordered an election of officers in the new county, with the proviso that the commissioners elected should select temporarily the county seat. At that time the population of the county was about as follows, the table being given in a way to show those in the present Crawford part and in the Wyandot part:

Townships	Crawford	Wyandot	Total
Antrim .....	...	70	70
Bucyrus	463	...	463
Crawford .....	...	499	499
Liberty	372	...	372
Pitt .....	...	92	92
Sandusky	346	...	346
Sycamore	22	150	172
Whetstone	375	...	375
Totals	1,578	811	2,389

A total of about 2,389 people in the county when the following act was passed on Jan. 31, 1826:

Section I.—Be it enacted, &c., that the county of Crawford be, and the same is hereby organized into a separate and distinct county.

Section II.—That all Justices of the Peace residing within the county of Crawford, shall continue to

discharge the duties of their respective offices until their commissions shall expire and their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section III.—That the qualified electors residing in the county of Crawford shall meet in their respective townships on the first Monday of April next, and elect their several county officers who shall hold their respective offices until the next annual election and until others are chosen and qualified according to law.

Section IV.—That all suits and actions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall have been commenced, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and all taxes, fines and penalties which shall have become due shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Section V.—That Zalmon Rowse is hereby appointed assessor for said county of Crawford, who shall, on or before the first day of April next, give bond as is provided in the fourth section of the "act establishing an equitable mode of taxation," to the acceptance of Enoch B. Merryman, who is hereby authorized to receive said bond, and deposit the same with the county auditor of said county forthwith after such Auditor has been elected and qualified; and the assessor herein appointed shall be required to perform the same duties, hold the office for the same time and in the same manner as if he had been appointed by a Court of Common Pleas for said County of Crawford; and the Auditor of State is hereby required to transmit to said Assessor a schedule of all lands subject to taxation within said county, which schedule said Assessor shall return with his other returns to the County Auditor.

Section VI.—That the commissioners elected according to the provisions contained in the third section of this act, shall meet on the first Monday of May next, at the town of Bucyrus, and then and there determine at what place in said county of Crawford the judicial courts shall be held till the permanent seat of justice shall be established in said county.

Section VII.—That those townships and fractional townships in Crawford county which have heretofore been attached to and formed a part of any township in Marion or Seneca county respectively, are hereby attached to, and declared to be a part of, Crawford township in said Crawford county, till the same shall be otherwise provided for by the Commissioner of said county.

By this act the question of the place of the county seat would be decided by the first county commissioners elected. As early as 1821 the settlers near Bucyrus had made a road through the woods to Sandusky. Almost following the route laid out by them Col. Kilbourne, in 1822, had surveyed a road to Sandusky, and along this road much land was being entered. In 1825 Joseph Newell entered land on section 9, Holmes township; it was about a mile west of the Tiffin road, and was on the south bank of the Brokensword, just below where the Brandywine empties into that stream, and adjoining the eastern boundary of the Indian reservation. It was a hand-

some site for a town, and being very much nearer the centre of the county, Mr. Newell laid out a town on his land which he called Crawford, in the hope that the county seat might be located there.

Before the town had fairly started, the question came before the voters for settlement by the election of the first commissioners. At the time of the first election, April, 1826, two-thirds of the population were in the eastern part of the county, and nearly all of these would naturally support Bucyrus; the other third were expected to favor a more central location. The most thickly settled section at that time was in what is now northern Wyandot, the present township of Tymochtee, containing the little settlement of Old Tymochtee and the town of McCutchenville, the latter having a few more inhabitants than Bucyrus. It was in this township the first election in Crawford county was held. Crawford township had been established by the Delaware County Commissioners in 1821, and comprised the territory that is now Crawford, Tymochtee and Sycamore townships, Wyandot county, and Texas township, Crawford county. The electors met at the home of Henry Lish, who ran a ferry across the Tymochtee on the road from Upper Sandusky to Lower Sandusky (Fremont), passing through where Tiffin now is, that city not then having any existence. There were thirteen electors present. They elected a chairman and secretary of the meeting, appointed judges, and elected by ballot the fourteen township officers. At that time there was no settler in what is now Texas township, so there was no vote cast from what is now Crawford county. The nearest this county came to getting an office was by relationship, Ichabod Merriman being elected one of the trustees, Rufus Merriman one of the appraisers, and Myron Merriman one of the fence viewers. They were relatives of the Merrimans who became prominent in Bucyrus.

When the first county election was held on April 1, 1826, the principal fight was for the commissioners, as on these officers rested the selection of the county seat. Bucyrus was awake to her interests, as the men she presented were John Magers, of Sandusky, who came to the county in 1823; Thomas McClure, of Liberty, who came to the county in 1821,

and George Poe of Whetstone, who came in 1823. In these three townships were nearly half the population of the entire county, and these three men won out. The other first officers were Hugh McCracken, of Bucyrus, for Sheriff; James Martin, of Bucyrus, for Auditor, and John McClure for Surveyor. John H. Morrison may have been elected treasurer, but the general custom in those days was for the commissioners to appoint the first treasurer. At any rate, Mr. Morrison was the first treasurer of the county. Of the men elected the commissioners were farmers, McClure followed his occupation of surveyor, McCracken was a wheelwright, Martin was a school teacher, and Morrison was a lawyer.

The Bucyrus section had two-thirds of the vote, so political wire pulling may not have been necessary. It is a matter of record, however, that in the October election of that year, John Carey, of Crawford township (now Wyandot county) was elected as the first representative from the new county to the State Legislature. This may have been purely accidental, but when two-thirds of the voters present the principal office in their gift to one-third, present day politicians would have their suspicions that the Hon. John had been decidedly friendly to the Bucyrus commissioners in the county seat fight.

The newly elected commissioners held their first meeting at Bucyrus, on the first Monday in May, 1826, and promptly selected Bucyrus as the county seat of the new county.

All the early records of the county commissioners were destroyed by fire in October, 1831, when the jail in Bucyrus was burned. Many other records of the county were lost at the same time. In those days the commissioners held four meetings a year. The first meeting of the county commissioners of which there is any record was as follows:

"Proceedings of the Commissioners of Crawford County, begun and held in the town of Bucyrus, on the 17th and 18th days of October, A. D. 1831:
"Be it resolved, That James McCracken, Esq., of Crawford county, be and hereby is appointed a commissioner (in the room of R. W. Cahill, Esq., resigned) to lay out a certain state road, commencing at the town of Perrysburg, in Wood county; thence to McCutchenville; thence to Bucyrus, in Crawford county.

"Resolved, That an order be issued to the Auditor, John Caldwell, for seventy dollars and sixty-eight cents, for his services as Auditor.

"Resolved, That Z. Rowse be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for books for the Clerk's and Recorder's offices, to be paid out of the county treasury."

While there are no records of the commissioners prior to the above, from papers in other offices and from township records it is found that among the first acts of the commissioners in 1826 was the dividing of the new territory into townships, and Cranberry was formed as the northeastern township, its territory including what is now Cranberry and the eastern four miles of Chatfield. Texas township was a part of Sycamore township; west of this were Tymochtee and Crawford, these last three townships having been created by the Marion Commissioners. This constituted the northern tier of townships. The central tier commenced on the east with the three mile strip which was the northern half of Sandusky township; west of this was Liberty, about six miles square; then Holmes six miles square, and then Antrim, which included what is now Tod and extended to Pitt township. The southern tier commenced on the east with the southern half of Sandusky, three miles wide; then Whetstone nearly six miles square; then Bucyrus, the same territory as now; northern Dallas was a part of Antrim, which extended to Pitt township. The present two miles of southern Dallas and the two southern miles of Whetstone were then a part of Marion county, and the eastern four miles of the county were a part of Richland county. With the exception of the two mile strip which was added to Whetstone on the south in 1845, the townships of Liberty, Whetstone, Holmes and Bucyrus were in 1826 the same territory they are today.

On account of the Pike road from Bucyrus to Sandusky, and the business it created along the line by giving a market outlet to the settlers, the western portion of Cranberry was becoming rapidly settled, and petitions were presented to the commissioners for the division of Cranberry, and about 1831 Cranberry was established its present size, and Chatfield created six miles deep and four miles wide. About the same time Lykins was erected from Sycamore township, the western half of that township, and it included the present Lykins and the western mile of Chatfield.

No further change was made in the townships until in 1835. Sandusky township was a strip on the east three miles wide and twelve deep, which was so inconvenient that the citizens petitioned for a division of the township, and Sandusky township was erected as at present, the three mile strip, six miles deep, east of Whetstone being formed into a new township named Jackson.

In 1835, the Government purchased of the Indians, seven miles off the eastern part of their reservation, which was all of the present Tod township, a trifle over two miles of western Bucyrus and Holmes and the northern three mile strip of Dallas. This was surveyed and in 1837 opened to settlement. This necessitated a rearrangement of townships. The parts adjoining Bucyrus and Holmes were easily placed by making them a part of those townships, which they already were by the survey. Antrim was divided, the northern half being named Leith township and the southern half remaining Antrim. Leith township included in its borders the six northern miles of Tod while the three southern miles of Tod and the three northern miles of Dallas were a part of Antrim.

The prominent man in the new township of Leith was George W. Leith, whose father was the first white child born in the Sandusky valley, his grandfather, John Leith, having been taken a prisoner by the Wyandot Indians when a boy, afterward marrying Sally Lowry, a white girl who had also been taken prisoner by the Indians. John Leith was an Indian trader and Samuel Leith, the father of George W., was born in 1775, at the village which was then the headquarters of the Indians, probably the old Indian town of Upper Sandusky, about three miles further up the Sandusky than the present town of Upper Sandusky. During the Revolutionary war and at the time of Crawford's campaign John Leith, the grandfather, ran a trading store at the Wyandot village, which was the headquarters of the Indian allies of the British, and when the township was named Leith by the commissioners, the enemies of Leith protested against the name on the ground that his grandfather was on the side of the British. The remonstrance became so universal that the commissioners were compelled to change the name, and wisely avoided

any future difficulty by deciding that as the territory was the exact centre of the county they would name it Centre township. Prior to this, when the township was organized as Leith, there was an election to fill the various offices, and George W. Leith was elected justice of the peace. He had already qualified and was serving when the indignant storm broke, and when the commissioners discarded the name of Leith, he promptly resigned his office.

The justice elected in Antrim township was George Garrett. When the Indian mill was started for the use of the Wyandots near Upper Sandusky under the treaty of 1817, it was run by Garrett. Later he built the Garrett mill on the Sandusky near Wyandot, and was running this when he was elected justice. He was a life-long friend of Leith, a quarter-blood Indian, and was so indignant at the action of the commissioners that he, too, resigned.

There were no other changes or erections of townships, until the present Crawford county was formed in 1845, when 18 miles was taken from the western part of the county to form Wyandot county. As part compensation for this loss of territory four miles on the east was added to Crawford from Richland, and two miles on the south was added from Marion. The Richland addition included the present townships of Auburn and Vernon. South of Vernon was Sandusky township, Richland county, four miles wide and seven deep, and as Crawford had a township named Sandusky the new territory was called Polk, it receiving two miles of the strip taken from Marion county. The balance of the two mile strip from Marion county was attached to Whetstone, and further west the two mile strip was made a part of a new township named Dallas. West of Bucyrus, Holmes and Lykins a strip two miles wide remained a part of Crawford county. The northern six miles of this territory was erected into Texas township, the next nine miles became the present township of Tod and the lower three miles were added to Dallas. In the north, one mile was taken from the eastern side of Lykins and given to Chatfield, making both these townships equal in size, five miles square.

Polk and Jackson were the southeastern townships of the county Polk being four miles

wide and seven deep and Jackson three miles wide and seven deep. A petition was presented to the Commissioners to make a different division of these two townships, and after several hearings, the boundary was changed and instead of being north and south the dividing line was made east and west, the northern part, seven miles wide and four deep being named Jackson and the southern part, seven wide and three deep being called Polk.

The next change of townships was in 1873. Crestline, in Jackson township, had been laid out in 1851, and became a prominent railroad centre, and grew so rapidly in population that the business of the entire township was conducted at that town, which was so inconvenient to those residing in the western portion of the township that a petition was presented to the commissioners to divide the township, and the request was granted the five western miles being formed into a township which was named Jefferson, leaving Jackson the smallest township in the county, only two miles wide and four deep.

The final change of township lines was in 1909, when two southeastern sections of Vernon township petitioned to be attached to Jackson, as it would be more convenient to them. Their request was granted.

Another large branch of the work of the early commissioners was the laying out of new roads and the straightening of old ones. The road mentioned in the first records of the commissioners in 1831, that from Perrysburg to Bucyrus, was what is now known as the Tiffin road.

The county seat had only been selected temporarily, so the people of Bucyrus did not feel disposed to erect a new court house. The county did, however, build a jail. The commissioners made the contract with Zalmon Rowse for its construction. It was of logs, and was built on the lot now occupied by the Park House, at the southeast corner of Walnut street and the Pennsylvania road. This jail was built in 1827. It was the only county building, and in it were kept many of the county records which were destroyed by the burning of the building in October, 1831.

The selection of Bucyrus as the county seat carried with it the holding of court at Bucyrus. In those days, a Common Pleas Court con-

sisted of a lawyer, appointed by the Legislature, who was the presiding judge, and three prominent citizens, also appointed by the Legislature, who sat with him as associate judges. The first court was held in this county in 1826. There was no court house and the most convenient place to hold the court was in Abel Carey's cabin on the south bank of the Sandusky just west of the Sandusky avenue bridge. Ebenezer Lane, of Norwalk, was the presiding judge for this section, and he came across the country on horseback. The Legislature had appointed in February, as the associate judges for the new county, E. B. Merriman and John Carey of Bucyrus, and John B. French of Sandusky township. Later, court was held in the school house, which was a one story log structure in a grove just west of the present site of Holy Trinity Church, the lot now occupied by Mrs. Charles Vollrath. When a jury case was on, the sheriff escorted the jurymen to some private residence or shop where they could hold their deliberations undisturbed. Each year also the Supreme Court met at Bucyrus. In those days the Supreme Court was composed of four members, and court was held not less than once each year in every county in the State, two members of the Supreme Court being necessary to constitute a quorum. Court days were great days for Bucyrus. The best rooms in the tavern were reserved for the judges, and lawyers came from the surrounding towns, notably Mansfield, Norwalk and Delaware, and in the evening the judges laid aside their dignity and with the visiting lawyers sat in the hotel office, which was the bar room, and told their stories and reminiscences to the delight of the villagers who dropped in. These villagers were not a part of the sacred circle, probably not more than half a dozen of the more prominent men in the town having the temerity to take any part in the conversation.

The town of Bucyrus was growing, the county was becoming more and more thickly settled, and roads were being laid out so they would pass the mill or farm of some prominent citizen, his convenience being of far more importance in those days than anything else; or, probably, as it was the influential citizen who took the active part to secure the road he would naturally see that its location

was the most convenient for him. Finally in 1830 the Legislature appointed three commissioners to visit Crawford county and recommend a site for the permanent county seat. The commissioners were Judge Hosea Williams of Delaware, R. S. Dickerson of Lower Sandusky (Fremont), and J. S. Glassgo of Holmes county. The census of 1830 gave Crawford a population of 4,778, and of these about two-thirds were in the eastern part, and the other one-third in the western part, or Wyandot portion. There were but two towns of any consequence in the county, Bucyrus with a population of about 300, and McCutchenville a dozen or more larger. The objection to Bucyrus was that it was in the southeastern part of the county, and in those days when the only means of travel was over the worst of roads this was a serious objection. McCutchenville, however, although a trifle larger than Bucyrus, was not to be considered; it being in the extreme northwest. The only real danger to Bucyrus was the site of James Newell's town of Crawford on the bank of the Brokensword. Unfortunately for him the town had not developed. It had probably three log houses, with a little clearing around each; the rest was all original forest and only the plat of the town could show where the streets were to be. A graveyard was marked on the plat but even this was covered with trees like the rest, and untenanted. However, in those days the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate permanent county seats were governed by a desire to place the site as near the centre of the county as possible. True, the exact centre of the county (within a mile of Osceola) was then an Indian reservation of twelve by seventeen miles in size, of the eighteen by thirty of the county, but the commissioners for the State well knew the time was not far distant, when this great central tract would be thrown open for settlement. Already many settlers had squatted on the reservation in defiance of the law, and others were occupying and clearing it, renting from the Indian owners. Four miles northeast of the exact centre of the county was Bucyrus' rival for the county seat.

In the summer of 1830 the commissioners appointed to settle the question came to Bucyrus, and faithful to their duties visited

the site of Crawford, going out what is now the Tiffin road over a road which had been made by the settlers themselves through the woods avoiding as far as possible the swampy ground. Five miles to the north they left this semblance of a road and took a trail through the woods for about a mile, and came to the three or four little cabins. After passing over the swampy ground that then covered southern Holmes this higher ground on the banks of what was then a pretty little river certainly showed up as an attractive site for a town. The commissioners returned to Bucyrus, no doubt tired from a twelve miles ride on horseback through what was then nothing but swamps and forest, and they found a fine supper waiting for them at the tavern. They found also the prominent men of the village there. Col. Kilbourne was up from Columbus to attend the banquet given in their honor; his partner, Samuel Norton, was there; also Zalmon Rowse and a young attorney who had recently located in the town, Josiah Scott; the Careys and the Merrimans, the McCrackens and the Failors were there; George Lauck and Ichabod Rogers, the latter rapidly becoming one of the wealthy men of the village. It is probable nearly all of Bucyrus' prominent citizens were there or dropped in to meet the commissioners. The matter was talked over under the most enjoyable circumstances. Norton agreed to donate the two lots held in reserve by him for a school house and jail. Kilbourne agreed to donate two of his reserved lots for the court house. And under the excitement and enthusiasm of the moment, and the stimulating and exhilarating effects of the liquid end of the feast, liberal citizens promised various subscriptions toward the erection of public buildings, and to show they meant it they reduced their promises to writing to which they affixed their names.

The lots donated by Kilbourne for the court house, were Nos. 90 and 92, the present site. The lots for a schoolhouse and a jail donated by Norton, were Nos. 86 and 88, now occupied by the Park House and the residence of A. Wickham. With some of the other subscriptions, the county commissioners' records later show that legal measures had to be taken for their collection, which indicates the wisdom of those engineering the movement having a

promise made under the enthusiasm of the moment reduced to writing and signed. Human nature does not change much after all, and even in the present day the courts are sometimes resorted to for the enforcement of the payment of subscription to some enterprise which the signer enthusiastically supported at its inception. On the other hand, in 1823 Samuel Norton signed an agreement to give one-third of the proceeds received from the sale of all the lots he owned in Bucyrus toward the erection of public buildings, provided a new county was formed with Bucyrus as the county seat, and in 1826, when the Pike Road from Columbus to Sandusky was being prospected, some of the Bucyrus business men and lot owners, to secure the road subscribed for more stock than their property was appraised at on the tax duplicate. No wonder the Ohio Gazeteer of 1826, in its mention of Bucyrus, described it as "a lively post town laid out in 1822," &c. It was easy enough to select the beautiful site of Bucyrus, but that did not make the town; it took the enterprise and push, the liberality and work of Norton and Rowse, of Merriman and St. John, of the Careys and the McCrackens to give it the name and the reputation of "a lively post town" when it was only three years old, and to keep it one.

After the selection of Bucyrus as the county seat the commissioners let the contract to Zalmon Rowse for the erection of a court house. Col. Kilbourne was the architect of the new building and the contractors were Nicholas Cronebaugh, Abraham Halm and William Early. The design of the building, as drawn by Kilbourne, was simply a copy of the State House at Columbus, only smaller, having but one window on each side of the door in the front of the buildings, instead of the two windows on each side which the State House had. The site of the building was the present site, except that it was built further forward, even with Mansfield street. The first floor was on a level with the street, certainly not more than one log step being necessary to enter the building. On each side of the door was the window. The second floor was the court room and had three windows in front and two on each side. The first floor also had but two windows on each side of the

buildings. The roof sloped from the four sides up to a square tower. On top of this was a smaller round tower surmounted by a weather vane. The building was of brick, the brick being made at Halm's brick yard which was at the southwest corner of Sandusky and Warren. In the course of its erection the building had reached the second story by Dec. 4, 1830, and on that day the scaffolding gave way and Elias Cronebaugh and a man named Seigler were thrown to the ground and killed. On the completion of the building it was painted white, emblematic of the purity of the justice which it was expected would be furnished within the new structure. In 1837 a bell was added, which cost \$100, and the day it was placed in position was made the occasion for a jollification. In 1844 a fence was placed around the lot, which cost \$56; it was of wooden pickets, about four feet high, resting on the ground. The building was not only used for the courts but for all public meetings, and there were very few Sundays when the court room was not used by some religious denomination for the holding of services.

It was in this old court room that Gen. William Henry Harrison spoke in 1840, when he was campaigning for the presidency. He was accompanied at Bucyrus by Robert C. Schenck, a rising young attorney of Dayton, and a brilliant orator, who later became a General in the Civil War, a member of Congress, and minister to England. During his stay at Bucyrus Gen. Harrison stopped at the hotel kept by Samuel Norton, where the Zeigler Mill now stands on North Sandusky avenue. Richard M. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, spoke at Bucyrus during the same campaign. He was accompanied by Senator William Allen and Gov. Wilson Shannon. When they left here for the meeting at Mansfield, they were accompanied by George Sweney, the Congressman from this district. The difficulties of campaigning in those days may be judged from the fact that the Vice Presidential candidate spoke at Bucyrus on Friday, and in company with Allen, Shannon and Sweney drove to the home of William Patterson this side of Mansfield where they rested on Sunday for the Mansfield meeting of Monday. A vice presi-

dential candidate traveling only 26 miles and filling two dates in four days!

Although the court house was commenced in 1830, it was 1834 before it was completed to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and accepted by them. It is certain that the contractors were as slow then as they sometimes are today, as it was during the erection of the jail in 1839 the commissioner's journal contained the following terse entry:

"Commissioners met today to see if the new jail was done, and of course it wasn't done. On motion adjourned."

In these days of long drawn out reports, one turns with pure joy to an entry which in three lines expresses the exact state of affairs with a side swipe at the dilatory contractors thrown in.

The old log jail erected in 1827 was destroyed by fire in 1831, burned up by Andrew Hesser, who was being confined there as a lunatic. Its destruction involved also that of the records of the county commissioners, for it was in this building that that body held their meetings. After the fire, in searching among the ruins, bones were found, and the officials being satisfied that the unfortunate Hesser had lost his own life in the burning of the jail, the bones were carefully gathered up and given Christian burial. Some time later the citizens were astonished when an officer arrived from Wooster, bringing with him the identical Andy supposed to have been burned up, and whose remains were known to have been decently buried. It appears Andy had been discovered at Wooster sitting on a store box, and as his talk and actions showed he was of unsound mind, he was taken in charge, and learning from him that he was from Bucyrus they brought him home. Andy was quite amused at the astonishment of the citizens, and told them: "Well, you folks call Andy crazy; but what are you? A set of men who find a lot of old sheep bones, and say they belong to Andy, and all the time Andy is in the grove behind a tree laughing at you." When Andy died and where he was finally buried is not known, but for many years the place in the graveyard over the river where the sheep bones were mouldering to decay was humorously pointed out as the grave of Andy Hesser.

At the time of the burning of the jail in October, 1831, the new court house was in process of erection, and the county could not afford to erect a permanent structure at that time, so another temporary jail was erected on the adjoining lot a few feet south of the burned building. It was built as cheaply as it was hurriedly, and appears to have had two uses; first as a place in which to confine persons when arrested, and second, as a source of complaint to the various grand juries on account of its insecurity and condition. Its first use was not a success, as its construction was such that it was optional with the prisoner as to how long he remained within its enclosures, and the frequent departure, a few days before the trial, of those criminals who were certain to be convicted kept the court and jury busy with their complaints as to its condition. Finally, in 1838, a proposition was submitted to the people for a new jail, and it carried, and on Feb. 4, 1839, the contract was awarded to Zalmon Rowse. It was built of brick on the lot donated by Norton for that purpose, just north of the present Carnegie Memorial Library, the brick being made at the brick-yard on Mansfield street, just east of the present Kearsley residence. The building was two low stories in height. Below in front were two rooms for the sheriff and his family, and at the rear were two rooms for the imprisonment of debtors. Above in front were two more rooms for the sheriff, and at the rear were two cells for the prisoners, one in the northeast and the other in the southeast corner of the building. Both were without windows, and they were separated by a corridor, running east and west, and at each end of this corridor was a small window, so the only light the prisoner had was that which came through the little east window, and found its way to his cell through the gratings of the cell door. Later, a solid board fence, eight feet high, was built around the lot at a cost of \$58, with a massive gate which was locked at night.

The first log jail was burned when John Miller was sheriff. He was the second sheriff of the county, succeeding Hugh McCracken, who was elected to that office in October, 1826. The pioneer traditions handed down are to the effect that when the commissioners met in May, 1826, they appointed Hugh McCracken

as the first sheriff. He had only recently arrived in the town, but was a man of prominence and integrity, and was promptly appointed by them. There was little to do, and he did it satisfactorily, but being sheriff he naturally pined for a jail, as the citizens probably did also. So Samuel Norton, of course, donated the lot, and equally, of course, Zalmon Rowse was given the contract for its building. When it was burned it was no special financial loss, and in a very short time Zalmon had the second log structure ready for use.

The little brick jail did duty for nearly twenty years. In these good old days when a man was unable to pay his debts all his creditor had to do was to bring suit before a justice of the peace, and unless the bill was paid, or satisfactorily secured, the unfortunate debtor was unceremoniously arrested and locked up until the amount was paid, or until his creditor relented and let him out. One feature of the law was that if he could give bond in double the amount of the debt that he would not run away, he was allowed "debtor's limits," which was freedom to go anywhere within 400 yards of his prison. This limit was allowed not so much for the debtor, but for the creditor, as the man might then earn enough to pay the debt.

During the building of the little brick jail, James Harper was sheriff, and he occupied as his residence a house that stood on South Sandusky avenue, where now is the residence of Dr. Yeoman, and while awaiting the completion of the new jail, minor prisoners were kept in the court house, and the more serious offenders were lodged in the Marion jail. The principal events of the new brick jail all centered in the northeast cell, up stairs. A man was locked up there, believed to be crazy, and he determined to commit suicide. He was very persevering in his job, for all he had to hang himself to was a bed-post, two and a half feet high, but he succeeded, and when the sheriff opened the cell one morning he found the prisoner dead.

In 1849 James Clements was sheriff. A man had been arrested charged with incendiarism. Several fires had recently occurred in Bucyrus, among others the furniture shop of Peter Howenstein on East Mansfield street,

and a building on the rear of the lot at the northwest corner of Warren and Poplar streets. At the trial one of the strong points of the prosecution was that there were footprints on the soft ground, and the prisoner's shoes just fitted these marks. He was found guilty, the jury probably believing that he ought to be guilty if he wasn't. Judge Bowen, of Marion, who was presiding, mildly censured the jury for their verdict. The judge, however, sentenced him to six years. The prisoner stoutly declared his innocence, and insisted he would never go to the penitentiary. During his confinement in the jail he was a quiet prisoner, giving no trouble, and making friends of the sheriff's children, especially the sheriff's little daughter who used to sit in front of his cell while he interested her with fairy tales.

The sheriff had arranged to take his prisoner to Columbus the following morning, and had selected Jacob Scroggs to accompany him. During the day the prisoner entertained the sheriff's little daughter with more entrancing fairy stories than usual, and succeeded in getting her to give him the keys to his cell. That night, after everything was quiet, he unlocked his cell door, and started down the stairs on his way to freedom. The sheriff was in the room in front of the cell, and hearing the noise, jumped from his bed, and without stopping to dress started after the prisoner. There was no light, but by the sound he followed him to the room below, and although unarmed, he rushed on the prisoner, who, although a much stronger man, he managed to force up stairs, and into his cell. The next morning, when the sheriff came to look after his prisoner, he was dead, having cut his throat from ear to ear. He had found freedom at last. He left a note claiming his innocence, and among other things was the terse statement: "A poor man has no more chance in this world than a flea in a hot boiler."

In 1830 when the court house was built Crawford county had a population of 4,778 people; this had increased in 1850 to 18,177. A new Constitution had been adopted by the State in 1851, and this Constitution had added a new office to the list of county officials, that of probate judge. At the election in October, 1851, Harvey Eaton was elected as the first

probate judge, and commenced his first term in February, 1852, but his only duty at the start was to draw his salary, as it was some time before the Legislature had passed the necessary laws relating to probate judges. There were but four rooms in the court house, and these were already occupied, so there was no place for the new official. The commissioners therefore rented a room of Andrew Failor to be used by Judge Eaton as his office. It was the room opposite the court house, now occupied by Mader & Crawford as a saloon. For this room the commissioners paid \$36 a year. They started the new judge in business by making an appropriation of \$12 to buy the necessary book in which to keep his records, and another appropriation of \$10 to buy a seal. They furnished the office by buying a set of chairs of Abe Yost for \$5.25, and this appropriation included a set of rulers; they bought a table for \$4, a stove of Daniel Pickering for \$10.97, and closed with an appropriation of \$5 for wood.

In 1850 the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad had been built through the eastern part of the county, and in 1853 the Ohio and Indiana railroad was also in operation through the county. The increase of business and of population made the little court house too small for the transaction of the public business, and a new one became every day more and more of a necessity.

When the county lines were changed in 1845 Auburn, Vernon and Jackson townships, and the eastern part of Polk and Jefferson were transferred from Richland county to Crawford. Isaac Hetrick, the member of the Legislature from Richland county at that time, secured the passage of a resolution exempting the people of that part of Richland county which had been transferred to Crawford from being taxed for the erection of public buildings "for all time." The claim was that Richland county had new and modern public buildings, for which the Richland part of Crawford had already been taxed, while the Crawford public buildings were small and insufficient, and while there was much that was just in the resolution, the exemption "for all time" showed that Legislatures were just as careless and as thoughtless in the passage of laws in those days as they are today. Many other

complications had arisen in the formation of the present Crawford county. An attempt was made to have the Legislature make Galion the county seat of the new county, but this proposition was defeated through the work of Crawford's representative, Samuel S. Caldwell. Another proposition was submitted to the Legislature to exempt that part of Marion county recently attached to Crawford from the payment of any taxes for the erection of public buildings, of course with the beautiful rider, "for all time." Mr. Caldwell promptly killed this by calling attention to the fact that no one from this attached section had asked for the passage of any such act, and until they did present a petition the Legislature had no business to meddle in the matter.

To obviate matters like this subscriptions were made by a number of citizens of the new county to pay off the debt, and start the new county free of all incumbrance. A number subscribed, but it was soon seen that the paying off of the debt would not harmonize the difficulties that had arisen, so George Sweney refused to pay his subscription, and a test case was brought against him by the commissioners. The Common Pleas Court decided he must pay, but when the case reached the Supreme Court the county was beaten. So the commissioners allowed Josiah S. Plants \$50 and Cooper K. Watson \$25 for conducting the case for the county, and ordered the Treasurer to refund all installments that had been paid by parties subscribing. The money refunded ought to indicate some of the "boosters" in those days, so their names are given: Andrew Brookmiller \$1, Joseph S. Morris \$2, John Black \$2, George Hurr \$2, Michael Ruehl \$2, George Buehl \$2, Dutchman \$1, Henry Beck \$2, Lewis Heinlen \$5, John Boyer \$8, John Gibson \$2.50, Abraham Shull \$2, Abraham Yost \$5, John Boeman \$2.

The county commissioners also had to balance the finances of the different counties. Wyandot county had no public buildings, but had been taxed for the erection of those in Crawford, and asked a refunding, and on June 24, 1845, the commissioners of Crawford and Wyandot met in joint session and it was found the debt of Crawford county was \$2,220.97, exclusive of public buildings; there was cash on hand of \$1,886.52, so Crawford

owed Wyandot nothing. In the road fund Wyandot was found to be entitled to \$145.71, and an order was issued to pay Wyandot the money. Wyandot demanded a refund of the money that had been paid by the Wyandot tax payers in the building of the new jail, but it was refused.

When the rearrangement of the new Crawford county was made Richland county was the second most populous county in the State, being exceeded only by Hamilton county. It had fine public buildings, so Crawford made demands on Richland for any balance that might be due Crawford from Richland. On Aug. 28, 1845, the commissioners of the two counties met, the accounts were gone over, and it was found the debt of Richland county exceeded the cash in the treasury, so Crawford received nothing.

In 1854 the proposition was submitted to the voters of Crawford county for a new court house and the proposition carried. O. S. Kinney was the architect, and the contract was let to Ault & Miller of Mt. Gilead, and the building was completed in 1856 at a cost of \$18,000. During the erection of the building the county officials occupied rooms in various parts of the village, the court room being the second story of the frame building still standing at the southeast corner of Sandusky and Warren. This court house is easily remembered by many of the present citizens of Bucyrus, as the present structure is the same building with additions. It had two stories and an unused basement. In front were wide steps leading up to the entrance where was a portico supported by large wooden columns. The interior was the same as at present, with a corridor running down the centre and the offices on each side. On the right of the entrance was the auditor, and in the northeast corner the recorder, while cramped between this office and the auditor was a small room for the treasurer. On the left of the entrance was the clerk, with the surveyor in the northwest room and the probate judge in the centre. The court room occupied the centre of the second floor, the judge's bench was on the north side of the room, and above and back of it was a balcony; underneath the balcony on each side of the bench were the jury rooms. At the south end was another similar balcony, and

underneath this on the west was the sheriff's office and the east room was used by the prosecutor, the commissioners, the judge, a waiting room for the witnesses and a consultation room.

The new court house was dedicated on Friday evening, April 24, 1857, and it was a veritable house warming. The town was full of people, every township in the county being represented. The court room and the two galleries were crowded with citizens to listen to the music furnished by Kronenberger's Sax Horn Band and the Bucyrus Quartette Club. At 10 o'clock supper was served at all three of the hotels, the McCoy, the Western and the American House, and while the people were doing full justice to the supper, the court room was cleared and dancing commenced which continued until early in the morning. A fence was erected around the entire yard; it was of iron pickets, set in stone, the foundation being nearly two feet high. While there was no attempt at ornamentation the fence was attractive, appropriate and expensive. Many years ago this court house became too small for the increased business of the county and the increased force of officials necessary to handle that business.

For half a century this \$18,000 structure had filled its mission, and the officials were cramped, the records scattered, in any inconvenient place temporarily that could be found. It was a known fact that any proposition submitted to the voters of the county would fail to carry, so the commissioners took advantage of that provision of the law which allows them to make improvements on public buildings. They improved the court house, and when it was completed the improvement had cost about double that of the original building, and gave an added floor space as large as the original structure. The improvement consisted of the addition built at the rear as it exists today. When completed the first floor of the addition on the east was used as the recorder's office with private room and vault. The west room was the probate judge's office with private room and vault. On the second floor the east room was the clerk's office, with private room and vault and a room for the judge or prosecuting attorney. The west end was occu-

pied by the sheriff and surveyor. The third floor had a room for the examination of teachers, and other meetings, and also rooms for the use of any of the various county boards. The offices and rooms were all large and commodious, and fitted with all modern improvements, and the basement was cemented and walled in a modern way so as to make an available room for the Agricultural Society or the Board of Elections, with several large storage rooms. There were severe criticisms of the commissioners over the extensive nature of the improvements at the time they were made, but as the time passed the wisdom of the commissioners in providing the additional room so greatly needed was generally approved. The new addition left the original building occupied by the auditor and commissioners on the east and the treasurer on the west.

The court house now, with its fairly spacious offices and many vaults had ample room for the transaction of the business of the county and the safe storage of all the records. But another element now made its attack on the half century old court house, and this was time, from whose ravages there is no protection. The wooden pillars supporting the portico were showing signs of weakness and decay; the wooden tower containing the heavy bell became unsafe, and notwithstanding an intense public feeling against a new court house the commissioners were compelled to submit the matter to the voters for funds to repair the building, and at the election on Nov. 6, 1906, the expected verdict against was rendered by the people. It carried the city of Bucyrus by a majority of 866, lost Galion by 405 and Crestline by 163. In the country it carried but two townships, Auburn by 5 votes and Lykins 4. It lost the other 14 townships, Liberty heading the country opposition with 170 majority against. The total vote was Yes—2,979, No—3,494, majority against 515. This settled the matter as far as the commissioners were concerned, but Father Time declined to abide by the vote, and matters ran on until a part of the ceiling fell in the court room, an area of over 100 square feet, of plastering, caused by the weight of the tower on the weakened roof. A thorough examination was made of the tower and it was reported unsafe.



THE T. & C. RAILROAD SHOP, INVAHED.



PLANT OF THE INVAHED RAILROAD CO.



PLANT OF THE AMERICAN CLAY MACHINE CO.,
INVAHED.



THE C. ROBERT & CO. PLANT, INVAHED.

The heavy bell might at any time make a passing visit through the court room on its way to the basement below.

This being the condition, Judge Babst declined to hold court in the building, so quarters were secured at the Memorial Library. The matter was now taken up by the commissioners in conjunction with the citizens, and a committee of four were appointed to act on a suggestion made that the people be consulted directly on the matter and the responsibility thrown upon them. Following this view the committee reported the names of two prominent citizens in each voting precinct, and these men were requested by the commissioners to meet at Bucyrus to examine the court house and advise as to what should be done. Of the 80 advisers selected nearly every one responded, and they examined the court house from basement to tower, and then met in the office of the probate judge to render their decision. The commissioners, preparing for the emergency, for the past two years had made a small levy for building purposes; this now amounted to about \$40,000, with perhaps \$10,000 available from other sources. Harlan F. Jones, a Mansfield architect, had submitted plans by which the old part of the court house could be remodeled for \$90,000. It was easily seen that the majority of those present recognized the necessity that something should be done. The first suggestion of a new court house met with overwhelming defeat. The first motion was for a one mill levy for four years, a one mill levy bringing in about \$20,000. This was very unfavorably received; a one mill levy for three years was defeated by a small majority, and the final vote of one mill for two years, which would raise the building fund to the \$90,000 estimated for the improvement was carried almost unanimously. The question then came before the voters again at the election on Nov. 5, 1907, and it was carried by a vote of 3,665 yes and 2,784 no. Bucyrus again led with 1,176 majority for the proposition, while Galion gave 263 majority against and Crestline 134. In the country ten townships favored the proposition, and six returned an adverse majority, leaving the country vote for it by a majority of 102.

The county commissioners at this time were

Louis Gearhart of Holmes, Frank P. Dick of Dallas, and Hugh M. Dobbins of Bucyrus. Judge Babst appointed as a building commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioners, Frank P. Donnenwirth and John Q. Shunk of Bucyrus, W. I. Goshorn of Galion, and Jacob Babst of Crestline. The only important change made in the plans was the placing of a stone covering over the entire building. A. E. Hancock of Mansfield was the contractor, and the new structure was completed within the estimated cost with enough left over to build and equip the electric light plant of the court house. During the construction of the front of the building the offices were continued in the court house, with the exception of that of the treasurer, who for a time had the office at the Farmers and Citizens Bank, the county treasurer, George W. Miller, being president of that institution, and court was held in the Memorial Library. The foundation stone was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons assisted by Trinity Lodge, No. 556 of Bucyrus, on Aug. 17, 1908. At the completion of the building there was no house warming or celebration. In the new court room the judge's bench was placed in the east. On the left of the entrance to the building in a niche was placed a life-sized statue of Col. Crawford, while in the basement were placed two waiting rooms.

After the erection of the court house in 1856 it was deemed advisable to build a new jail. The one built in 1838 was a small structure of soft brick, and as a place of confinement was not a success. It took more care and skill to keep the prisoners after their arrest than it did to capture them. Nothing special had happened to the old jail, except that on Sept. 4, 1850, the building had been struck by lightning, but no damage was done; a number of prisoners had escaped from the building, and one, preferring death to liberty, had committed suicide. Commissioners, grand juries and sheriffs made frequent complaints as to its condition, and the final blow fell in February, 1858, when a young man named John Mouse made his escape. He had robbed the till at the Oregon House, and was arrested and placed in the jail. Mouse treated his imprisonment as a joke and assured the sheriff that after he had rested up for a few days at the

expense of the county he would leave. He kept his word, and a few nights later made his escape, by the use of a false key he had constructed, unlocking the door, and quietly walking out.

John Franz was sheriff at the time, and while the till-robbing was only a minor offense, and the escape of the prisoner was good riddance, yet the contempt with which the prisoner had treated his incarceration, made the sheriff justly indignant, and he determined on his recapture. The sheriff finally found him at Sandusky City, and brought him back. He came quietly, but again assured the sheriff that when he got tired of stopping with him he would again leave. Franz locked him up in the strongest cell on the second floor, and a few nights later Mouse made his word good he dug a hole in the brick wall, just large enough for his body to squeeze through, dropped into the yard, climbed the eight foot fence which surrounded the building, and was gone for good.

As in the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," "the mayor looked blue, and so did the corporation too." It was the final blow, and the commissioners promptly issued a proclamation for an election to vote on a new jail, to cost \$6,000, one-half to be levied in 1858 and the other half in 1859. The Mouse escapes were so fresh in the minds of the people that at the April election the proposition carried easily. A contract was entered into with E. Jacobs & Co., of Cincinnati, for the jail part for \$5,500, and with George B. Terwilliger, of Bucyrus, for the balance of the structure \$3,076.98. It was built on the site of the old jail, and did duty for a quarter of a century, and is still standing and now occupied as a private residence.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS

While it was building, John Franz was Sheriff, and occupied as his residence the house at the southwest corner of Charles and Lane, now the home of B. F. Lauck. During the erection of the new jail prisoners charged with minor offenses were lodged in the city prison, while the more serious offenders were placed in the Wyandot county jail. The jail proved to be a very safe structure, but there was one notable escape. It was in 1872, in the

heat of the campaign of Grant against Greeley for the presidency.

James Worden was the sheriff, serving his second term, and he had only two prisoners in the jail, Billy Ring and his partner, charged with theft. On Friday morning, Aug. 30, 1872, the sheriff discovered his two prisoners had made their escape. An examination showed they had drilled about fifty holes through the iron floor of their cell, which was about a third of an inch thick. These holes were bored on three sides of the opening they made, and with a crow bar they pried up the iron floor, breaking off the fourth side, leaving a hole about 7½ by 13 inches, through which they escaped; they crawled through several passages, through four different openings in the foundation walls before they reached the cellar, after which their final escape was easy. They left the following letter, written on the back of an engraving torn from the "Ladies' Repository":

Crawford County Jail, Aug. 20, 1872.

Sheriff Worden:

Respected Friend:—Having but a few more moments to stay, we thought we would devote them to writing to you. Deeming it proper to seek some other place of refuge, and as we did not wish to awake you from your slumbers, therefore we thought we would go without informing you.

P. S.—We think we will vote for Greeley.

In 1877 John A. Schaber was elected sheriff, and during his term he had occasion to take five prisoners to Columbus—four men and one woman. They were all handcuffed, and the men were connected in pairs by a heavy chain. The sheriff took as assistants, Lewis Stremmel, George Myers and W. P. Rowland. They drove to Galion, and after all were safely on the train, Rowland returned home. When the train reached Delaware it was necessary to transfer from one car to another. Stremmel went first, the four male prisoners following, Myers next, then the woman, the sheriff bringing up the rear. As they reached the platform, the first two men jumped from the steps on the side opposite the station. Stremmel promptly jumped from the car and grabbed them. They raised the heavy chair with which they were manacled and brought it down with such severe force on Stremmel's head as to knock him senseless. Sheriff

Schaber seeing or hearing the disturbance forced his way past the woman, and drew his revolver, but already a crowd had collected, making it dangerous to shoot. In attempting to lower his revolver it went off, the ball striking the Sheriff himself on the hand, inflicting a slight flesh wound. The Rev. Mr. Byers, an ex-chaplain of the Penitentiary happened to be present, and being used to hardened criminals, with the assistance of the sheriff and Myers soon had the prisoners under control. The woman in the car had been left to herself and might have escaped, but the passengers rising in the excitement so blocked the way as to make escape impossible. She was a "high kicker" and contented herself with planting one of her feet under the chin of a six-foot traveling man who barred her way. The injured guard, Stremmel, was carried to the station and restored to consciousness, and although thirty years have passed he still carries the scar from the blow. Additional help was obtained at Delaware and the prisoners were safely landed in the penitentiary by the sheriff, but on his return home the wound and the excitement brought on a severe fever which confined him to his house for several days.

In time, the increasing growth and business of the county made a new jail a necessity, and in 1881, the commissioners had about \$10,000 in the building fund, and they submitted the question of a new jail to the people. It was the most bitter non-political election that ever occurred in the county with one exception. The sheriff's proclamation called for the vote on the jail on a separate ballot, the votes to be returned to the auditor for canvassing.

The election took place on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1881, and the returns from every precinct showed that 2,475 votes were for the new jail and 2,789 against; majority against 314. The proposition carried Bucyrus by 981 to 65, and Crestline by 315 to 66. Galion and Polk township gave the phenomenal vote of 12 for the proposition and 1221 against an adverse majority of 1,209. In the country, Auburn, Dallas, Holmes Lykins, Texas Tod and Whetstone were for the proposition, and Chatfield, Cranberry, Jefferson, Liberty, Sandusky, Vernon against. The vote was cast at a regular

election, and in those days election returns were forwarded to the clerk of the court. In the printing of the ballots, Auburn, Dallas, Whetstone, and the Second, Third and Fourth wards of Galion had placed the jail proposition on the regular ballot, and the vote in these precincts were returned to the clerk, and not to the auditor. A study of the returns showed these precincts erroneously returned had given 337 for the jail and 1,056 against, and the jail being a necessity the returning board, consisting of the auditor and commissioners, met and proceeded to count the jail returns that were before them, which eliminated the six precincts that had been returned to the clerk, and it was found the proposition had carried by a vote of 2,138 to 1,733, or a majority of 405 for the new jail. This official result was declared and the returning board adjourned. In 1826, the Ohio Gazeteer spoke of Bucyrus as "a lively post town in the southeastern part of Crawford county," and now after nearly three score years and ten had passed for about four weeks Bucyrus was again the "liveliest" town not only in Crawford county but in the State of Ohio. Indignant citizens swarmed to the county seat, protests and resolutions were sent to the commissioners, an indignant Galion council forwarded to the auditor official returns of the three eliminated wards of Galion, demanding their vote be counted, but the time limit had passed under the law by which a recount could be made, so nothing could be done. Public opinion quieted down, and the matter came to be regarded as a shrewd move, the necessity for the jail was apparent, and the whole affair degenerated into a huge joke on Galion, and when the humor of the situation became the predominant feature, ridicule killed all opposition, as it generally does. Eventually, the action of the commissioners was practically universally approved.

The next step was a change of location, the people and the commissioners being of the opinion the proper place for the jail was at the rear of the court house instead of across the street. A point was raised by the opponents of the jail that Norton had donated the jail lot, and if it was abandoned for jail purposes it would revert to the Norton heirs. In answer to this E. R. Kearsley produced a paper covering this contingency. When he was auditor in

1854 he had foreseen that this question might arise some day, and had secured a signed agreement from Mr. Norton allowing the county at any time to sell the old jail site, providing the money received from the sale was used for the purchase of a new site. Another difficulty was that the site needed—in lot 126, adjoining the court house on the north—had been occupied by Martin Deal as a residence for many years; it was his homestead, and the associations that clung around it made him object to disposing of it. The property was condemned, and bought by the county for \$4,500, and that time probably the highest price paid for a similar lot in Bucyrus. The architect of the new jail was J. C. Johnson of Fremont, his plans estimating the cost at \$23,000. The lowest bid on the contract was a Ft. Wayne firm, who neglected to give bond, and the contract was awarded to the second lowest bidder, Peter Faeth of New Washington, for \$22,293. The old jail was sold to Dr. C. Fulton, in 1883, for \$3,900, and the old buildings on the Deal lot were sold for \$445.10. The Deal residence was purchased by Peter Faeth, who moved it to the northeast corner of the Court House lot and occupied it during the erection of the new jail. In 1909 the commissioners secured an option on the lot between the jail and the railroad, the building of the new court house making it inadvisable to purchase at that time. Unfortunately the option was allowed to lapse, as it is property which should be owned by the county.

In the early history of the county, the poor were cared for by the respective townships, one of the most important offices prior to the constitution of 1851 was that of overseer of the poor. To this thankless office the best men in each township took turns in serving, filling the position from a sense of duty alone. If at any time any one came to the county who might eventually become a charge upon the county, the county had the right to demand that the newcomer gave bond that he would never become a public charge. There is one record where this right was used. About 1828, a man died in Roanoke county, Virginia, and on his death liberated his slaves with sufficient money to transport them to some point in the north. A number of them came to Crawford county, settling two miles south of

Bucyrus, which gave the name of the "Nigger Woods" to the grove where they located. It was the farm for so many years known as the Gormly farm and later as the Beal farm. The Overseers of the Poor demanded a bond of \$500 each that they would not become a public charge. This they could not give, so they were compelled to leave. One family remained, the man being known as "Old Solomon." The bulk of the negroes having left, no objection was made to the old man remaining, and in a very few years he died, and his widow married again, Zalmon Rowse, as justice of the peace, going down to perform the ceremony. He was accompanied by Josiah Scott and Madison Welsh, three cronies in those days, who got all the rough sport they could out of the first colored wedding in Crawford county. It has been traditionary history that these slaves were a part of the family of the celebrated statesmen, John Randolph of Roanoke, who released all his slaves by will at the time of his death. Randolph died in 1833, and these negroes were certainly here in 1830, probably as early as 1828, so they were not the Randolph slaves.

While each township cared for its own poor, they were let to the lowest "responsible" bidder. It was probably the only way in those early days that they could be cared for, but it was not the most humane way, as bidders sometimes bid very low for the keeping of the pauper, and as a result he was kept in a way that the bidder could make money on his investment. There were occasions when the pauper was very poorly fed and worse clad, and as for housing, kept in the same shed with the cattle or the dog, the same scraps being fed to him and the dog at the same time, with a division of food in favor of the dog. On the least provocation he was chained, and the children found amusement in hitting him with sticks and stones to make him frantic. Sometimes the inhumanity of keepers brought complaints from the neighbors, and the overseers promptly took charge of the unfortunate and relet him to some new bidder.

After the adoption of the new constitution in 1851 Crawford county had at the time a population of nearly 20,000 people (1850 census, 18,177), and at the October election of 1856 a proposition was submitted for the se-

curing of a site and the building of an infirmary, but it was defeated by a vote of 2,168 to 1,017, more than two to one. It carried Bucyrus by 457 to 26 and Cranberry by 94 to 92, and lost every other township in the county.

Under the new constitution the township trustees had charge of the poor, and they were still let to some party for their keeping. It was very unsatisfactory, as the most careful watchfulness could not prevent cruelties occurring, and a county infirmary became an absolute necessity. A compromise was made with the eastern part of the county by which the infirmary would be located between Bucyrus and Galion, and in 1864 it was again submitted to a vote, and carried by 2,246 to 1,654, a majority of 592. It carried the townships of Bucyrus, Jackson, Polk and Tod, was a tie in Chatfield, and lost the other ten townships. Its heavy favorable vote in Bucyrus, Galion and Crestline, on account of the compromise as to location, enabled it to carry. The site selected was 240 acre of fine farming land in sections 16, 17 and 21 Whetstone township along the Galion road three miles southeast of Bucyrus. On this a large three-story building was erected by David Shanks at a cost of about \$30,000, a plain, commodious brick structure, but with no attempt at ornamentation. As time passed the various necessary outbuildings were erected, and also a very modern structure for the care of the insane. The farm of the infirmary not only supplies its own provisions, but a surplus is sold every year. Much of the work of the farm is done by the inmates, who for the past few years average about 70. From the sale of the surplus products, and the funds received annually from the liquor tax the institution is practically self-sustaining.

When the county was organized in 1826 the principal difficulty with which the early pioneers had to contend were the roads. Most came in the summer, when the low, marshy ground was passable, and those who failed to come in the summer or early fall waited until the ground was frozen, and even built their cabins in the depths of the forest with the snow covering the trees and ground. The first settlers followed the old military road, and after reaching the county branched off to the north or south of this road, which accounts for the fact that after the early settlers had drifted

over into the northeastern part of the county from the Connecticut lands, nearly all the early settlers are found to have taken up land in what is now Jackson, Jefferson, Polk, northern Whetstone and Bucyrus, and southern Liberty and Sandusky, a strip of territory within four miles to the north or south of the present Pennsylvania road, which is the strongest of circumstantial evidence that the old army road was somewhere near the centre of this tract, and at no point through the county very far from the Pennsylvania road. Those settling in the eastern part entered their land at Wooster, while those around Bucyrus, coming from the east, selected their site, built their cabin, and then made their trip of forty miles on foot or on horseback, across the plains and through the forest to Delaware, where their land was entered. Gen. Harrison, in 1812, had constructed a road through Delaware to Upper Sandusky, passing through where Marion now is. This road the pioneers reached at the nearest point and followed it to Delaware, but later they made a trail for themselves, wandering in and out over the highest and best ground straight south from Bucyrus. As early as 1819 the settlers in the eastern part of the county (then Richland county) had made a road for themselves from where Galion now is through Jefferson, Auburn and Vernon, and on to Paris (Plymouth), where a road existed through New Haven to Huron on Lake Erie, thus giving them an outlet to points where they could get their supplies. On account of the difficulties of land transportation, it was necessary to reach some point where there was water navigation. At Huron, where goods had arrived from the east by water, necessities could be purchased 25 per cent cheaper than at Mansfield, and prices paid for the products the hunter and settler had to sell were 25 per cent higher. The necessity of taking grain to the mill at Fredericktown, made a trail southeast from Bucyrus through Whetstone township; this later became a traveled road, and when the county was organized developed into the Mt. Vernon road. The settlement at Leveridge's or Hosford's (Galion) was connected with Bucyrus by an Indian trail, later became a pioneer road, and still later a mail route to Mansfield, now the Bucyrus and Galion road.

The first real road was the Columbus and Portland (Sandusky) road. It was surveyed by Col. Kilbourne about 1820, and a charter granted by the Legislature for a State road. The road was from Columbus to Delaware, then to Mt. Gilead (then in Marion county), then north through the western part of Galion, through the present villages of Middletown, Leesville and West Liberty, and northeast to Paris (Plymouth) and on to Portland (Sandusky). From Hosford's settlement (Galion) north it was practically following the original road cut through the woods by the early settlers. In the building of roads high ground was looked after more than direct route, and when the road reached Leveridge's Kilbourne proposed to have it pass on the high ground where the Galion public square now is; here it was to cross an east and west road from Mansfield to Bucyrus. Kilbourne proposed to Leveridge to cross at this point, lay out a town and divide the profits, but Leveridge decided he had too fine a farm to spoil it by cutting it up into town lots, so the road was run through the Hosford settlement, on the east side of the Whetstone, half a mile west of Leveridge's, over low ground, which was frequently overflowed and during the west season often impassable. A town was not laid out here, but the crossing of the two roads soon brought a few shops and a tavern, and the settlement became known as "The Corners."

The natural outlet to secure the best market for Bucyrus was Portland (Sandusky) on the Lake, and constant trips through the woods to that point soon made a road. Travel to Marion after 1823 soon made a road to that point, another bore southwest to Little Sandusky (the present Wyandot road), where it joined the north and south road from Columbus to Upper Sandusky, and from where it continued its route southwest to Marysville and Bellefontaine. The road built by Harrison in 1812 from Franklinton (Columbus) to Upper Sandusky, as far north as Norton, in the northern part of Delaware county, was a part of the present Columbus and Sandusky Pike. In 1820 Kilbourne had continued this road north bearing east, following the Whetstone, as his Columbus and Portland road. Settlers continued drifting to the west, and in 1822, Kilbourne laid out his direct road north

to Sandusky, the present Sandusky pike, 106 miles from Columbus to the Lake, and several miles shorter than the shortest of the three roads that then ran from Columbus to Sandusky. On this road he laid out the towns of Claridon in Marion county, Bucyrus in Crawford county, and Caroline in Seneca county. Later this road became the most traveled from Columbus to the Lake. John Kilbourne, a nephew of Col. Kilbourne, in his Ohio Gazetteer of 1826, says: "During the last session of the Legislature (Dec. 1825) the author petitioned for the grant of a turnpike incorporation to construct a road from Columbus to Sandusky city, a distance of 104 miles in a direct line. An act was accordingly passed therefor. But whether the requisite funds to make it can be raised is yet (March 1826) somewhat uncertain. But its benefits and advantages to above one half the northern and western part of the state are so obvious that the presumption is that it will be made."

When the county was organized in 1826, these were the routes of travel, called high ways, as they went from one point to another over the highest and best ground. The road from the east, from Galion to Bucyrus, was a mail route, with a tri-weekly line of stages in 1826, and yet that road from Galion to Bucyrus, with its half dozen turns and curves today, is an air line in comparison to the way it wandered through the country in its stage coach days, and it was a road in name only. As late as 1834, the father of R. W. Johnston of Galion was a teamster with headquarters at Mansfield. He hauled goods from Philadelphia or Baltimore to the merchants at Mansfield, the freight charges being from \$4 to \$5 per hundred pounds. He used one or more six horse teams for the hauling. In February, 1834, he had a consignment of goods for E. B. Merriman at Bucyrus. He had four horses to draw the wagon that delivered the goods. When he started to return the spring thaw had set in and when in the present Beltz neighborhood the empty wagon drawn by four horses became so mired that he had to go to the nearest farm house to get teams and men to push, pry and pull the wagon out of the swampy ground in which it was embedded. In 1845, E. B. Monnett, taking four sacks of wheat across one of the Plains roads to the mill at

Wyandot, found four horses unable to drag the light load over a county road, and additional assistance had to be secured to extricate the wagon. In 1858, on the State Turnpike between Bucyrus and Chatfield, a road built thirty years previous, and built, too, partly by donations from Congress, George Donnenwirth with a light load of beer was mired, compelled to shoulder each keg, and carry it across the impassable road, and leave the horses to pull the empty wagon to higher and better ground, reload his beer, and proceed on his way. In 1824, when Aaron Carey was made postmaster at Bucyrus a weekly line of stages was established from Columbus to Sandusky. It gave the passengers exercise during the wet season, as at the worst parts of the road, several miles of which were in Crawford county, the passengers all walked to enable the horses to drag the empty coach over the bad places. One of the necessary articles carried by all coaches was an axe, which was used to cut down saplings, for use as poles with which the driver and passengers would pry the heavy coach out of some chuck-hole in which it was stalled. Frequently, through the plains, the driver left the road, where on the right or left he was able to find better ground. Where the road passed through the swampy ground it was made of corduroy, trunks of trees laid sidewise. Heavy straps were stretched across the interior of the stage, to which the unfortunate passenger desperately clung to avoid being thrown from his seat, as the heavy and cumbersome coach bounced and rocked, and lurched and rolled over this rough roadway. Here is an advertisement of this mail route taken from the Columbus Gazette, of Aug. 28, 1823:

"PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING MAILS."

Leave Norton by Claridon, Bucyrus, Sherman, Oxford and Perkins to Sandusky City, once a week 80 miles.

"Leave Norton every Saturday at noon, and arrive at Sandusky City by Monday at 6 p. m.

"Leave Sandusky City every Tuesday at 6 a. m., and arrive at Norton the next Thursday at noon."

Thus, the first regular mail arrived in Bucyrus on a government schedule of 80 miles in 54 hours, and it can be imagined that the entire village turned out to greet the first arrival and hold a jollification over the important event, and Zalmon Rowse and Merriman and

Norton were the envy of their neighbors when the driver of the coach accepted drinks at their expense, and condescended to converse with them as equals, and every small boy inwardly resolved that when he became a man the height of his ambition would be reached if he could only become the driver of a stage coach.

This stage route was from Columbus to Norton, to Marion, to Bucyrus; then to Sherman (now Weaver's Corners 15 miles southwest of Norwalk); then to Oxford (now Bloomingville nine miles northwest of Norwalk), and to Perkin and Sandusky City.

A year later, in September, 1824, John Kilbourne commenced his advocacy of a turnpike over about this same road from Columbus to the lake, one so constructed that it would be "navigable" at all seasons of the year. In an article in the Columbus Gazette of Sept. 23, 1824, he says that the freight rate from New York to Sandusky City is \$1.75 per hundred weight (112 pounds), and that if a pike road were built from Sandusky to Columbus, goods could be shipped from New York to Columbus, at \$2.75 per cwt., which is but a fraction over one-half what we now pay from Philadelphia to Columbus. He then adds:

"Besides, this northern route would be the quickest, thus,

"To Sandusky...	126 miles,	as the road goes	3 days
"Buffalo.....	250 miles	.....	2 days
"Albany.....	300 miles	.....	3 days
"New York.....	144 miles	.....	1 day
"Philadelphia....	90 miles	.....	1 day
<hr/>			
	910 miles	.....	10 days

"And that for only about \$40 expense, including carriage and tavern bills. I know this is correct as I went this route myself."

Ten days from Columbus to New York, and this Mr. Kilbourne says was the "quickest" route. Three days from Columbus to Sandusky indicates the stages through Bucyrus did not travel the road after night, but made their journey only during daylight when the driver could pick his way over the road and dodge the tree stumps which might wreck the coach.

Prior to, 1826 Bucyrus had a mail coming from Bellefontaine once a week, through Little Sandusky. A man named Snyder was the carrier, and he made the trip on horseback, but sometimes when the road was particularly bad,

he made the entire journey on foot, with the mail sack swung over his shoulder. Prior to the weekly stage line from Columbus to Sandusky the man who carried the mail when he reached Bucyrus, found the road to the north so impassable that he left his horse at Bucyrus, shouldered his mail sack, and made the trip to Sandusky and back on foot. Mail delivered at Bucyrus at that time included all the settlers within a radius of probably eight or ten miles from that village. In 1826 there was but one post office in that part of the county which is now Crawford county, and that was at Bucyrus; in what was then the Richland county part of Crawford county there was a post office at Galion and at Tiro (three miles north of the present Tiro). In that part of Crawford which in 1844 became Wyandot county there were post offices at Upper Sandusky and Little Sandusky.

These were the roads and their condition, the post offices and their locations, when the county was organized in 1826. There was but one village in the present Crawford county, Bucyrus; one settlement in the Richland county part. Galleon, located at the crossing of the two roads, with half a dozen houses, a settlement which thrived and prospered until the present Galion was laid out in 1832 when the buildings at the Corners gradually became deserted and crumbled to decay, and when 50 years later the territory of the original settlement became a part of Galion, but one house was standing on what was in early days one of the two business centres of the county.

The only stores in the present county were at Bucyrus, those of E. B. Merriman, Henry St. John and Samuel Bailey, or his successors Bowers & French; there were several shops at Bucyrus, and two or three at the Corners at Galleon; there were three distilleries, all in the Richland county part; one ran by John Adrian, near where Leesville now is; another by Nathan Merriman, near Galleon, and the third by James Nail, on the Whetstone, southwest of Galleon. There had been a distillery run by McMichael & Rogers on the banks of the Sandusky, the site of the present electric light works, but it had been discontinued. Carey had a grist mill in Bucyrus, and the McMichael mill was a mile up the river, while a mile south west on the Sandusky was the mill of William Young. The other grist mills were in the Rich-

land county part, Hibner's mill, northwest of Galleon, where the C. C. & C. road now crosses a branch of the Olen Tangy, Hosford, Park, Sharrock and Nail had mills along the Whetstone. There were saw mills in many of the townships along the various streams. There was a Methodist and a Baptist church in Auburn township (then Richland county), but no church yet erected in the Crawford county part; there was a log school house in Bucyrus, one in the Blowers settlement, Liberty township, and one in Auburn township. There were taverns at Bucyrus, one at the northeast corner of Sandusky and Perry, run by Robert More, while across Sandusky avenue on the Carey lot was a tavern kept by Samuel Roth, who was also Justice of the Peace. At the Corners (Galleon) William Hosford had a tavern, and there were several houses along the main roads, not exactly taverns but recognized as places for the entertainment of travelers.

The following is the estimated population of the county in 1826; also the populations in 1830 and 1840. The population of 1826 is estimated at one-half of the official population of 1830, and is probably a very close and fair estimate:

	1826.		1830.		1840.	
	Crawford.	Wyandot.	Crawford.	Wyandot.	Crawford.	Wyandot.
Antrim .....	...	70	...	139	61	200
Bucyrus	463	...	724	...	1654	...
Centre .....	...	...	...	...	32	100
Chatfield .....	...	...	90	...	878	...
Cranberry .....	...	...	112	...	680	...
Crawford .....	...	499	...	275	...	812
Holmes .....	...	...	202	...	744	...
Jackson .....	...	...	...	...	636	...
Liberty	372	...	655	...	1469	...
Lykins .....	...	...	...	...	742	...
Mifflin .....	...	...	...	...	...	316
Pitt .....	...	92	...	184	...	423
Sandusky	346	...	579	...	679	...
Sycamore	22	150	44	300	200	758
Tymochtee .....	...	...	...	724	...	1659
Whetstone	375	...	750	...	1124	...
Totals, old Crawford	1578	811	3156	1622	8899	4268
Auburn, Richland Co.	136	...	272	...	680	...
Sandusky, Richland Co.	143	...	385	...	977	...
Vernon, Richland Co.	139	...	278	...	693	...
Scott, Marion Co...	66	...	112	...	285	...
Tully, Marion Co...	47	...	97	...	290	...
Totals, present Crawford	2109	...	4300	...	11824	...

It will be seen by the above that the estimated population of Crawford county when it was authorized to organize as a county, was 2,389, of which 1,578 were in the Crawford county part, and 811 in the Wyandot section. In 1830 the population was 4,773, of these 3,156 being the Crawford part and 1,622 Wyandot. In 1840 the population was 13,167, Crawford having 8,899 and Wyandot 4,268.

The Richland and Marion county figures at the bottom give the population of those sections that are now a part of the present county, so the long columns are the population of the present Crawford county at the three dates given.

Since the present county was formed in 1845, and as constituted, the population at each succeeding census has been as follows:

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Auburn	951	1072	910	1176	1244	1174	1161
Bucyrus	2315	3543	4184	5073	6988	7587	9032
Chatfield	1351	1430	1247	1266	1201	1304	1129
Cranberry	1042	1339	1281	1824	1662	1819	1819
Dallas	406	406	370	500	430	405	469
Holmes	1238	1639	1570	1660	1423	1500	1233
Jackson	1711	3290	4021	3216	3248	3670	4236
Jefferson* .....	.....	.....	.....	1224	1009	913	802
Liberty	1782	1788	1597	1679	1591	1566	1342
Lykins	1185	1265	1140	1225	1058	930	883
Polk	1318	2910	4369	6518	7200	8433	8019
Sandusky	822	792	665	658	615	509	510
Texas	545	566	566	587	539	516	476
Tod	578	1093	1156	1099	974	882	774
Vernon	1276	1224	980	1038	952	926	722
Whetstone ..	1657	1524	1490	1840	1793	1661	1429
Total	18177	23881	25556	30583	31927	33915	34036
Cities and villages:							
Bucyrus, 1822†	1365	2180	3066	3835	5974	6560	8122
Galion, ‡ 1831	589	1966	3523	5635	6326	7282	7214
Crestline, 1852 .....	.....	1487	2279	2848	2911	3282	3807
New Wash'g'n, 1833. .	76	221	273	675	704	824	889
Tiro, 1874 .....	.....	.....	.....	65	177	293	321
Chatfield, 1840	52	106	198	216	326	298	270
N. Robinson, 1861 ..	.....	157	182	257	200	155	.....
Leesville, 1829	197	235	320	213	203	178	115

As nearly as can be gathered from pioneer statements and records, the following is a list of those in Crawford county in 1826, with the dates of their first arrival. Those marked with a (§) had been residents and moved away prior to 1826; those marked with a double

star (**) had died prior to 1826. Where several names are given of the same family, they are generally sons who are young men.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP—RICHLAND COUNTY UNTIL 1845.

1819—Adam Aumend
1819—Adam Aumend, Jr.
1826—Enoch Baker
1826—Joseph Baker
1822—David Bender
1821—Jacob Bevard
1821—Ira W. Blair
1821—John Blair
1821—Selden Blair
1818—Jesse Bodley
1818—John Bodley
1818—Lester Bodley
1818—Levi Bodley
1821—Daniel Bunker
1817—Martin Clark
1825—William Cleland
1817—Barnet Cole
1817—William Cole
1816—Jacob Coykendall
1816—David Cummins
1816—John Deardorff
1818—Charles Dewitt
1825—Jonathan Dixon
1820—James Gardner
1820—William Garrison
1820—Michael Gisson
1815—William Green
1815—Samuel S. Green
1815—Walter Green
1820—Benjamin Griffith
1822—George Hammond
1819—Samuel Hanna
1821—Seth Hawks
1820—Harvey Hoadley
1822—Aaron B. Howe
1822—Nelson S. Howe
1818—Daniel Hulse
1818—Palmer Hulse
1826—William Johns
1820—Erastus Kellogg
1822—Jesse Ladow
1818—William Laugherty
1822—Richard Millar
1814—Jedediah Morehead
1818—David C. Morris
1817—David Morrow
1817—Charles Morrow
1817—James Morrow
1820—Rodolphus Morse
1819—Frederick Myers
1814—John Pettigon
1817—Henry Reif
1821—Robert Robinson
1825—Abel C. Ross
1825—Daniel W. Ross
1820—Erastus Sawyer
1820—Jacob Snyder
1820—William Snyder
1821—John Sheckler
1820—John Talford
1822—Richard Tucker
1818—Andrew Varnica
1817—John Wadsworth
1822—John Webber
1819—Resolved White

*Jackson township was divided in 1873, the township of Jefferson being created.

†Dates are the year town was started.

‡In the census of 1910, many names were omitted, notably in the first ward. The population in 1910, was several hundred above the United States census figures given in this table.

BUCYRUS TOWNSHIP.

Those marked (\$) lived outside the village.

- 1822—Thomas Adams §
 1826—Isaac H. Allen
 1825—Moses Arden
 1826—George Aumiller §
 1826—Henry Babcock
 1824—Samuel Bailey
 1823—Adam Bair
 1825—Adam Bair
 1826—Martin Barr
 1820—David Beadle §
 1820—David Beadle, Jr. §
 1820—Michel Beadle §
 1826—Edward Billups
 1823—John Billups
 1824—George Black §
 1824—John Black §
 1826—Jacob Bowers
 1825—John Bowman
 1826—William Bratton
 1823—John Brown
 1823—David Bryant §
 1819—Albigence Bucklin §
 1822—Elizabeth Bucklin **
 1822—Harry Burns
 1822—Aaron Cary
 1822—Aaron Cary, Jr.
 1821—Abel Cary
 1822—Lewis Cary
 1822—"Old Peter" Cary **
 1826—John Caldwell,
 1825—Samuel Carl
 1821—Amos Clark §
 1825—Elihu Dowd
 1825—Ebenezer Dowd
 1822—John Deardorff **
 1826—David Dinwiddie §
 1826—Jacob Drake
 1823—William Early
 1820—Joseph Ensley §
 1825—Andrew Failor
 1825—Nicholas Failor
 1823—Benjamin Fickle §
 1823—Jacob Fickle §
 1823—Daniel Fickle §
 1823—Isaac H. Fickle §
 1826—Michael Flick
 1824—John Funk
 1822—Harris Garton
 1821—John S. George §
 1825—George Hawk
 1826—George Hesser §
 1826—Peter Hesser §
 1824—Dr. John T. Hobbs
 1821—Henry Holmes
 1819—Seth Holmes **
 1825—James Houston
 1825—Thomas Howey §
 1825—John H. Morrison
 1823—A. L. Shover
 1823—Patrick Height
 1826—William Hughey
 1826—William Hughey, Jr.
 1824—John Huhr
 1825—Mary Inman
 1826—Thomas Johnson
 1825—John Kanzleiter
 1822—John Kellogg **
 1822—David Kent §
 1821—Elisha Kent §
 1822—John Kent §
 1822—Thaddeus Kent §
 1825—Joseph Knott §
 1822—Darius Landon §
 1822—William Langdon §
 1826—George Lauck
 1825—Joshua Lewis §
 1826—Hugh Long
 1823—John Magers §
 1826—William V. Marquis §
 1826—William Marsh
 1826—James Marshall
 1822—John Marshall
 1822—Dr. Joseph McComb
 1825—Bailey McCracken
 1825—Hugh McCracken
 1826—James McClure
 1826—James McLain
 1819—Matthew McMichael §
 1823—James Martin
 1822—Charles Merriman
 1822—E. B. Merriman
 1825—Daniel Miller §
 1823—Harry Miller
 1824—Henry Miller §
 1825—John Miller
 1826—Henry Minich
 1822—Robert Moore
 1823—Joseph S. Morris §
 1826—Abraham Myers
 1826—Samuel Myers §
 1826—John Nimmon
 1819—Samuel Norton
 1819—Rensselaer Norton
 1821—David Palmer §
 1824—Dr. Joseph Pearce
 1822—Russell Peck
 1825—Horace Pratt
 1823—William Reeves
 1822—Conrad Rhodes
 1822—Ichabod Rogers
 1824—John Rogers **
 1821—Conrad Roth
 1821—Samuel Roth
 1823—Heman Rowse § **
 1821—Zalmon Rowse §
 1825—Jonas Scott
 1825—Thomas Scott §
 1825—Daniel Seal
 1826—Jacob Seigler
 1825—Daniel Shroll §
 1825—George Shroll §
 1825—John Shroll §
 1825—William Shroll §
 1821—George P. Shultz
 1821—Gottlieb John Shultz §
 1820—Sears *
 1826—George Sinn §
 1826—Eli Slagle
 1823—Harry Smith
 1826—Joy Sperry
 1826—Henry St. John
 1826—Charles Stanberg
 1826—James C. Steen
 1826—David Stein §
 1821—William M. Stephenson §
 1821—Lewis Stephenson
 1822—Joseph Umpstead
 1825—Benjamin Warner §
 1824—Joseph Whitherd

1825—George Welsh §
 1820—Jacob Young §
 1820—John Young §
 1820—Joseph Young §
 1820—William Young §
 1820—George Young §

CHATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

1826—William Champion
 1824—Oliver Chatfield
 1824—Silas Chatfield
 1826—David Clute
 1824—John Henry
 1825—John Robinson
 1825—James M. Robinson
 1825—William Spanable
 1824—George Stuckman
 1820—Jacob Whetstone *

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP.

1823——— Bergin
 1824—Joshua Chilcote
 1824—Joshua Chilcote, Jr.
 1824—Heathcote Chilcote
 1824—James Chilcote
 1824—John Chilcote
 1824—Nicodemus Chilcote
 1826—Aaron Cory
 1826—Thomas Cory
 1823—Charles Doney
 1826—Robert Hilborn
 1826—Jacob Lederer
 1826—Jacob Lederer, Jr.
 1826—Adam G. Lederer
 1826—John Lederer
 1826—George Myers
 1826—Oak Tyndale

DALLAS TOWNSHIP.

(Marion County until 1845.)

1820—George H. Busby
 1825—David Bibler
 1825—James Bibler
 1825—George Clark
 1825—Andrew Clark
 1822—Christian Hoover
 1822—William Hoover
 1825—William Howe
 1823—Jacob King
 1820—Isaac Longwell
 1820—Peter Longwell
 1820—Samuel Line
 1825—John Mason
 1825—John Mason, Jr.
 1825—Joseph Mason
 1820—Matthew Mitchell
 1824—John McClary
 1824—Thomas McClary
 1825—Thomas Mason
 1822—John Page
 1821—Charles Parrish
 1821—William Parrish
 1824—William Ramey
 1824—Jacob Shaffer
 1826—Jacob Snyder
 1826—John Snyder
 1823—Christian Stahley
 1822—Daniel Swigart
 1820—George Walton
 1821—Benjamin Welsh
 1821—Madison Welsh

1821—Zachariah Welsh
 1823—Benjamin S. Welsh
 1820—Charles White

HOLMES TOWNSHIP.

1824—Thomas Alsoph
 1821—William Flake
 1826—Joel Glover
 1821——— Heaman *
 1821—Elisha Holmes
 1821—Lyman Holmes
 1821—Samuel Holmes
 1821—Truman Holmes
 1821—Zalmon Holmes
 1826—Christian Haish
 1826—John Hussey
 1824—Samuel Hemminger
 1826—Martin Holman
 1825—Timothy Kirk **
 1823—James Martin
 1823—Jonas Martin
 1825—Joseph Newell
 1825—Daniel Snyder
 1826—William Spitzer

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

(Richland County until 1845.)

1824—Elisha Allen
 1818—John Benjamin
 1823—David Bryant
 1820—John Doyle
 1824—John Fate
 1818—Benjamin Rush
 1820—Joseph Russell
 1821—Samuel Rutan

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

(Part of Richland County until 1845.)

1818—John Adrian
 1817—Peter Beebout
 1816—Jacob Fisher
 1817—John S. Griswell
 1817—Thomas Ferguson
 1825—Samuel Freese
 1820—Eli Foglesong
 1824—David Dorn
 1824—John Hise
 1819—Henry Hershner
 1819—Jacob Hershner
 1819—Michael Hershner
 1825—John Hershner
 1819—Lewis Leiberger
 1818—Daniel Miller
 1819—James Nail
 1817—Westell Ridgely
 1817—Andrew Ridgely
 1817—Daniel Ridgely
 1817—John Ridgely
 1817—William Ridgely
 1817—Christian Snyder
 1817—Jacob Snyder
 1817—Peter Snyder
 1824—Jacob Weaver
 1826—Daniel Wert
 1826—Joseph Wert
 1826—Peter Wert
 1821—Benjamin Worden
 1821—Benjamin F. Worden
 1821—Nathan Worden

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

1823—John Anderson
 1820—Ralph Bacon
 1825—John Bair
 1821—John O. Blowers
 1822—William Blowers
 1823—John Chandler
 1823—Joseph Chandler
 1825—James Clingan
 1825—John Clingan
 1823—Asa Cobb
 1823—Dudley Cobb
 1821—Christian Coutts
 1823—Israel Dorland
 1823—Garrett Dorland
 1823—James Dorland
 1823—Luke Dorland
 1822—Robert Foster
 1824—John H. Fry
 1823—Jacob Gurwell
 1825—James S. Gurwell
 1825—Edward Hartford
 1826—David Hawk
 1825—John Helm
 1825—Pres Hilliard
 1821—William Huff
 1824—William Huff
 1825—Daniel Ketchum
 1825—Daniel Kimble
 1824—Richard King
 1824—John Kroft
 1824—William Little
 1823—Benjamin Manwell
 1823—Horatio Markley
 1823—Matthias Markley
 1821—Thomas McClure
 1823—James McCurdy
 1819—Daniel McMichael **
 1821—John Maxfield
 1823—William Moderwell
 1825—Alex A. McCullough
 1826—James McMannes
 1822—Simeon Parcher
 1826—Samuel Peterman
 1826—John Peterman
 1826—Isaac Rice
 1823—Thomas Scott
 1825—Daniel Shellhammer
 1826—Abraham L. Shivers
 1825—Andrew Shreck
 1825—John Slifer
 1826—Isaac Slater
 1823—Samuel Smalley
 1824—Richard Spicer
 1823—Ichabod Smith
 1823—Thomas Smith
 1822—Calvin Squires
 1822—Nehemiah Squires
 1823—Calvin Stone
 1824—John G. Stough
 1826—Peter Stockman
 1820—Auer Umberfield
 1825—Anthony Walker
 1825—John Walters
 1825—Asa Wetherby
 1826—Thomas Williamson
 1825—Mary Wood

LYKENS TOWNSHIP.

1825—Christopher Keggy

1826—Jacob Miller
 1826—George Rhoad

POLK TOWNSHIP.

(Part of Richland County until 1845.)

1826—John Ashcroft
 1820—Alpheus Atwood
 1820—John Atwood
 1824—James Auten
 1826—Jonathan Ayres
 1819—Samuel Brown
 1819—John Brown
 1819—Michael Brown
 1820—John Bashford
 1817—Edward Cooper
 1821—John Cracraft
 1820—Samuel Dany
 1820—John Dickerson
 1822—Rev. James Dunlap
 1822—John Dunmeier
 1822—John Eysman
 1820—Fletcher
 1820—Fletcher
 1818—David Gill
 1826—Thomas Harding
 1822—John Hauck
 1820—John Hibner
 1819—Asa Hosford
 1819—Horace Hosford
 1820—William Hosford
 1817—Disberry Johnson
 1817—Samuel Johnson
 1823—Phares Jackson
 1821—John Jeffrey
 1818—John Kitteridge
 1817—James Leveridge
 1817—James Leveridge, Jr.
 1817—Nathaniel Leveridge
 1823—Nathan Merriman
 1822—Alexander McGrew
 1820—Daniel Miller
 1821—Jacob Miller
 1822—William Murray
 1825—William Neal
 1826—Andrew Poe
 1825—James Reeves
 1822—Rev. John Reinhart
 1820—David Reid
 1825—George Row
 1825—John Schawber
 1826—John Sedous
 1818—Benjamin Sharrock
 1818—Nehemiah Story
 1818—Nathaniel Story
 1817—John Sturges
 1823—Owen Tuttle
 1818—George Wood
 1818—George Wood, Jr.
 1818—John Williamson

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP.

1823—Jacob Ambrose
 1820—William Beatty
 1820—Philip Beatty
 1823—Benjamin Bowers
 1823—Jacob Bowers
 1823—William Bowers
 1825—John Cove
 1826—Isaac Darling
 1826—John Dewey

1823—Jacob Dull
 1820—Matthew Elder
 1823—John Clemens
 1823—Adam Clemens
 1823—Thomas Clemens
 1821—John B. French
 1819—James Gwell
 1819—William Gwell
 1822—William Handley
 1822—Jesse Handley
 1826—Isaac Henry
 1823—Isaac Hilborn
 1826—George M. Kitch
 1819—Samuel Knisely
 1820—Joseph Knisely
 1823—James Magee
 1826—John Magner
 1826—Henry Magner
 1825—William Matthews
 1825—Isaac Matthews
 1824—John Mayer
 1826—John Ramsey
 1826—Joseph Smith
 1825—Alex Smith
 1820—Samuel Shull
 1825—James Tarns
 1825—Nelson Tustison
 1826—Joseph Wert
 1826—John Wert
 1826—Adam Wert

TEXAS TOWNSHIP.

1824—Eli Adams
 1824—Paul Adams
 1824—George Bender
 1822—John Henry Coon
 1826—Ebenezer Culver
 1825—Anthony Detray
 1826—Jacob Foy
 1826—Samuel Gregg
 1826—William Griffiths
 1826—Lewis Lemert
 1825—Robert Mayes
 1825—Adam Miller
 1825—Isaac Miller
 1825—Charles Morrow
 1825—John Nedray
 1825—David Palmer
 1825—Doddridge Paul
 1825—Elting Paul
 1825—Laban Perdw
 1826—William Pennington
 1825—Robert Roberts
 1825—Alva Tash

TOD TOWNSHIP.

All Indian Reservation until opened for settlement in 1837.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

(Richland County until 1845.)

1818—George Byers
 1823—John Cleland
 1823—William Cleland
 1816—Andrew Dickson
 1823—George Dickson
 1825—Jonathan Dickson
 1825—James Dickson
 1821—James Richards
 1824—Conrad Walters
 1824—Anthony Walters

WHETSTONE TOWNSHIP.

1823—James Armstrong
 1822—Peter Anderson
 1822—Christian Bair
 1822—John Beckwith
 1826—John Boyer
 1822—Philip Clinger
 1822—Adam Clinger
 1822—Archibald Clark
 1822—George Clark
 1822—Benjamin Camp
 1823—John Campbell
 1817—William Cooper
 1824—Charles Chambers
 1824—Isaac Eichelberger
 1824—Casper Eichelberger
 1823—James Falloon
 1821—Frederick Garver
 1822—Benjamin George
 1822—William Hamilton
 1821—George Hancock
 1822—Henry Harriger
 1823—James Henderson
 1821—Asa Howard
 1821—Daniel Jones
 1823—Adam Jacob Kieffer
 1819—John Kent
 1826—Andrew Kerr
 1821—John King
 1825—John Lininger
 1820—Noble McKinstry
 1824—J. W. Moderwell
 1822—Esi Norton
 1821—Philander Odell
 1821—Eli Odell
 1821—Jacob Odell
 1823—George Poe
 1821—Samuel Parcher
 1822—Lyman Parcher
 1822—George Parcher
 1822—John Parcher
 1822—Benjamin Parcher
 1822—George Parcher, Jr.
 1821—Nathaniel Plummer
 1821—Abner Rowse
 1823—Cornwallis Reese
 1824—Robert Reid
 1824—George Reid
 1826—Henry Remson
 1822—Daniel Palmer
 1820—Martin Shaffner
 1826—Henry S. Sheldon
 1826—Valentine Shook
 1826—Samuel Shook
 1826—John Staley
 1823—John Stein
 1823—Abraham Steen
 1822—Hugh Stewart
 1822—William Stewart
 1822—James Stewart
 1822—John Stewart
 1822—Joseph Stewart
 1822—Hugh Stewart, Jr.
 1826—William Stuck
 1823—Hugh Trimble
 1823—John Trimble
 1821—Samuel VanVoorhis
 1826—Robert Walker
 1820—John Willowby
 1826—Samuel Winters

CHAPTER VI

POLITICAL

Early Politics—The Campaign of 1840—Harrison at Bucyrus—First Campaign Song—The Exciting Campaign of 1863—Various Minor Parties—Constitutional Conventions—Vote of the County Since Its Organization—The County in State Politics—Incidents of Early Campaigns—Crawford During the War—Complete List of Officials Since the Organization of the County.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness,
And some have greatness thrust upon them.

—SHAKESPEARE.

Here and there some stern, high patriot stood,
Who could not get the place for which he sued.

—BYRON.

When Crawford county was first established by the legislature in 1820, there was considerable unanimity in politics not only in Ohio at that time, but in the nation. James Monroe had been elected president without opposition. Crawford county did not vote as a county until 1824, and even at that election its vote was cast with Marion, and the first separate vote of the county was in 1826, and at that time a harmonious spirit existed in the county. Prior to 1820 there had been two parties, the Federalists and the followers of Jefferson, the latter using the names of Republican and Democrat indiscriminately. The Jeffersonian theory of government had prevailed to such an extent that in Ohio there was practically no opposition. When the election took place in 1824 there were four candidates John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, who represented what was left of the old Federal party, and was supported by the more conservative voters; William A. Crawford of Georgia, a democrat of the Federal school, who favored the leaders of the party at Washington controlling the nominations. The other two were Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay. The bulk of the Jackson and Clay followers were of the Jefferson-Madison-Monroe school, Jackson being for a strict construction of the constitution, against a national bank which then existed, and against any centraliz-

ing of power. Clay was more liberal, and favored the government looking after internal improvements, and in connection with that a protective tariff. Not one of them was a Federalist, although Adams was so classed, while the Jackson men took the name of Democratic Republican; the Clay men National Republican. The election in Ohio resulted Clay 19,255, Jackson 18,489, Adams 12,280, while Crawford had no electoral ticket in the field. It will be observed that his vote was 50,024. A month previous at the October election for governor the vote was Jeremiah Morrow, democrat, 39,526; Allen Trimble, national republican, 37,108. Trimble's vote coming from the Clay and Adams men, and Morrow's vote from the Jackson men, and many democrats who were dissatisfied with all the presidential candidates. So mixed up, or so united, were political affairs that two years later Trimble, national republican, had practically no opposition for governor, receiving 71,475 votes, the scattering vote being about 13,000. By 1828 the two parties took definite forms, both either republican or democratic, whichever one might choose to call them, and the only difference being in matters of governmental policy. In 1828 Jackson carried the State for president, although the national republicans elected their governor that year and in 1830, and after Jackson again carried the State in 1832, the democrats of the Jackson school were left in undisputed possession of the name of democrat, and the national republicans united all opposition to the democratic party under the name of Whigs. The latter

party carried the state for Harrison in 1836 and 1840. Under President Jackson, from 1829 to 1837 party lines began to be closely drawn, but prior to that time there had been no special difference between the two parties.

The first mention of Crawford county in regard to political matters was in the Columbus Gazette of July, 1824, when a meeting was held at Columbus in the interest of Henry Clay. At that meeting Henry Brown of Franklin county was appointed the Clay elector for this district, and Joseph Chaffee of Crawford county was present and was placed in charge of the Clay interests in this county. Chaffee lived in Tymochtee township. That year practically all were Clay or Adams men in this county, as at the election in 1824, Marion county, of which Crawford was a part, gave the following vote: Adams 87; Clay 54; Jackson 13. The formation of parties can be seen by the presidential vote of 1832, when it resulted in this county: Andrew Jackson, dem., 557; Henry Clay, whig, 259.

The exciting campaign in Ohio and in this county was the presidential election in 1840, when William Henry Harrison ran against Martin Van Buren, the latter being the democratic candidate for re-election. Pages of history have been written about the campaign of 1840. It was the first political "tidal wave" that ever swept the country. From 1829 to 1840 Andrew Jackson had been president, followed by Martin Van Buren, and the democratic party was strongly entrenched in power; the whigs were demoralized, their principal issue being anti-Jackson. On December 4, 1839, they met at Harrisburg, Pa., and nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency, with John Tyler of Virginia for vice president. Van Buren's colleague was Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who in the war of 1812, had won the final battle of the Thames in Canada, when the British were defeated and Tecumseh was killed. Harrison, as the hero of the war of 1812, was the idol of the then great rising northwestern territory, but in the east the business interests and the newspapers made light of his candidacy; soon after the Harrison nomination, the editor of a Van Buren paper at Baltimore, Md., visited General Harrison at his country home at South Bend, Ind., and was cordially received and hospitably en-

tertained by him. He published an account of his trip, spoke slightly of Harrison's abilities, and stated that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, and had no desire to be president, and neither had he the ability to fill the position, and concluded by stating that if the people of the country would only furnish him with a liberal supply of crackers and sufficient hard cider he would be contented to live in his little log cabin for the remainder of his days. Every Van Buren paper in the east published the story with great relish, and it was copied in the western organs. Then the storm broke. In all of the great northwest that Harrison had rescued from the Indians the people remembered the log cabins that had been their first homes; they still kept the hard cider for the hospitable entertainment of their guests, and many still lived in the little log cabins. The northwest rallied to their idol, the log cabin and the buckeye became their rallying cry, and the hard cider was free everywhere. A meeting was called at Columbus for February 22, 1840, and although it was the dead of winter, when the day arrived over 15,000 people assembled in that city of 6,000 population, and every house was thrown open to entertain free every guest. Every county within a radius of a hundred miles sent monster delegations, some hauling log cabins for fifty miles over the miserable roads. Nearly a hundred went down from Crawford county. Heavy rains had swollen the streams, and the roads were almost impassable, but there were miles of paraders, with their innumerable log cabins, and heading the procession was a reproduction of Fort Meigs erected by Harrison, and defended by him in 1813, and on the front flag staff Harrison's reply to General Proctor's demand for its surrender: "Tell General Proctor when he gets possession of the Fort, he will gain more honor, in the estimation of his King and country, than he would acquire by a thousand capitulations." There were speeches; and the hard cider distributed free at every house, with barrels of it at every street corner, kept up the enthusiasm, and also prevented any ill effect from the intemperate weather.

Of course they passed resolutions, a column of them, glorifying themselves and their candidate, and denouncing, and criticizing the

opposition, and one resolution, not political, but future events demonstrated it was the shrewdest of politics. It was a resolution recommending that "the young men of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Western New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia celebrate the next anniversary of the raising of the siege of Fort Meigs, in June, 1813, on the ground occupied by that fort."

As early as May they started for the rendezvous; men left their farms and their factories, their stores and their shops, and through the forests and across the swamps they journeyed hundreds of miles on foot and on horseback in wagons and in log cabins, these latter being hung with coon-skins and covered with strings of buckeyes, and used as sleeping places during the night. And when the day arrived fully fifty thousand people were there from every state in the union, and the wagons were camped for miles around. Harrison spent the night at Toledo, a little town of 1,300 people, and on the morning of the day went on a little steamer to the fort he had so bravely defended a generation previous. People were weeks getting back to their homes, but from the west the excitement spread to the east, and the chief export of Ohio that year were the buckeyes, and the national drink was hard cider. It was, too, a cure for all ills; with a pepper-pod sliced into it it was a sure cure for rheumatism; mixed with willow-bark and iron-wood it cured fever and ague; with wild cherry added it became a tonic. It was the juice of the apple, and many a temperate man in his enthusiasm for the cause partook so liberally that when night came there was little difference between a moderate and a heavy drinker.

It was at Columbus that Otway Curry, of Union county, who represented this district in the legislature in 1837 and 1838, wrote the first campaign song that was used in a campaign. It was to the tune of "Highland Laddie," and commenced:

"Oh where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?

Oh where, tell me where was your Buckeye Cabin made?

'Twas built among the merry boys who wield the plow and spade

Where the Log Cabin stands in the bonnie Buckeye shade."

Another of the songs was to the tune of "Rosin the Bow."

Come ye who, whatever betide her,
To freedom have sworn to be true;
Prime up in a mug of hard cider,
And drink to old Tippecanoe.*

On tap, I've a pipe of as good, sir,
As man from the faucet e'er drew;
No poison to thicken your blood, sir,
But liquor as pure as the dew.

No foreign potation I puff, sir,
In freedom the apple-tree grew,
And its juice is exactly the stuff, sir,
To quaff to old Tippecanoe.

Let Van* sport his coach and outriders,
In liveries flaunting and gay,
And sneer at log cabins and cider;
But woe for the reckoning day!

From east to west and from north to south the wave spread, and long before November came the one side felt defeat and the other scented victory. A tidal wave swept the land "For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The magnificent democratic organization which six months previous had deemed defeat impossible was swept away by an uprising of the people, and even the democratic organ in Baltimore that first started the sarcasm on the candidate and his log cabin and hard cider, was caught by the wave, and closed the campaign as a Harrison supporter. During the campaign many passed through Bucyrus on their way to the great demonstration at Fort Meigs, and among them none other than Harrison himself, accompanied by Robert C. Schenck, a rising young lawyer from Dayton and an orator. He came over the Pike from Columbus speaking in Delaware and Marion, and stopped at the Union Hotel, then kept by Samuel Norton on the lot now occupied by Zeigler's mill. He spent the night here. Bucyrus had a Tippecanoe club and John Moderwell was the president and James Marshall the vice president. The club escorted him to the court house. The little building

*Tippecanoe was the popular name in the west for Harrison.

*Van Buren.

was crowded. The meeting was presided over by Josiah Scott, then a rising young lawyer of Bucyrus. Robert C. Schenck addressed the meeting, and made a brilliant speech. General Harrison was then introduced, but the crowd was a trifle unfriendly and frequently interrupted the speaker, but he bore the annoyance with dignity and calmness, until a better feeling prevailed and he was allowed to continue.

The next morning he left for Sandusky where he took the little lake steamer for Toledo. This was the first president ever in Bucyrus. Later in the campaign, in September, Richard M. Johnson, the candidate for vice president was in Bucyrus, and addressed a large crowd. He was the guest of Congressman George Sweney and was accompanied by Senator Allen and John Brough, and when he left for his next date at Mansfield, Mr. Sweney and a large number of Bucyrus politicians accompanied him.

The wave that swept the country and landed Gen. Harrison in the presidential chair was of little avail to the whigs. Whether he could have built up a party is problematical, but he died shortly after his election, and Tyler became president, and in 1844 the democrats again returned to power. In 1848 the whigs were again successful with a war candidate. They had opposed the Mexican war, but after the United States were victorious stole the democratic thunder by nominating the hero of that war, General Zachariah Taylor, and obtaining a presidential victory. Old "Rough and Ready" as he was called was just as his nickname indicated. One of his first messages congratulated congress with the expression: "We are now at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind." Taylor also died and Fillmore succeeded him. For years the whigs had been little more than an opposition. But in their later years they had driven the democratic party to a defense of slavery. The democratic party had never recognized slavery as one of their party principles, but they were finally forced to its defense, a defense that almost killed them, and did kill the party that forced them into that position. For several years prior to 1854, a new party had sprung up of "Free Soilers," who were opposed to any further extension of slavery; an

American party, who held that Americans must rule America; and the abolitionists. The Free Soilers at the start drew largely from the democrats and later from the whigs; the Americans and abolitionists from the whigs, and in some cases the whigs became the third party. In 1854 the many discordant elements that opposed the democratic party got together with a firm and pronounced declaration to stop the inroads of slavery. The free soil democrats and the abolitionists practically all united with the new party, and about two-thirds of the whigs. At least one-third of the whigs went bodily over to the democratic party declining to follow such advanced ground on the slavery question. In 1853, the democratic vote in Crawford for governor was 1778, the whig vote 525, and the free soil vote 306. The whigs had gone to pieces. In 1855 under the new alignment the democratic vote was 1710, the republican vote 1,449 and the American vote 24. Many well known democrats in Crawford county, who had held office and been leaders, joined the new party, and democracy in turn recruited its ranks from life-long whigs. Since then it has been a straight fight between the two great parties, with an occasional new party springing into existence to cast a few votes, and then drift back to one or two other of the two great parties. At one time the populists rose to several hundred votes in the county, but they finally found a home in one of the two leading parties. The prohibitionists have been faithful for years, but their vote has been drawn from both parties and has been recently light, many years ago their highest figure being about three hundred. In the past few years the socialists under various names have had tickets in the field, taking their following from both parties but mostly from the dominant one. In a few local elections their vote has been such as to indicate that if the increase continues they are a power to be counted on.

When the war started in 1861, it was heartily supported by both parties, but as time passed the republicans being in power in the national government were receiving accessions of strength, which bid fair, when the war reached a successful conclusion, to wipe out the democratic party. And the democratic

party soon changed to a severe criticism of the conduct of the war, and later came out in bitter opposition to it. The Republicans, to make the line more marked, headed their ticket in this state with the word Union and the party was known as the Union Republican party. In the winter of 1882 one of democracy's brilliant orators, Clement L. Vallandigham, was so severe in his strictures on the government that he was arrested for treason, and banished from the country, first transported across the line as a present to his friends in the south. From there he went to Canada. The democratic party in this state were up in arms against the administration for the arrest and banishment of their leader and insisted the rights of "freedom of speech" as guaranteed by the constitution were being suppressed. They called their next convention at Columbus to select a candidate for governor, and there was an outpouring of the people; over two hundred went down from this county; other counties turned out in force: there were delegations from everywhere, and in the neighborhood of fifty thousand indignant and protesting democrats assembled at the capital. It was a great outpouring of the people, and there was no building large enough to hold the crowd, but the problem was solved by having the convention outdoors in the state house yard. With the greatest enthusiasm Vallandigham was nominated by acclamation for governor. Crawford was conspicuous at this convention. The headquarters were at the American house, and the evening of the nominations a ratification meeting was held, and ex-Senator George E. Pugh, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and many others made speeches, most of them too mild for the anti-war faction of the party and the excited crowd, besides which the speeches were temperate from the fact that dozens of United States marshals were present with instructions to arrest any one guilty of treasonable utterances. The speeches were therefore tamer than the Crawford county men had been accustomed to, and they set up a call for "Jackson." Abner M. Jackson was a natural born orator, pleasant, affable, the friend of everybody, and the idol of the democracy of this county. The crowd caught the name and Jackson came forward to speak. He ex-

pressed his opinion on the generals, the war, the government, and the president, with the same freedom and force he had been accustomed to do in Crawford county. He was a brilliant orator and set the crowd on fire, and the cheers and applause he received showed he was the orator of the evening, and if his speech had been made the evening before there is no question he would have received the nomination for lieutenant governor. At the conclusion of his speech, policy called for an adjournment of the meeting.

A severe campaign followed, processions miles long attending every meeting. Pugh took up the fight for his party, his leader being absent in Canada; party bitterness ran high; nearly every meeting created trouble owing to the intense earnestness of both sides, and in the end Brough was elected by 60,000 exclusive of the soldier vote which was 41,000 more. A law had been passed which allowed the soldiers in the field to vote. The Crawford soldier vote was Brough, union, 268; Vallandigham, democrat, 24. On the county ticket the Union vote was some forty less. In the vote as reported from the field 57 votes were thrown out for informality, of these 49 were for Brough and 8 for Vallandigham. In 1865 the soldier vote was not counted in this county.

The next important contest was in 1867, when the state was called upon to vote on an amendment to the constitution giving to colored people the right to vote, the republicans favoring the proposition the democrats opposing. The amendment was beaten in Ohio by forty thousand, but the republicans carried the state by a small majority.

In 1872, the democrats made no nomination for the presidency, meeting at Baltimore and indorsing Horace Greeley, who had been nominated by the Liberal republicans at Cincinnati. This took over to the democratic ranks less than a hundred in this county, owing to their intense bitterness against the administration of President Grant, but eventually most of them returned to the republican party.

Party lines remained the same in this county until 1887 to 1891, when the Peoples Party sprang into existence, an organization principally of farmers comprising men of

both parties, but later coming largely from the democrats. It ran for a few years, and its members later drifted back to the old parties, the democrats getting the better of the drift.

So strong had the populistic tendency become, that that party dictated the democratic presidential nomination and platform in 1896, which caused the nomination of a gold democratic ticket made up of those who still believed with Andrew Jackson on the money question. Many joined this party, but when it came to vote, they mostly voted for McKinley. In the last few years the Socialists under various names have had an increasing vote, especially in the cities, and both the great parties have been drifting toward the adoption of many of the milder views of the Socialists.

The first constitution was adopted when Ohio was admitted as a state in 1803, with a proviso that a constitutional convention could be held every twenty years to submit a new constitution to the people. In 1830 there was no desire for any change in the constitution, so no constitutional convention was held.

In 1850 a constitutional convention was held, the delegate from this county being Richard W. Cahill of Vernon township. The new constitution was submitted to the people in June, 1851, and was adopted, the vote in Crawford county being 1,441 for and 399 against, a majority for of 1,042. It carried every township except Auburn and Dallas, losing in Auburn by 22 and in Dallas by 8. When this constitution was submitted a separate proposition was submitted to the people as to whether the sale of liquor should be licensed in the state. License was defeated. On this question Crawford's vote was, for license 1,121, against 592; majority for 529. License carried every township excepting four, Bucyrus giving 17 majority against, Jackson 57, Texas 4, and Tod 5. The next constitutional convention was in 1870, when Thomas Beer was elected the delegate from this county without opposition. The constitution was submitted to the voters on August 18, 1874, and defeated by 147,284. Three other propositions were submitted separately but all were defeated overwhelmingly, excepting the licensing of the liquor traffic, and this was defeated by only 7,286 majority in the state.

In 1851 the majority against license was 8,982. In Crawford county in 1874, the vote was 1,107 for the new constitution, 2,283 against. On the propositions submitted separately the vote was: For minority representation 945, against 2,241; for railroad aid 225, against 3,043; for licensing liquor traffic 2,212, against 1,187.

In 1812 the third constitutional convention was held, and at the election in October 1811, George W. Miller was selected as the delegate.

The following is the vote of Crawford county for governor, the years 1828 and 1832 being the presidential vote: *Indicates the candidates who carried the state:

1824—Allen Trimble, nat rep....	83	
*Jeremiah Morrow, dem..	32	115
Trimble plurality.....	51	
1826—*Allen Trimble, nat rep..	339	
John Bigger, dem.....	3	342
Trimble plurality.....	336	
1828—*Allen Trimble, nat rep..	217	
John W. Campbell, dem.	165	382
Trimble plurality.....	52	
1830—*Robert Lucas, dem.....	355	
Duncan McArthur, nat rep	109	464
Lucas plurality.....	246	
1832—*Andrew Jackson, dem... 557		
Henry Clay, whig.....	259	816
Jackson plurality.....	298	
1834—*Robert Lucas, dem..... 528		
James Findlay, whig....	325	853
Lucas plurality.....	203	
1836—Martin Van Buren, dem.. 702		
*Wm. H. Harrison, whig.	677	1,379
Van Buren plurality..	25	
1838—*Wilson Shannon, dem... 948		
Joseph Vance, whig....	626	1,574
Shannon plurality.....	322	
1840—Wilson Shannon, dem.... 1,204		
*Thomas Corwin, whig..	994	2,208
Shannon plurality.....	220	

1842—*Wilson Shannon, dem...1,308	1863—Clement L. Vallandigham,
Thomas Corwin, whig... 778 2,086	dem .....2,948
Shannon plurality..... 530	*John Brough, union rep...2,157 5,105
1844—David Tod, dem.....1,671	Vallandigham plurality. 791
*Mordecai Bartley, whig...1,123	1865—George W. Morgan, dem...2,911
Leicester King, free soil. 4 2,798	*Jacob D. Cox, rep....1,759 4,670
Tod plurality..... 548	Morgan plurality.....1,152
1846—David Tod, dem.....1,181	1867—Allen G. Thurman, dem...3,497
*William Bebb, whig..... 644	*Rutherford B. Hayes, rep...1,864 5,361
Samuel Lewis, free soil.. 22 1,847	Thurman plurality....1,633
Tod plurality..... 537	1869—Geo. H. Pendleton, dem...3,183
1848—John B. Weller, dem....1,558	*Rutherford B. Hayes, rep...1,631 4,814
*Seabury Ford, whig.... 751	Pendleton plurality....1,552
Scattering 84 2,393	1871—George W. McCook, dem...2,948
Ford plurality..... 807	*Edward . Noyes, rep....1,690
1850—*Reuben Wood, dem....1,055	Gideon T. Stewart, proh 26 4,664
William Johnston, whig. 538 1,593	McCook plurality.....1,258
Wood plurality..... 517	1873—*William Allen, dem....2,879
1851—*Reuben Wood, dem....1,551	Edward F. Noyes, rep...1,292
Samuel F. Vinton, whig. 683 2,234	Gideon T. Stewart, proh 180
Wood plurality..... 868	Isaac Collins, liberal.... 25 4,376
1853—*William Medill, dem....1,778	Allen plurality.....1,587
Nelson Barrere, whig.... 525	1875—William Allen, dem....3,834
Samuel Lewis, free soil.. 306 2,609	*Rutherford B. Hayes, rep...2,064
Medill plurality.....1,253	Jay Odell, prob..... 44 5,942
1855—William Medill, dem....1,710	Allen plurality.....1,770
*Salmon P. Chase; rep...1,449	1877—*Richard M. Bishop, dem...3,498
Allen Trimble, amer.... 43 3,202	William H. West, rep...1,581
Medill plurality..... 261	Scattering 177 5,256
1857—Henry B. Payne, dem....2,038	Bishop plurality.....1,917
*Salmon P. Chase, rep...1,457	1879—Thomas Ewing, dem....4,193
Philadelphia Van Trump,	*Charles Foster, rep....2,213
amer 27 3,522	Gideon T. Stewart, proh 135
Payne plurality 581	A. Sanders Piatt, peo... 43 6,584
1859—Rufus P. Ranney, dem...2,258	Ewing plurality.....1,980
*William Dennison, rep...1,550 3,808	1881—John W. Bookwalter, dem...3,608
Ranney plurality..... 708	*Charles Foster, rep....1,967
1861—Hugh J. Jewett, dem....2,501	Abraham R. Ladow, prob 256
*David Tod, rep.....1,734 4,235	John Seitz, peo..... 56 5,887
Jewett plurality..... 767	Bookwalter plurality...1,641

1883—*George Hoadley, dem...4,457
 Joseph B. Foraker, rep...2,478
 Scattering 49 6,982

Hoadley plurality.....1,979

1885—George Hoadley, dem...4,269
 *Joseph B. Foraker, rep...2,364
 Adna B. Leonard, proh... 297
 John W. Northup, peo... 25 6,955

Hoadley plurality.....1,905

1887—Thomas E. Powell, dem...4,258
 *Joseph B. Foraker, rep...2,295
 Morris Sharp, proh... 227
 John Seitz, peo..... 310 7,090

Powell plurality.....1,963

1889—*James E. Campbell, dem...4,767
 Joseph B. Foraker, rep...2,353
 John B. Helwig, proh... 222 7,342

Campbell plurality....2,414

1891—James E. Campbell, dem...4,400
 *William McKinley, rep...2,346
 John J. Ashenhurst, proh... 122
 John Seitz, peo..... 428 7,296

Campbell plurality....2,054

1893—Lawrence T. Neal, dem...4,110
 *William McKinley, rep...2,678
 Gideon P. Mackin, proh... 150
 Edward J. Bracken, peo... 224 7,162

Neal plurality.....1,432

1895—James E. Campbell, dem...4,395
 *Ada S. Bushnell, rep...2,557
 Jacob S. Coxey, peo.... 535
 Seth H. Ellis, proh..... 154
 William Watkins, soc. lab... 5 7,646

Campbell plurality....1,838

1897—Horace L. Chapman, dem...4,725
 *Asa S. Bushnell, rep...2,416
 John C. Holliday, proh... 59
 Jacob S. Coxey, peo.... 81
 William Watkins, soc. lab... 10
 Scattering 17 7,308

Chapman plurality...2,309

1899—John R. McLean, dem...4,538
 *George K. Nash, rep...2,417

Samuel M. Jones, non-
 partisan 637
 Seth H. Ellis, reform... 90
 Robert Bandlow, soc. lab... 39 7,721

McLean plurality....2,121

1901—James Kilbourne, dem...4,298
 *George K. Nash, rep...2,396
 E. Jay Pinney, proh... 90
 John Richardson, reform... 22
 Harry C. Thompson, soc... 77
 John H. G. Juergens,
 soc. lab. 16 6,899

Kilbourne plurality....1,902

1903—Tom L. Johnson, dem...4,425
 *Myron T. Herrick, rep...2,478
 Nelson D. Creamer, proh... 91
 Isaac Cowen, soc..... 124
 John D. Goerke, soc. lab... 17 7,135

Johnson plurality....1,947

1905—*John M. Pattison, dem...5,000
 Myron T. Herrick, rep...2,489
 Aaron S. Watkins, proh... 74
 Isaac Cowen, soc..... 112
 John C. Steiger, soc. lab... 8 7,683

Patterson plurality....2,511

1908—*Judson Harmon, dem...5,913
 Myron T. Herrick, rep...3,188
 Robert Bandlow, soc.... 151
 John B. Martin, proh... 77 9,329

Harmon plurality....2,725

1910—*Judson Harmon, dem...5,450
 Warren G. Harding, rep...2,141
 Tom Clifford, soc..... 315
 J. R. Malley, soc. lab.... 17
 Henry N. Thompson, proh... 33 7,956

Harmon plurality3,309

Crawford county has not fared very well as regards state offices. It started in all right, but later devoted more attention to the holding of county offices, leaving other counties to fill the state positions. In 1830, Moses H. Kirby of Crawford was appointed secretary of state, and held the office for three years. Over fifty years passed when the next man

to hold one of the state offices was E. B. Finley. His office was also an appointive one, he being tendered the position of adjutant general of the state by Governor Hoadley, serving from 1884 to 1886. In 1895 Crawford county, for the first time, elected one of its citizens to a state position, Frank S. Monnett being elected attorney general and reelected in 1897. Another ten years elapsed and in 1910 Sylvanus Strode was elected as dairy and food commissioner, and renominated again this year.

In 1856, Josiah Scott was elected a judge of the supreme court. He came to Crawford in 1829, but removed to Butler county in 1850, and was elected from that county, and reelected for two terms, and at the expiration of his judgeship returned to Crawford county, so this county has a right to claim him. In 1876, the supreme court was so far behind in its business that several additional judges were appointed by Gov. Hayes to serve for three years, and Judge Scott was one of the appointees on what was known as the supreme court commission.

Another citizen of Crawford to hold office in the capitol was Charles W. McCracken, who was appointed canal commissioner in 1896 by Governor Bushnell.

In 1867 Cochran Fulton of this county was nominated on the democratic ticket for state treasurer but was defeated. Judge Thomas Beer was nominated for supreme judge in 1892, on the democratic ticket, but was defeated.

In the legislature this county has held several positions. The first was John R. Knapp, who established the Peoples Forum in 1845, and in 1847 was appointed one of the clerks of the Ohio senate. The next year he was a candidate for the clerkship. The senate stood democrats 17, whigs 17, free soil 2, and the first ballot resulted Knapp, dem., 18; Galloway, whig, 13; Tappan, whig, 4; Stanley, free soil, 1. Balloting commenced on December 5, and Knapp was elected on December 8, on the 121st ballot, receiving just the 19 votes necessary to elect, the other 17 votes scattering between six candidates. The next year he was elected on the second ballot. The contest over clerk was due to the fact that prior to 1850 the clerk of the senate had con-

trol of the state advertising, which amounted to about \$50,000 annually to some Columbus newspaper. In 1898 David O. Castle was elected as clerk of the senate serving one term. In 1910 W. I. Goshorn of the Galion Inquirer, was elected clerk of the senate, and is the present incumbent.

In 1874 Thomas Coughlin was elected clerk of the house, serving one term. He was also an editor of the Forum, owning that office from 1862 to 1868, later serving two terms as clerk of the court.

In 1890 Senator Perry M. Adams (Seneca county), representing this district in the state senate, was elected president pro tem of that body holding the office for two years.

Two citizens of Crawford county have received presidential appointments abroad, both newspaper men and both in the consular service. In 1831 William Crosby published the second paper ever issued in Bucyrus, which he called the Bucyrus Journal; he continued it for several years under different names, and in 1845 President Polk appointed him United States Consul at Talcahuano, Chili, and after serving for some time he found the office was not a paying institution and resigned to go into the business of whale fishing which proved more profitable. In 1898 President McKinley appointed John E. Hopley, editor of the Evening Telegraph, as United States Consul to Southampton, England, and in 1903 he was promoted to the Consulate at Montevideo, Uruguay, where he served for two years returning to his editorial work in 1905.

Campaigning in the old days was vastly different from what it is today, and prior to 1850 a speech a day was about all the dates a candidate could fill, but if he were some prominent leader, the people assembled from miles around, and little towns of only a few hundred had crowds that numbered away up into the thousands. Generally the distinguished speaker was attended from one town to the next by a delegation of worshippers. It was about 1849 that John Brough made a democratic speech at Bucyrus. His next date was at Tiffin, and Jacob Scroggs, Tom Orr, and a few other of the faithful young democrats of that day, started with him to Tiffin. The roads were bad, as they generally were, and reaching Melmore they decided to stay over night

and continue their journey in the morning. After supper they found there was a whig meeting in progress at the school house addressed by some local celebrity, and to put in the time attended the meeting. Brough was like the old Dutch governors of New York, he was built on the purest of geometrical principles; he was five feet, six inches tall and six feet, five inches in circumference, and as jovial and good natured as men of that build generally are. He was a great lover of a joke. During the young man's speech, he was scathing in his denunciations of the democratic party and defied any man present to contradict his assertions. After several challenges hurled at the audience, Brough quietly arose, and with his mildest look, innocently said, "Young man, if you have no objection I would like to answer some of your assertions." Brough looked anything but a statesman or an orator, and the young man jumped at the chance, smilingly thinking of how he would cover himself with glory by later literally skinning the unsophisticated looking stranger alive. Brough was one of the great orators of his day, and added to this was the happy faculty of being one of the people, and making himself at home with them. With his wit and humor, sarcasm and oratory he soon had the audience wild, and they were spell bound under his matchless eloquence, and when he concluded there was no answer from the young man, but instead cheer after cheer for the distinguished speaker.

Another orator of the early days was Cooper K. Watson, not a natural born orator like Brough and Gibson, still an orator. He was a candidate for congress in this district in 1856, and had a date for an evening meeting at New Winchester, and Jacob Scroggs drove him down. Watson was a republican, and Mr. Scroggs was one of the many in the county who had joined the new party. When they reached New Winchester, they found a faithful republican who had built a fire and lighted up the school house. On their arrival he rang the bell, and the three waited. After half an hour Watson inquired where the rest of the people were, and was informed that there would probably be no one else there. Scroggs was for canceling the meeting, but Watson held the man had come to hear a re-

publican speech, and he would not disappoint him. So Scroggs presided, and introduced the speaker, and Watson addressed his single listener for an hour and a half, and when the speech was over the man turned out the lights, locked the door and went home, the two men driving back to Bucyrus.

John R. Clymer was clerk of the court from about 1862 to 1868, Tom Coughlin at the time being editor of the Forum, and Coughlin concluded to run for clerk, the arrangement being that if he got the nomination Clymer would buy the Forum. Coughlin's principal opponent was A. A. Ruhl. In the course of his canvass Coughlin stated that he visited Galion, and met Dr. D. Shumaker there, one of the prominent democrats, and solicited him for his support. Shumaker promptly replied that he was friendly to Mr. Ruhl, that gentleman having formerly been a Galion man and his people prominent in that town in its early days, therefore he should certainly support Ruhl. The Doctor then inquired about Mr. Clymer, who was also a Galion man, and whose ancestors were also pioneers, and asked what he proposed to do when he left the clerkship.

"Why," said Coughlin, "if I'm elected clerk, Clymer is going to buy the Forum."

The Doctor promptly replied: "If that's the case you can count on my support. The Lord knows the Forum needs a change of editors."

Coughlin got the nomination, and Mr. Clymer became editor of the Forum.

After Mr. Clymer retired from the Forum he was a candidate for the nomination for probate judge. He was one of the polished speakers of the county, was more than friendly with everybody, in fact effervesced in his expressions of interest in everyone. He was not good at remembering names and faces, and during the campaign met a young democrat in the postoffice, shook him warmly by the hand and expressed his great delight at meeting him, spoke of his dear old father and mother, and how he always loved to meet them, and finally inquired after the father. The young man solemnly replied: "Why, Mr. Clymer, father died last year."

"Ah," said Mr. Clymer, "so he did. I remember it now, and how sorry I was to hear of it; if ever there was a democratic saint on

earth, it was your dear old father. I'm a candidate for probate judge and I know I can count on your support."

Half an hour later, Mr. Clymer met the same young man on the street, and his face looking familiar he shook him warmly by the hand and expressed his great delight at meeting him, spoke of his dear old father and mother, and how he had always loved to meet them and then inquired, "How is your dear old father?"

The young man promptly replied: "He's still dead."

In 1861 Joseph Worden was elected sheriff of the county, and when he took charge the following year he had as his assistant his older brother, better known as "Uncle Jimmie" Worden, who was prouder of his office as deputy than his brother was of the Shrievality. He was as faithful and accommodating in his duties as he was averse to fine raiment and soap and water. He was so friendly and good natured and willing that everybody overlooked his lack of cleanliness. When his brother left the office in 1866, "Uncle Jimmie" was out of his job, but he pined in secret for the position, and in 1869 he astonished everybody by announcing his name as a candidate for sheriff. It was regarded as a joke, and the only man in the county who took the matter seriously was "Uncle Jimmie" himself. In 1826 the sheriff's office was thrust on a man who had just become a resident of the county, but in 1869 things were different, and half a dozen men were in a terrific struggle to have the "thrust" come their way. It was cut and slash between the candidates, except "Uncle Jimmie," and he was allowed to follow the harmless amusement of running for office unmolested. In fact, the other candidates rather "pitied the sorrows of a poor old man," and while all had a bitter word for their opponents they had a kindly word for "Uncle Jimmie," and when they failed to land a man, generally closed with the remark, "Well, if you can't vote for me don't do me any harm, and if you can vote for Uncle Jimmie; he's a nice old fellow, and it will break his heart when he finds how few votes he got."

The April primaries came. The ballots were cast and counted, and to the astonishment of everybody, except Uncle Jimmie him-

self, he was the winner. His every act and manner showed that he was astonished that anyone would think they could defeat him for sheriff.

The above is the story handed down of "Uncle Jimmie's" election as sheriff of the county. His candidacy had been a huge joke to, it was believed, every one but himself; yet there may be another side to it; as deputy for four years he had been the faithful and willing servant of his brother, the bar and the people; that he took more pride in the office than he did in his own personal appearance his dress gave unquestioned proof, but perhaps there were more people remembered his faithful service than his opponents expected.

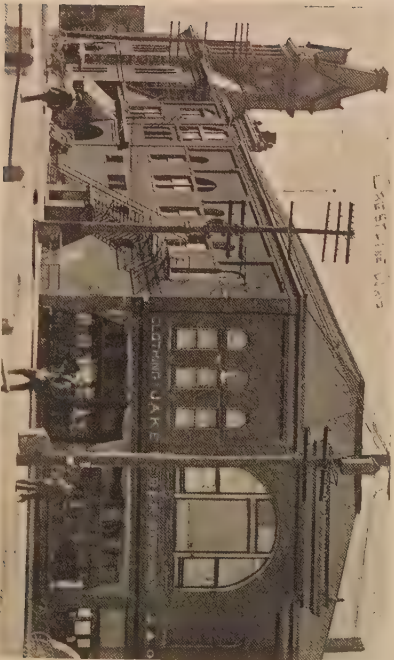
For four years he was the happiest and least dressy man that ever held office in the county. But he still had those good qualities of willingness and an accomodating disposition, and he never complained. Notwithstanding his slovenliness he was not disliked by the other officials, and as proof of this a glance at the election returns of 1871 when he was re-elected, shows he had the largest majority of any candidate on the county ticket. He was a poor writer and a still poorer reader of writing, although he prided himself on his ability in reading writing. Once, in dead of winter, a witness was wanted in an important case; the subpoena was made out and handed to Jimmie. He spelled it out slowly and carefully and left the court room. The important witness only lived a block away. A half hour passed and no Jimmie; an hour went by and another hour followed it and still no Jimmie, and court was stopped awaiting his arrival. Inquiries were made but he could not be found. It was 10 o'clock when he left the court room; he promptly went to the livery stable, secured a rig and started north on the Tiffin road. It was bitter cold, and the Tiffin road was the worst in the county in winter, and this year worse than usual, so the horse walked the entire seven miles until he stopped at the store of Daniel Fralic in Wingert's Corners where Jimmie served the subpoena on the squire. The Squire put on his glasses, read the document over carefully, and returning it said: "Why sheriff, this supena isn't for me; it's for Dr. Cuykendall at Bucyrus." Jimmie never complained, and never said a word or



NEW HIGH SCHOOL, CRESTLINE, O.



ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, CRESTLINE, O.



OPERA HOUSE, CRESTLINE, O.



UNION DEPOT, CRESTLINE, O.

made any explanation. It was noon, and he didn't even stop to eat, but got in his buggy and drove slowly back to Bucyrus, and handed the document to Dr. Cuykendall, who promptly repaired to the court house reaching there at three o'clock. Jimmie made no explanation, but when Squire Fralic came to town the following Saturday, the story came out. When twitted about it Jimmie got even with the pointed remark: "Lawyers always were such d—n poor writers."

Many who have had occasion to puzzle over the chirography of some members of the Crawford county bar will incline to "Uncle Jimmie's" view.

Although the sheriff is the official who deals with criminals it is a singular fact that while no sheriff has lost his life in the discharge of his duties, yet more have met with violent deaths than any other class of officials in the county. Of the twenty-five sheriffs, five have met with violent deaths.

John Caldwell, sheriff from '44 to '46, on the discovery of gold in California, started across the plains and was never heard from afterward, believed to have been killed by the Indians; his body never having been found. Jonathan Kissinger, '50 to '54, after his term of office, removed to Williams county, and was killed by the cars. His successor, William C. Beal, '54 to '58, a few years after leaving the office, was killed by the cars west of Bucyrus. Joseph C. Worden, '62 to '66, was run over by the cars at Galion and killed. Daniel Keplinger, '66 to '70, was just completing his second term, when on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869, he was thrown from his buggy while driving, and after lingering for days died on Dec. 9, the only sheriff to die in office. The Bar Association held a meeting with Franklin Adams as chairman and John Hopley as secretary, passed resolutions of respect, and Judge Chester R. Mott adjourned court for six days; the bar attended the funeral in a body, which was conducted by La Salle Lodge I. O. O. F. Much of the political bitterness that arose during the war still existed, yet the Journal, the opposition organ to the sheriff politically, paid the following tribute to his memory:

"He won the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In an emi-

nent degree he was "diligent in business." He softened the asperities of his office without relaxing the rigor of his duties; and where many persons would have caused lasting harsh feelings, he made warm friends. Even in temper, calm in character, inflexible in integrity, faithful in duty, and firm in the execution of it, he possessed and justly merited the esteem of all."

To the people of the present day, there may be wonder at this insertion of a deserved tribute to a faithful official. And yet there were many republicans in that day who severely criticized the republican organ for "going out of its way" to praise a democrat. Times indeed have changed

"Through the shadow of the globe we sweep
into the younger day;
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle
of Cathay."

The present generation little know and can not remember the intensity of the bitterness that was engendered by the Civil war. How it started or why it started it is difficult to determine. For the first thirty years of the republic, party lines were a division between the federalists, who believed in a few controlling and the democrats and republicans, who believed in the people controlling. The people won, and under Jackson took the name of democrat, their opposition being whigs, but both believing in the right of the people to rule, that question having been forever settled by the death of the federalist party. From the time of Jackson for thirty years the democratic party formulated the laws and were the up-builders of the nation. All attempts to overthrow their tremendous hold on the people were unavailing. The whigs, as a party, were shifty, evasive and compromising, and succeeded in but one thing and that was to drive the democratic party unwillingly into a defense of slavery. - On this issue the south became dictatorial and the party was disrupted in 1860; it was the north against the south in the democratic party. At the election in 1860, Crawford's vote was Douglas, northern democrat, 2,752; Lincoln, republican, 2,064; Breckinridge, southern democrat, 117. There was no question where Crawford stood. The war

broke out, and democrats and republicans alike responded to their country's call, and for a year there was a united sentiment in the county, for the defense of the union.

Shrewd men in the rising young republican party, saw that in a successful and popular war their lease of power would be perpetuated; equally shrewd men in the democratic party, feared the disintegration of their once powerful party, and as a result first criticised, then opposed, and finally became openly hostile to the administration and in many cases strong sympathizers with the southern cause. This feeling was mostly confined to the party leaders, for during the entire war, except among the most bitter, enlistments continued regardless of party. But it is true that the 117 Breckenridge men eventually molded the opinion of the county, and Crawford became an anti-war county. Many altercations arose between the soldiers returning on furlough and the rougher elements in the democratic party and fights and knock-downs were frequent; a political meeting was almost invariably followed by assaults on citizens. In many cases shots were fired, the most serious being the result of an altercation in the Fulton drug store when three soldiers were wounded, one very seriously. In many places in the country churches were desecrated, their windows broken, and two were destroyed because the minister was a union sympathizer. In the country also known union sympathizers found their stock poisoned, their barns and outhouses burned, and their families ostracised. It is a singular fact that when a nation is engaged in a prolonged war the baser instincts pervade human nature, and among the more ignorant and brutal the animal instincts prevail, and it was this class that led the outrages in defiance of law and of decency. The seed sown by local leaders started a force which got beyond their control. When the draft came armed resistance was prepared for, but wiser counsels prevailed and the drafts passed off quietly. To add to the intensity of the situation, Judge Hall was arrested for alleged treasonable utterances, and taken a prisoner to the camp at Mansfield. He was released on parole, but his arrest added fuel to the flames among his friends. A warrant was issued for the arrest of A. M. Jackson for al-

leged treasonable utterances, but when the soldiers searched his house he was not to be found. A republican friend at Crestline had sent word to him that the soldiers were on their way to arrest him, and Mr. Jackson took refuge in the house of a friend. He remained in hiding several weeks, changing his residence every few days, so that his place of refuge could not be traced. The alleged treasonable utterances were very mild criticisms of the war to what occurred later, when no attention was paid to them. The democratic organ carried two flags, which they flew over their office. When there was a rebel victory, the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze, and when the Union forces were successful the flag flown was of pure white, containing a picture of a dove, and in its beak the olive branch of peace. All day long on July 4, of 1863, business was almost suspended in Bucyrus, and men frequented the telegraph office to gain what little tidings they could of the fearful conflict on the field of Gettysburg. The early reports were unfavorable, and night settled on an anxious, doubting and discouraged village. In the evening a jollification meeting was held on account of the fourth, and one of the speakers in his denunciation of the war, thundered forth the inquiry: "Where now are your shattered armies? fleeing before the victorious hosts of Lee in Pennsylvania." This was not the feeling of the better element of the democratic party in the county; it was the expression of the views of a class which catered to the vicious element of the community, an element so lawless that men found it the safer policy not to openly denounce their outrages. Naturally war brought its hardships, its deprivations, and its struggles on the families of soldiers in the field, but under the law each county levied a tax, the proceeds of which were distributed monthly by the auditor and commissioners to deserving families in need. Besides this, the citizens of both parties gave freely of their means to see that none should suffer, and many a grocer and store keeper had charges on his books for the necessities of life which were never presented for collection and of which sometimes no entry was even made. This county had a very strong German population, and nine-tenths of them belonged to

the democratic party, and yet a very large majority of these same German democrats were for the preservation of the Union. The majority of the people in Crawford were loyal during the war, but the county did gain an unenviable notoriety through a disorderly element in nearly every section being allowed to commit their outrages with very little protest from their neighbors and much less restraint by the authorities. It was a case where the people controlled, not the whole people, but the worst element as in the days of the French Revolution. It not only gave the county a bad name, but it did more than anything else to bring on the intense party bitterness which it took years to overcome. Some churches in the county were so intense in their unionism that the Christianity of a democrat was so doubted that he was compelled to sever his connection with the church, or left it voluntarily to avoid the suspicions with which he was viewed by his democratic neighbors. Other churches were composed exclusively of democrats. There were republican stores and democratic stores, republican and democratic hotels and barber shops, and nine-tenths of the trade of each came from their own partisans. So intense was the feeling that it is doubtful if a democratic store in the town had a republican clerk, and when some of the leading republican stores later had a democratic clerk they were regarded as unfaithful to their party obligations. In many churches it took careful handling by the ministers to avoid friction in their congregations.

Crawford county since the time of Andrew Jackson has been a democratic county, and since the courthouse was built in 1856, with one exception no republican ever held office within its portals, and that one republican was not elected but got there by appointment. In 1857 Patrick S. Marshall was elected probate judge and in August, 1858, he resigned. Under the law the probate judge is the only county office in which the vacancy is filled by the appointment of the governor. Gov. Chase, a republican, was then governor and he appointed S. J. Elliott to serve until his successor was elected and qualified. Abram Summers was elected in October, and as soon as he received his commission he entered on the duties of his office.

As to other offices there has not been in this county a republican or whig official since the day the democratic party took its name under Andrew Jackson, eighty years ago. In 1853 Mr. Beal was elected sheriff as an independent, the whigs making no nomination and he receiving their support. But he was a democrat from Galion. Kissinger had been elected in 1849 and 1851, and was renominated in 1853. The new constitution had changed the law so that no sheriff could serve for more than four years consecutively. The friends of Kissinger held that the limitation could only commence under the new constitution, but the people doubted it, and Beal was elected by less than 200 majority, his township of Polk giving him practically their unanimous vote.

Twice, disputes arose over the Democratic primaries and two candidates ran on that ticket for the same office, but a democrat candidate won over the republican in each case. In 1887, John H. Keller came within 300 votes of being elected representative, and still later, in 1906, Joseph Mollencop was defeated for commissioner by less than a hundred votes.

In 1856 the tidal wave toward the new republican party landed James Lewis of this county in the office of state senator. With the exception of Mr. Lewis the only two persons who defeated the democratic candidate for state senator since the time of Andrew Jackson were James H. Godman in 1840, and Hezekiah Gorton in 1836, both of Marion. In the lower house at Columbus the last man who succeeded in defeating the democratic nominee in this county was John Carey, in 1843.

The first election was in 1820; what is now Crawford county (west of Auburn and Vernon townships) was then all one township, called Sandusky (which also included nearly all of the present Marion county.) This Sandusky township for judicial purposes was a part of Delaware county. At this first election, the polling place was at the house of James Murray, a mile north of where Marion now stands. There were 48 votes cast, and one of the trustees elected was Daniel Fickle, who three years later moved to Bucyrus township. The Delaware records also show that Sandusky township was in existence in 1821,

as on April 15, of that year commissions were issued to Westell Ridgely and Joseph Young as justices of the peace of Sandusky township, Westell Ridgely then living near the present village of Leesville and Joseph Young near Bucyrus, neither town having yet been started or even dreamed of. Sandusky township then was probably from the western boundary of Auburn and Vernon to the western boundary of Bucyrus, about 15 miles, and from the southern boundary of Bucyrus to the north county line, 18 miles. It was easy to be elected to office in those days as witness the following from the recollections of M. Peters, a pioneer of Marion county. "The first election was held (1821) for one justice of the peace. There being no candidates, I selected W. Crawford and he selected me, and thus there was a tie. The clerk of Delaware county cast lot and drew for Crawford." But generosity has its reward as in the fall Squire Crawford resigned and Peters was elected.

The following is a complete list of the district and county officials since the organization of the county, the years given being the date of their election:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

District VIII, 1824, elector Henry Brown, Franklin county; candidate, Henry Clay; party, whig.

District VIII, 1828, elector, John M. Elvain, Franklin county; candidate *Andrew Jackson; party, dem.

District XIV, 1832, elector, William S. Tracy, Huron county; candidate *Andrew Jackson, party, dem.

District XIV, 1836, elector John P. Coulter, Richland county; candidate, William H. Harrison; party whig.

District XIV, 1840, elector, John Carey, Crawford county; candidate, *William H. Harrison; party whig.

District VI, 1844, elector, Josiah Scott, Crawford county; candidate, Henry Clay; party, whig.

District VI, 1848, elector, John Caldwell, Crawford county; candidate, Lewis Cass; party, dem.

District IX, 1852, elector, William Palmer, Hardin county; candidate, *Franklin Pierce; party, dem.

District IX, 1856, elector, R. G. Pennington, Seneca county; candidate, John C. Fremont; party, rep.

District IX, 1860, elector, John F. Hinkle, Wyandot county; candidate, *Abraham Lincoln; party, rep.

District IX, 1864, elector, Jacob Scroggs, Crawford county; candidate, *Abraham Lincoln; party, rep.

District IX, 1868, elector, L. A. Hall, Seneca county; candidate, *Ulysses S. Grant; party, rep.

District XIV, 1872, elector, Isaac M. Kirby, Wyandot county; candidate, *Ulysses S. Grant; party, rep.

District XIV, 1876, elector, L. B. Matson, Richland county; candidate, *Rutherford B. Hayes; party, rep.

District XIV, 1880, elector, Jacob Scroggs, Crawford county; candidate, *James A. Garfield; party, rep.

District VII, 1884, elector, Lovell B. Harris, Wyandot county; candidate, James G. Blaine; party, rep.

District V, 1888, elector, Jacob Werner, Seneca county; candidate, *Benjamin Harrison; party, rep.

District XIII, 1892, elector, Joseph E. McNeal, Marion county; candidate, Benjamin Harrison; party, rep.

District XIII, 1896, elector, Henry L. Wenner, Seneca county; candidate, *William McKinley; party, rep.

District XIII, 1900, elector, Henry B. Hane, Marion county; candidate, *William McKinley; party, rep.

District XIII, 1904, elector, Ralph D. Sneath, Seneca county; candidate, *Theodore Roosevelt; party, rep.

District XIII, 1908, elector, I. H. Burgoon, Sandusky county; candidate, *William H. Taft; party, rep.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

VIII—Crawford, Coshocton, Delaware, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Marion.

1824—William Wilson, Licking, whig.

1826—William Wilson, Licking, whig.

1828—William Stanberry, Licking, whig.

1830—William Stanberry, Licking, whig.

*Elected president.

XIV—Crawford, Huron, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca.

1832—William Patterson, Richland, dem.

1834—William Patterson, Richland, dem.

1836—William H. Hunter, Huron, dem.

1838—George Sweney, Crawford, dem.

1840—George Sweney, Crawford, dem.

VI—Crawford, Hancock, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Wood.

1842—Henry St. John, Seneca, dem.

1844—Henry St. John, Seneca, dem.

1846—Rudolphus Dickinson, Sandusky, dem.

1848—Rudolphus Dickinson* dem; Amos E. Wood, dem; John Bell, dem; all of Sandusky.

1850—Frederick W. Green, Seneca, dem.

IX—Crawford, Hardin, Marion, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.

1852—Frederick W. Green, Seneca, dem.

1854—Cooper K. Watson, Seneca, rep.

1856—Lawrence W. Hall, Crawford, dem.

1858—John Carey, Wyandot, rep.

1860—Warren P. Noble, Seneca, dem.

IX—Crawford, Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.

1862—Warren P. Noble, Seneca, dem.

1864—Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky, rep.

1866—Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky, rep.

1868—E. F. Dickinson, Sandusky, dem.

1870—Charles Foster, Seneca, rep.

XIV—Ashland, Crawford, Holmes, Richland, Wyandot.

1872—John Berry, Wyandot, dem.

1874—Jacob P. Cowan, Ashland, dem.

1876—Ebenezer B. Finley, Crawford, dem.

VIII—Crawford, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Seneca, Wyandot.

1878—Ebenezer B. Finley, Crawford, dem.

XIV—Ashland, Crawford, Holmes, Richland, Wyandot.

1880—George W. Geddes, Richland, dem.

*During his second term Rudolphus Dickinson died, and Amos E. Wood of Sandusky county was elected to the vacancy. Wood died, and John Bell, of Sandusky county was elected to fill the unexpired term, about two months.

V—Crawford, Hancock, Seneca, Putnam, Wyandot.

1882—George E. Seney, Seneca, dem.

VII—Crawford, Hancock, Seneca, Wood, Wyandot.

1884—George E. Seney, Seneca, dem.

V—Crawford, Hancock, Putnam, Seneca, Wyandot.

1886—George E. Seney, Seneca, dem.

1888—George E. Seney, Seneca, dem.

XV—Ashland, Crawford, Delaware, Knox, Morrow, Richland.

1890—Michael D. Harter, Richland, dem.

XIII—Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.

1892—Darius D. Hare, Wyandot, dem.

1894—Stephen R. Harris, Crawford, rep.

1896—James A. Norton, Seneca, dem.

1898—James A. Norton, Seneca, dem.

1900—Amos H. Jackson, Sandusky, rep.

1900—Grant E. Mouser, Marion, rep.

1906—Grant E. Mouser, Marion, rep.

1908—Carl C. Anderson, Seneca, dem.

1910—Carl C. Anderson, Seneca, dem.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

Thomas Beer, Crawford	1885 to 1893
John J. Moore, Putnam	1885 to 1895
Henry W. Seney, Hardin	1885 to 1896
James H. Day, Mercer	1893 to 1905
James L. Price, Allen	1895 to 1901
John K. Rohn,* Seneca	1896 to 1896
Ebenezer B. Finley, Crawford	1896 to 1897
Caleb H. Norris, Marion	1897 to 1909
William T. Mooney, Auglaize	1901 to 1905
Edward Vollrath,† Crawford	1905 to 1906
Silas E. Hurin, Hancock	1905 to 1911
Michael Donnelly, Henry	1906 to
W. H. Kinder, Hancock	1908 to
Philip Crowe, Hardin	1910 to

*Rohn was appointed by Gov. Bushnell to succeed Seney who resigned, and in the fall Finley was elected to fill the vacancy of the unexpired Seney term.

†Vollrath was appointed by Gov. Herrick to succeed Mooney, deceased.

Crawford was a part of the Third Circuit, and in 1884 the counties composing that circuit were Allen, Augalize, Crawford, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Logan, Marion, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Seneca, Union, Van Wert, Williams, Wood, Wyandot. In 1887 Fulton, Williams and Wood were transferred to the Sixth Circuit, leaving the remaining sixteen counties the present Third Circuit.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES

Lawrence W. Hall, Crawford .. 1852 to 1856
 Machias C. Whitely, Hancock .. 1856 to 1857
 George E. Seriey, Seneca 1856 to 1857
 Josiah S. Plants,* Crawford ... 1858 to 1863
 Chester R. Mott, Wyandot 1866 to 1871
 James Pillars, Seneca 1867 to 1877
 Abner M. Jackson, Crawford .. 1871 to 1874
 Thomas Beer, Crawford 1874 to 1886
 Henry H. Dodge, Wood 1877 to 1880
 Caleb H. Norris, Marion 1884 to 1897
 Allen C. Smalley, Wyandot 1890 to 1900
 James C. Tobias, Crawford 1897 to 1907
 Boston G. Young,† Marion 1900 to 1910
 Daniel Babst, Crawford 1907 to
 William E. Scofield, Marion ... 1910 to

In 1851 Crawford was a part of the third division of the Third District, the counties being Crawford, Hancock, Seneca, Wood, Wyandot. In 1879 the districts were arranged as they are at present, the counties of Crawford, Marion and Wyandot being the Second Subdivision of the Tenth Judicial District.

STATE SENATORS

Crawford, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Marion, Union.

1824—David H. Beardsley, Marion, whig.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca.

1826—James Kookan, Franklin, dem.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion.

1828—Charles Carpenter, Delaware, whig.

*Josiah S. Plants died in 1863.

†Boston G. Young died in 1910, and Scofield was appointed by Gov. Harmon to fill the vacancy, and in November, 1910, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Young, and also for a full term.

1830—Charles Carpenter, Delaware, whig.
 1832—James W. Crawford,* Delaware, dem.
 1834—Robert Hopkins, Marion, dem.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion, Union.

1836—Hezekiah Gorton, Marion, whig.

1838—Benjamin F. Allen, Delaware, dem.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion.

1840—James H. Goodman, Marion, whig.

1842—Joseph McCutchen, Crawford, dem.

Crawford, Sandusky, Seneca.

1844—Amos E. Wood, Sandusky, dem.

Crawford, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.

1846—Henry Cronise, Seneca, dem.

Crawford, Richland.

1848—Barnabas Burns, Richland, dem.

1850—Barnabas Burns, Richland, dem.

Crawford, Seneca, Wyandot.

1851—Joel W. Wilson, Seneca, dem.

1853—Robert Lee, Crawford, dem.

1855—James Lewis, Crawford, rep.

1857—Robert McKelly, Wyandot, dem.

1859—Thomas J. Orr, Crawford, dem.

1861-63—William Lang, Seneca, dem.

1865-67—Curtis Berry, jr., Wyandot, dem.

1869-71—Alexander E. Jenner, Crawford, dem.

1873—John Seitz, Seneca, dem.

1875—Edson T. Stickney, Seneca, dem.

1877—John Seitz, Seneca, dem.

1879-81—Moses H. Kirby, Wyandot, dem.

1883-85—John H. Williston, Crawford, dem.

1887-89—Perry M. Adams, Seneca, dem.

1891-93—William C. Gear, Wyandot, dem.

1895-97—Horace E. Valentine, Crawford, dem.

1899-01—John C. Royer, Seneca, dem.

1903-05—Elzie Carter, Wyandot, dem.

1908—James E. Cory, Crawford, dem.

1910—Frank T. Dore, Seneca, dem.

*In 1833 charges were presented to the Senate affecting the reputation of Senator Crawford, and the matter was referred to a committee. On the unanimous recommendation of the committee the Senate unanimously expunged the entire matter from the records.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Crawford, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca.
 1824—Jeremiah Everett, Sandusky, whig.
 1825—Josiah Hedges, Seneca, dem.
 1826—Eber Baker, Marion, whig.
 1827—Samuel Lockwood, Sandusky, dem.

Crawford, Marion.

1828—John Carey, Crawford, whig.
 1829—Robert Hopkins, Marion, dem.
 1830—John Nimmon, Crawford, dem.
 1831—William Brown, Marion, whig.
 1832—John Campbell, Crawford, dem.
 1833—James McCutchen, Crawford, dem.
 1834—John Campbell, Crawford, dem.
 1835—James H. Goodman, Marion, whig.

Crawford, Marion and Union.

1836—John Carey, Crawford, whig; Otway Curry, Union, whig.
 1837—Otway Curry, Union, whig; Stephen Fowler, Crawford, dem.
 1838—John Campbell, Crawford, dem; Stephen Fowler, Crawford, dem.
 1839—James H. Goodman, Marion, rep; Guy C. Worth, Crawford, dem.

Crawford, Delaware, Marion.

1840—Emery Moore, Delaware, whig; Josiah Scott, Crawford, whig.
 1841—Thomas W. Powell, Delaware, whig; James Griffith, Crawford, whig; George W. Sharp, Delaware, dem.
 1842—Isaac E. James, Marion, dem; George W. Sharp, Delaware, dem.
 1843—John Carey, Crawford, whig; William Smart, Delaware, whig.

Crawford.

1844—Samuel S. Caldwell, Crawford, dem.

Crawford, Wyandot.

1845—Michael Brackley, Wyandot, dem.
 1846—George Donnenwirth, Crawford, dem.
 1847—Michael Brackley, Wyandot, dem.

Crawford, Richland.

1848—Daniel Brewer, Richland, dem; Samuel Myers, Crawford, dem.
 1849—Miller Moody, Richland, dem; Samuel Myers, Crawford, dem.

1850—William Bushnell, Richland, dem; Clark K. Ward, Crawford, dem.

Crawford.

1851—Clark K. Ward, Bucyrus.
 1853—Mordecai P. Bean, Bucyrus.
 1855-57—John Pitman, Holmes.
 1859-61—John S. Reisinger, Polk.
 1863-65—Thomas Beer, Bucyrus.
 1867-69—James Robinson, Polk.
 1871-73—Thomas J. White, Jackson.
 1875-77—Jacob G. Meuser, Polk.
 1879-81—James E. Cory, Cranberry.
 1883-85—George M. Zeigler, Polk.
 1887-89—Philip Schuler, Polk.
 1891-93—Benjamin F. Taylor, Holmes.
 1895-97—Andrew J. Hazlett, Bucyrus.
 1899-01—David O. Castle, Polk.
 1903-05—Frank Miller, Jackson.
 1908-10—Lewis H. Battefeld, Bucyrus.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

1826—Daniel S. Norton, Knox, VIII Congressional.
 1834—Pickett Lattimer, Huron, XIV Congressional.
 1841—George W. Sharp, Delaware, XIV Senatorial.
 1846—Joshua Seney, Seneca, XIV Senatorial.
 1853—George T. Trees, Wyandot, XXXI Senatorial.
 1860—Rasselas R. Titus, Seneca, XXXI Senatorial.
 1870—Andrew Dickson, Crawford, XXXI Senatorial.
 1880—J. S. Hare, Wyandot, XXXI Senatorial.
 1890—Isaac Kagy, Seneca, XXXI Senatorial.
 1900—Stephen Waller, Crawford, XXXI Senatorial.

The State Board of Equalization of 1900 was the last, the legislature passing a law abolishing an elective board.

PROBATE JUDGES

	Year elected
James Eaton	1851
George Wiley	1854
Patterson S. Marshall*.....	1855-1857

*Wiley died Aug. 15, 1855, and Gov. Medill appointed Marshall. Marshall was elected in October,

S. J. Elliott.....	1858
Abram Summers.....	1858-1860
James Clements.....	1863-1866
Robert Lee.....	1869-1872
Shannon Clements.....	1875-1878
Frederick Hipp.....	1881-1884
James C. Tobias.....	1887-1890
Charles Kinninger.....	1893-1896
William C. Kiess.....	1899-1902
Charles F. Schaber.....	1905-1908

AUDITORS

	Year elected
James Martin.....	1826
Charles Merriman.....	1827
Edward Billups.....	1828
John Caldwell.....	1830-1832-1834
Jacob Howenstein ¹	1836
George Sinn.....	1836-1838
Owen Williams.....	1842-1844
John Pitman.....	1846-1848
Abner M. Jackson.....	1850-1852
Edmund R. Kearsley.....	1854-1856-1858
Alexander A. Ruhl.....	1860-1862
Samuel S. Hoyt.....	1864-1866
William M. Scroggs.....	1868-1871
Frederick M. Swingly.....	1873-1875
James H. Robinson.....	1877-1880
Adam J. High.....	1883-1886
Reuben Stahle.....	1889-1892
J. F. Kimmerline.....	1895-1898
Jefferson I. Smith.....	1901-1904
G. F. Ackerman.....	1908-1910

SHERIFFS

	Year elected
Hugh McCracken.....	1826-1827
John Miller.....	1829-1831
John Moderwell.....	1832-1833
David Holm.....	1835
John Shull.....	1837
Samuel Andrews.....	1839
James L. Harper ²	1841

1855, for the unexpired term; and elected in October, 1857; he resigned in August, 1858, and Gov. Chase appointed Elliott; Summers was elected to the vacancy in October and immediately took the office.

1 July 16, 1836, Caldwell resigned, and Howenstein was appointed. At the October election Howenstein was a candidate but was defeated, so in December he resigned and Sinn, who had been elected, was appointed to the vacancy.

2 Andrews resigned Sept. 30, 1839, and Harper was appointed.

John Caldwell.....	1843
James Clements.....	1845-1847
Jonathan Kissinger.....	1849-1851
William C. Beal.....	1853-1855
John Franz.....	1857-1859
Joseph C. Worden.....	1861-1863
Daniel Keplinger ³	1865-1867
James Worden.....	1869-1871
Henry J. Row.....	1873-1875
John A. Schaber.....	1877-1879
John Keil.....	1881-1883
Peter Faeth.....	1885-1887
Christian F. Birk.....	1889-1891
John Keil.....	1893-1895
Charles Vollmer.....	1897-1899
John Gebhardt.....	1901-1903
August Gerhart.....	1905-1907
Solomon Crum.....	1910-

TREASURERS

	Year elected
John H. Morrison.....	1829-1831
Samuel Myers.....	1833-1835
George Lauck.....	1837-1839
Samuel Myers.....	1841
George Lauck.....	1843-1845
Charles Hetich.....	1847-1849
Otto Fieldner.....	1851-1853
George Donnenwirth.....	1855-1857
John Kaler.....	1859-1861
Joseph Roop.....	1863-1865
John Franz ⁴	1867-1869
John G. Birk.....	1871-1873
Christian H. Shonert.....	1875-1877
William Riblet.....	1879-1881
Christian H. Shonert.....	1883-1885
Frank Blicke.....	1887-1889
John Blyth.....	1891-1893
Michael Auck.....	1895-1897
William L. Alexander.....	1899-1901
George W. Miller.....	1903-1905
Daniel Kreiter.....	1908-1910

CLERKS

	Year elected
David H. Beardsley ⁵	1826

3 Daniel Keplinger died from injuries received in a runaway in 1869 and Worden was appointed to the vacancy.

4 John Franz died while serving his second term, and the commissioners appointed his son Job Franz, who was his deputy at the time, to fill out the unexpired term.

5 When courts were first organized here David H.

Zalmon Rowse.....	1826-1831
Jabez B. Larwill.....	1841
Daniel W. Swigart.....	1848
Thomas J. Orr.....	1851-1854
Alexander P. Widman ¹	1857-1860
John R. Clymer.....	1861-1864
Thomas Coughlin.....	1867-1870
David C. Cahill.....	1873-1876
Alexander A. Ruhl.....	1879-1882
Lewis C. Donnenwirth.....	1885-1888
Aaron H. Laughbaum.....	1891-1894
Wallace B. Forrest.....	1897-1900
L. D. Willford.....	1903-1906
J. E. Myers.....	1908-1910

RECORDERS

Year elected

Zalmon Rowse ²	1826-1833
Jacob Howenstein.....	1840-1843
James Robinson.....	1846-1849
Smith Todd.....	1851-1854
James Robinson.....	1857-
William C. Trimble.....	1860-1863
Frank M. Bowyer.....	1866-1869
William Stremmel.....	1872-1875
David O. Castle.....	1878-1881
William F. Crowe.....	1884-1887
Philip Schaefer.....	1890-1893
H. S. Z. Matthias.....	1896-1899
Charles F. Matthew.....	1902-1905
Jay W. Holler.....	1908-1910

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

Year elected

Isaac H. Allen.....	1826-1827
George Sweney... ..	1829-1831-1833-1835-1837
Franklin Adams ³	1839-1841-1843
Lawrence W. Hall.....	1845-1847-1849
George Sweney.....	1841-
Abram Summers.....	1853-1855
Abner M. Jackson.....	1857-1859
Burr Morris.....	1861-1863

Beardsley, a Marion attorney was appointed, but during the first term the court appointed Zalmon Rowse. It was an appointive office lasting seven years. Under the Constitution of 1850, clerks became an elective office.

¹ Widman died March 29, 1860, and Clymer was appointed to the vacancy, and in October elected to the unexpired term.

² Recorders were appointed until 1840. The term was seven years.

³ Adams appointed vice Sweney; resigned—elected to Congress.

Matthias Buchman ⁴	1864
Nathan Jones.....	1865-1867
James W. Coulter.....	1869-1871
Seth G. Cummings.....	1873-1875
George M. Zeigler.....	1878
Anson Wickham.....	1881-1884
Isaac Cahill.....	1887-1890
P. W. Poole.....	1893-1896
Charles Gallinger.....	1899-1902
Carl H. Hinkel.....	1905-1908
William J. Schwenck.....	1910-

SURVEYORS

Year elected

John McClure.....	1826-
John Marshall.....	1828-
Thomas C. Sweney.....	1831-1834
William Fitzsimmons.....	1837-1840
Peter B. Beidler.....	1843
William McCoy.....	1845
Joseph Meer.....	1848
George M. Wiley.....	1851-1853
Horace Martin ⁵	1854-1855-1857-1859-1861
H. W. McDonald ⁶	1863-1865-1867-1869
James H. Robinson.....	1872-1875
Frank L. Plants ⁷	1878
Harry L. Weber.....	1879-1882-1885
Horace E. Valentine.....	1888-1891
Herschel V. Flickinger.....	1894-1897
Charles P. Bryant.....	1900-1903
Charles A. Guiss.....	1906-1908
S. P. Michaelis.....	1910

CORONERS

Year elected

Dr. Dunn.....	1826-
John Forbes.....	1836-1840
Robert Forbes.....	1844-1848
William Bair.....	1848-1851
John Messner.....	1851
William R. Shaw.....	1853-1855
Oscar W. Truman.....	1857-1859-1861
J. M. McEwen ⁸	1864
James Worden.....	1866-1868

⁴ Buchman appointed to succeed Morris, resigned.

⁵ Wiley resigned to become Probate Judge; Martin appointed.

⁶ Horace Martin resigned on May 1, 1863, and on May 4, H. W. McDonald was appointed.

⁷ Frank L. Plants was appointed July 31, 1877; elected in October, 1877; died Feb. 18, 1879, and Harry L. Weber appointed April 19, 1879.

⁸ Truman resigned in December, 1862, and McEwen was appointed.

Philip Moffit.....1870-1872-1874
 Peter Bauer.....1876-1878-1880
 Philip Moffit.....1881-
 Jacob C. Housberg¹.....1882-1884
 Dr. John A. Chesney².....1885-1888
 Dr. Elkanah A. Thoman.....1890-1892
 Dr. Charles H. Noblet.....1894-1896
 Dr. Jerome Bland.....1898-1900
 Dr. C. A. Marquart.....1902-1904
 Dr. E. D. Helfrich.....1906-1908
 Dr. Charles A. Ulmer.....1910

COMMISSIONERS

1824—Enoch B. Merriman (Crawford and Marion counties).
 1825—Zachariah Welsh (Crawford and Marion counties).
 1826—Zalmon Rowse (Crawford and Marion counties).
 1826—Thomas McClure, John Magers, George Poe.
 1827—Thomas McClure, John Magers, George Poe.
 1828—Westell Ridgley, John Magers, George Poe.
 1829—Westell Ridgley, John Coleman, James L. Harper.
 1830—Westell Ridgley, John Coleman, James L. Harper.
 1831—Isaac Sweney, John Coleman, James L. Harper.
 1832—Isaac Sweney, William Early, James L. Harper.
 1833—Isaac Sweney, Daniel Williams, James L. Harper.
 1834—David Ellis, Daniel Williams, James L. Harper.
 1835—David Ellis, William Robinson,³ Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1836—David Ellis, William Robinson, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1837—David Ellis, William Robinson, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1838—David Ellis, William Robinson, Jacob Mollenkopf.
 1839—David Ellis, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.

¹ Moffit resigned in April, 1881, and Housberg was appointed.

² Housberg resigned in 1885 and Chesney was appointed.

³ Robinson appointed to succeed Williams, resigned.

1840—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.

1841—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.

1842—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.

1843—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Jacob Mollenkopf.

1844—Hamilton Kerr, John Clements, Samuel Lee.

1845—George Dickson,⁴ Peter Conkle, Samuel Lee.

1846—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Samuel Lee.

1847—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Sidney Holt.

1848—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Sidney Holt.

1849—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Sidney Holt.

1850—Phares Jackson, Peter Conkle, Sidney Holt.

1851—Phares Jackson, J. N. Frye, Sidney Holt.

1852—Samuel Swisher, J. N. Frye, Sidney Holt.

1853—Samuel Swisher, James Clements,⁵ Wilson Stewart.

1854—Samuel Swisher, James Clements, Wilson Stewart.

1855—Samuel Swisher, James Clements, Wilson Stewart.

1856—Samuel Swisher, James Clements, Wilson Stewart.

1857—Andrew Dickson,⁶ Isaac Van Voorhis, Wilson Stewart.

1858—Andrew Dickson, Isaac Van Voorhis, Wilson Stewart.

1859—Andrew Dickson, Isaac Van Voorhis, Charles Keplinger.

1860—Andrew Dickson, Isaac Van Voorhis, Charles Keplinger.

1861—Hugh Cory, Isaac Van Voorhis, Charles Keplinger.

1862—Hugh Cory, Isaac Van Voorhis, Charles Keplinger.

1863—Hugh Cory, John Burgbacher, Charles Keplinger.

1864—Hugh Cory, John Burgbacher, Charles Keplinger.

⁴ Dickson appointed to succeed Kerr, resigned.

⁵ Clements appointed to succeed Frye, deceased.

⁶ Dickson appointed to succeed Swisher, resigned.

1865—Hugh Cory, John Burgbacher, Lewis Littler.

1866—Hugh Cory, John Burgbacher, Lewis Littler.

1867—Barber Robinson, John Burgbacher, Lewis Littler.

1868—Barber Robinson, John Burgbacher, Lewis Littler.

1869—Barber Robinson, James Hufty, Lewis Littler.

1870—Charles Myers, James Hufty, Lewis Littler.

1871—Charles Myers, James Hufty, J. J. Bauer.

1872—Charles Myers, James Hufty, J. J. Bauer.

1873—Charles Myers, James Hufty, J. J. Bauer.

1874—Charles Myers, James Hufty, J. J. Bauer.

1875—Charles Myers, Charles Keplinger, J. J. Bauer.

1876—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, J. J. Bauer.

1877—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, John Neuman.

1878—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, John Neuman.

1879—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, John Neuman.

1880—Lysander Waller, Charles Keplinger, John Neuman.

1881—Lysander Waller, Jacob Burkley, John Neuman.

1882—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Charles Keplinger.*

1883—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Peter Bauer.

1884—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Peter Bauer.

1885—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Peter Bauer.

1886—John Richardson, Jacob Burkley, Peter Bauer.

1887—John Richardson, Henry Dapper, Peter Bauer.

1888—John Parcher, Henry Dapper, Peter Bauer.

1889—John Parcher, Henry Dapper, Lewis Gearhart.

*Keplinger appointed to succeed Neuman, deceased.

1890—John Parcher, Henry Dapper, Lewis Gearhart.

1891—John Parcher, Henry Dapper, Lewis Gearhart.

1892—John Parcher, Henry Drapper, Lewis Gearhart.

1893—John Parcher, Christian F. Kiess, Lewis Gearhart.

1894—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Lewis Gearhart.

1895—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Albe Moe.

1896—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Albe Moe.

1897—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Albe Moe.

1898—L. H. Battefeld, Christian F. Kiess, Albe Moe.

1899—L. H. Battefeld, Samuel Easterday, Albe Moe.

1900—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, Albe Moe.

1901—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, J. H. Petri.

1902—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, J. H. Petri.

1903—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, J. H. Petri.

1904—Henry N. Oberlander, Samuel Easterday, J. H. Petri.

1905—Henry N. Oberlander, Frank P. Dick, J. H. Petri.

1906—Hugh M. Dobbins, Frank P. Dick, J. H. Petri.

1908—Hugh M. Dobbins, Frank P. Dick, Henry E. Bormuth.

1910—Fred Leonhart, A. A. Crawford, Henry E. Bormuth.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS

1868—Jarvice Jump, John Alloback, John A. Klink.

1869—Jarvice Jump, John Alloback, John A. Klink.

1870—Jarvice Jump, John Alloback, John A. Klink.

1871—Jarvice Jump, John Alloback, John A. Klink.

1872—Jacob Easterday, John Alloback, John A. Klink.

1873—Jacob Easterday, Samuel Rorick, John A. Klink.

1874—Jacob Easterday, Samuel Rorick, Frederick G. Linser.*

1875—John Miller, Samuel Rorick, Joseph Meer.

1876—John Miller, Samuel Rorick, Joseph Meer.

1877—John Miller, Samuel Rorick, Joseph Meer.

1878—John Miller, Samuel Rorick, Joseph Meer.

1879—John Miller, Samuel Dise, Joseph Meer.

1880—John Miller, Samuel Dise, Joseph Meer.

1881—Christopher F. Kiess, Samuel Dise, Joseph Meer.

1882—Christopher F. Kiess, Samuel Dise, Joseph Meer.

1883—Christopher F. Kiess, Samuel Dise, Albert Sheibly.

1884—Christopher F. Kiess, Samuel Dise, Albert Sheibly.

1885—Christopher F. Kiess, William Zimmerman, Albert Sheibly.

1886—Christopher F. Kiess, William Zimmerman, Albert Sheibly.

1887—Benjamin Sherer, William Zimmerman, Albert Sheibly.

1888—Benjamin Sherer, William Zimmerman, Albert Sheibly.

1889—Benjamin Sherer, William Zimmerman, C. F. Meck.

1890—Benjamin Sherer, William Zimmerman, C. F. Meck.

*Frederick Linser died in office, and Joseph Meer was elected to fill the vacancy.

1891—Benjamin Sherer, David Hurr, C. F. Meck.

1892—Benjamin Sherer, David Hurr, C. F. Meck.

1893—Adam Fike, David Hurr, C. F. Meck.

1894—Adam Fike, David Hurr, C. F. Meck.

1895—Adam Fike, David Hurr, Philip Fabian.

1896—Adam Fike, David Hurr, Philip Fabian.

1897—Adam Fike, J. K. Zerbe, Philip Fabian.

1898—Adam Fike, J. K. Zerbe, Philip Fabian.

1899—John Meyer, J. K. Zerbe, Philip Fabian.

1900—John Meyer, J. K. Zerbe, Philip Fabian.

1901—John Meyer, J. K. Zerbe, Emanuel Heinlen.

1902—S. W. Nungesser, J. K. Zerbe, Emanuel Heinlen.

1903—S. W. Nungesser, Henry Beibighauser, Emanuel Heinlen.

1904—S. W. Nungesser, Henry Beibighauser, Emanuel Heinlen.

1905—Charles Meyer, Henry Beibighauser, Emanuel Heinlen.

1906—Charles Meyer, Henry Beibighauser, Emanuel Heinlen.

1908—Charles Meyer, Isaac Laughbaum, A. M. Vore.

1910—Charles Meyer,† Isaac Laughbaum, A. M. Vore.

†In 1912 John Meyer was appointed to succeed his brother Charles, who resigned on account of ill health, and died soon after his resignation.

After this year the Board of Infirmary Directors is abolished, their business being transferred to the County Commissioners.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Indian Trails and Water Routes—Swamps—Portages—Indian Village of Seccaium—Route Followed by Gen. Bradstreet—Capt. James Smith's Travels; His Description of Water Routes and Portages—The First Road in Crawford County—Geographical Notes by Seth Holmes and James Nail—Military Roads—Blazed Trails—"Corduroy" or Log Roads—The State Road or Sandusky Pike—Zalmon Rowse's Work as Commissioner—Proceedings of Other Commissioners—Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike Co.—Rate of Toll—Transportation of Mail—Activity of Col. Kilbourne—Cost of the Sandusky Pike—Rev. Mr. Reid's Description of this Road—Its Commercial Use and Value—Difficulties of Spring Travel—Litigation—Stage Lines—Bill of Cost of the Old Portland Road—First Attempt at Improved Roads—Vote by Townships—Railroads; Early Plans and Charters—The Railroads of the County; Their Origin, Construction and Cost—Railroad Excursion to Bucyrus in 1853—The "John Bull" Locomotive Passes Through Bucyrus, 1893—Electric Roads—Amount of Trackage in Crawford County, with Values, by Townships.

Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges;
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges;
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale,—
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the rail!

—JOHN G SAXE.

One of the first difficulties with which the pioneer settlers had to contend was the lack of roads. But even before the first white man passed through this region, what is now Crawford county had been an important highway for travel; and along its streams, and through its forests, and across its plains, were the well used routes or trails of the Indians. In Crawford county are streams that run north to the lake and south to the Ohio. Southwest of Bucyrus, the Sandusky and the Little Scioto rivers, both flowing in a southwesterly direction, are only from two to three miles apart, and when they leave the county the former bends to the north, and proceeds on its way to Lake Erie, its waters passing over Niagara, and down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, while the latter joins the Scioto proper, and continues on its way through the Ohio and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. In the southeastern part of the county is the Whet-

stone, which also joins the Scioto and continues its flow to the Gulf. Between the Sandusky and the Little Scioto and the Whetstone, in the townships of Dallas, Bucyrus, Whetstone, Jefferson, Polk and Jackson, are houses and barns on this watershed where the waters from one side of the roof find their way to the Atlantic, and on the other to the Gulf of Mexico. Even as today Crawford county is one of the great railroad centres, so in the years long gone this section was one of the great centers of travel. Not alone by land, but by water, for many a stream in this county, now nothing more than a county ditch or a city sewer, was in use by the early savages as a route for transportation and for travel. Along the Sandusky river in Dallas, Bucyrus, Liberty and Sandusky townships, were mills run by water-power over 80 years ago, and along the Whetstone, both above as well as below Galion, that little stream was lined by four mills; along the Honey Creek and Cokyendall run in Auburn were mills; the Brokensword and the Sycamore had sufficient water to furnish the power for the running of mills. Where Adrian had his mill on the bank of the Whetstone above Galion, the stream now only needs a small culvert for its

passage under the railroad track. At Crestline, Judge Daniel Babst, whose father settled there in 1852, remembers, when a boy, Elisha Allen, who lived near Leesville, coming to the village on one of the branches of the Sandusky in a canoe to do his marketing, returning home in the evening. At Bucyrus, when Abraham Hahn, in 1838, built his mill-race to run his saw-mill, that mill was located on the lot now occupied by Edwin G. Beal, at the northwest corner of Warren and Poplar streets. At the rear of the lot was the little stream on which the mill was located, and now all that remains of this stream on which a mill once stood, is a covered sewer. In the old Indian days the Little Scioto had sufficient water for canoes as far up as Dallas and probably as far as the southern part of Bucyrus township. The Whetstone was a navigable stream for small boats, and in the region of Seccaium Park little streams entered into it from the north, which had their rise in swamps, and from these same swamps other little streams flowed to the north and emptied into the Sandusky.

Along these creeks the land was all so low and swampy that for years it was not considered by the first settlers in their entries of land. In the map of the county published in 1860, in the eastern half of section 14 in Whetstone township, one of these swamps was so pronounced as to be marked on the map as a small lake. Hon. S. R. Harris stated that when he came here in 1849, and for years afterward, in his hunting expeditions he found enough water in the spring of the year covering this region to enable one to cross from the Whetstone to the Sandusky by water. In 1777 a pamphlet was published in French by Joel Barlow, describing the Northwest Territory. In that pamphlet he says: "The Scioto river furnishes a navigation much more considerable than that of the Hocking and the Muskingum. For an extent of 200 miles large vessels can navigate it. Then there is a passage to be made by land of four miles only to the Sandusky, a river also easily navigable, which empties into Lake Erie. This route is one of the most considerable and most frequented found in any country." John Henry James translated this work into English, and in his notes he says:

"The statement as to the Scioto being navigable for large vessels for two hundred miles above its mouth, and its navigable head waters being within four miles of those of the Sandusky, appears so extravagant as to be attributable either to gross ignorance of the country or a deliberate purpose to deceive. We are satisfied there was no intention to deceive on the part of the author, though he had very imperfect knowledge of the country. And yet this and other waterways and portages were regarded as of such importance at the time as to warrant the insertion in the Ordinance of 1787 of the provision: "The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."

These water routes and portages connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi were first discovered (leaving the Indians out of consideration) by the early French explorers and were used by their missionaries, soldiers and traders. Marquette's route was up the St. Lawrence, through Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron to Lake Michigan, then up the Fox river, with a portage across to the Wisconsin river and down that to the Mississippi. This was afterward shortened by leaving Lake Michigan at Chicago, then up the Chicago river, portage across to the Illinois and down that river to the Mississippi. The next shortening was up the Maumee at Toledo, by portage to the Wabash and down that river to the Ohio.

Who made the first trip between the Sandusky and the Scioto it is impossible to say. In 1670 La Salle went up the St. Lawrence to Lake Erie, went up some stream, portaged across to another, and down this stream, discovering the Ohio river. It is almost certain that this first trip of La Salle—when he discovered the Ohio—was across to the headwaters of the Alleghany and down that river to the Ohio at Pittsburg, which river he followed to Louisville. For twenty years La Salle devoted his entire time to explorations of the Northwest territory, as it was the desire of the

French to discover the best and shortest water route from the Lakes to the Mississippi. There were several portages in Ohio, the principal ones being from the Sandusky to the headwaters of the Scioto and from the Cuyahoga to the headwaters of the Muskingum, and it is probable that in one of his trips La Salle came up the Sandusky river, crossed by portage to the Scioto, and down that river to the Ohio, which would mean that the first known white man to set foot on Crawford county soil was René Robert Cavalier, the Sieur de la Salle, between 1670 and 1680.

Hon. E. B. Finley, who made considerable research in order to locate an ancient Indian village called Seccaium, gives the following on this subject in an address by him at the dedication of the monument that marks the site of the Battle of the Olentangy, five miles southeast of Bucyrus on the Galion road:

"In addition to this beautiful monument marking the battlefield of June 6, 1782, where the retreating army of Crawford battled with the British and Indian forces, it also marks the almost forgotten site of a village renowned in the traditions and legends of a departed race. Within a few rods from this spot once stood the village of Seccaium, celebrated in ancient legends and song as one of the famous places of Indian history. For hundreds and hundreds of years, before the white man set foot on this continent, the Sandusky, Olentangy and Scioto rivers formed a great water thoroughfare, over which Indian commerce was carried to and fro between the north and south. Over this route Indian war parties from the Lake regions swept down upon their enemies in the south, and over this same route ofttimes came the wild Catawbias, Natches, and other southern tribes, in fierce retaliation. From the time when the French first occupied Canada until the opening up and settlement of the United States, this same route continued to be the thoroughfare of traffic and travel, not only by the Indians but by the French traders. Coming anywhere from Canada or the north or northwest, the canoe of the Indian or trader entering the mouth of the Sandusky river was paddled up the waters until arriving at the bend northeast from this point, the canoemen transported their boats and goods from thence across this point to yonder bend of the

Olentangy (or Whetstone as it is now called), and then launching their light craft in the Olentangy, paddled down to the Scioto, entering which they traveled down to the Ohio, and into the Mississippi, being thus enabled to travel by water from the great lake of the north to the Gulf of Mexico, with a land portage across the point near where we now stand of only about four miles. Near the landing place on the Olentangy, within a few rods of this monument, stood the once great village of Seccaium, famous for centuries as the great mart of Indian commerce; it was the common ground where all the tribes of the north and the south met and exchanged their peltries and wares. Here it was that the great treaties, conclaves and powwows of the Indian nations were held. When it first was built no one knows. It was visited by white men as early as 1650, and at that day even Indian tradition could not give the age.

"A Frenchman, who passed over this route in 1750, thus writes of it: 'The Scioto is almost as wide as the Ohio, and runs through fertile bottoms or plains, which commence a few miles above the river Huskinkas, and extend almost to Seccaium. The Olentangy is navigable for boats as far as the famous village of Seccaium. It is at this village that the great portage to the Sandusky river begins, which is but four miles.' The village stood here in 1669 when it was visited by Robert Cavalier, Soeur de la Salle, the famous discoverer of the mouth of the Mississippi, and all the west territory bordering upon that river. La Salle, in company with Dollier de Casson and Galinee, and his Indian guides and companions, passed by water from Montreal to the mouth of the Sandusky river, thence up the Sandusky and over the portage to this point, where he visited the famous village of Seccaium, remaining several days; thence passing down the Olentangy and the Scioto to the Ohio, where at the mouth of the Scioto he planted copper plates bearing the image of the King of France, and then formally took possession of all the country in the name of his King. From the mouth of the Scioto he traveled down the Ohio to the Falls of the Ohio, where Louisville now stands, there planting other copper plates, and likewise taking possession of the country in the name of the King of France."

It is certain the Sandusky-Scioto portage was an important one and much traveled, as the French erected a fort and established a trading-post on the Ohio just below the mouth of the Scioto in 1740. Along the Lakes the Wyandots were the allies of the French, yet in view of the anticipated coming struggle between France and England for the Northwest Territory, the French in 1750 erected a fort on the west bank of the Sandusky to guard its mouth, and in 1754 about six miles up the river erected Fort Junandat on the east bank. This guarding of the mouths of both rivers shows conclusively it was the principal route from the Lake to the Ohio. They built no fort at the mouth of the Cuyahoga or the Muskingum. It was the only fort-guarded route in Ohio between the lake and the river.

The location of the old Indian town of Seccaum is placed by Mr. Finley on the banks of the Whetstone, southwest of what is now Seccaum Park, believed to be at this point from the fact that besides arrow-heads found there in large numbers, the ground was at one time covered with chipped flint covering over an acre. It was a flint stone found nowhere in this region, and such was the profusion of the chippings of flint that they could only have been caused by the manufacture of arrow-heads there on a very large scale. But the town there must certainly have been abandoned or destroyed more than two centuries ago. There could have been no Indian village there during the Revolutionary war, as when Crawford's expedition passed within a mile of this site in 1782 neither Stover nor Zane, Crawford's guides, gave any intimation of any such village and both had been through this section many years previous.

In 1764, Gen. Bradstreet, "after raising the siege at Detroit, and dispersing the Indians, sailed across Lake Erie and into Sandusky Bay and up the Sandusky river as far as it was navigable for Indian canoes," there established himself and demanded a council with the Indian chiefs, who had offered but little opposition to his progress. The council was held, and the Wyandots, with their subordinate dependents entered into a treaty of peace. This council was probably at the Wyandot village that then existed on the Sandusky, three miles

southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky.

Col. James Smith, when a young man, was a captive among the Indians from 1755 to 1759, and traversed this region, and from his interesting account of his experiences valuable information is learned as to the location of this portage. With his adopted Indian brother, Tontileaugo, he had been hunting in what is now Ottawa county, and they decided to go up the Sandusky to the prairies on a hunting expedition. In his narrative, Smith says: "When we came to the falls of the Sandusky, we buried our birch bark canoes as usual, at a large burying place for that purpose, a little below the falls. At this place the river falls about eight feet over a rock, but not perpendicular. With much difficulty we pushed up our wooden canoes, some of us went up the river, and the rest by land with the horses, until we came to the great meadows or prairies that lie between Sandusky and Scioto." Here they had what was known as a ring hunt, setting fire to the grass in a large circle, thus driving the game to a common centre, where it was easily killed. They fired the grass when the sky had every appearance of rain, but the expected rain failed to fall, so the fire spread, and "extended through the whole prairie, which was about fifty miles in length and in some places near twenty in breadth."

He then says: "We then moved from the north end of the glades and encamped at the carrying place. This place is in the plains betwixt a creek that empties into Sandusky, and one that runs into Scioto; and at the time of high water, or in the spring season, there is but about one-half mile of portage, and that very level, and clear of rocks, timber or stones; so that with a little digging there may be water carriage the whole way from Scioto to Lake Erie."

The general opinion is that this portage or carrying place was at least sixteen miles southwest of Bucyrus in Marion county, and was between the Little Sandusky and the Little Scioto, the latter stream having its start near Bucyrus. However, William M. Darlington, of Pittsburg, who edited Smith's narrative, and made the most thorough research possible, has a number of notes and among them the following:

(1) "By the Sandusky, Scioto and Ohio rivers lay the route of the Indians of Detroit and Lake Huron when going to war with the Catawbas and other southern tribes. "They ascend the Sandusquet river two or three days, after which they make a small portage, a fine road of about a quarter of a league. Some make canoes of elm bark and float down a small river (the Scioto) that empties into the Ohio."—Memoir of Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada, to the Council of Marine, from Quebec, Oct. 30, 1718. Paris Documents, New York Col. Hist., vol. ix, page 168; Pownall's Top. Disc. of North America, page 42 and map."

(2) "Through these rivers lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi."—Morse's Am. Gazetteer of 1798, page 497; Kilbourne's Ohio Gazetteer for 1817, page 60; Carey's Atlas for 1812."

(3) "This once important portage extended from the site of Garrett's mill, near the village of Wyandot, on the Sandusky river, in Wyandot county, thence south, about four miles, on a ridge, through part of Dallas township in Crawford county, to the north branch of the Little Scioto, near Swinnerton, on the Old Fort Ball and Columbus Road, in Grand Prairie township, Marion county. The length of the portage varied according to the stage of the water. It was known as the Four Mile Cross. In high water the north branch of the Little Scioto could be navigated by canoes to a point about a mile distant from Garrett's mill, on the Sandusky. A cut has been made through the ridge about half a mile east from the village of Wyandot, by which the waters of both streams are united." (Notes to the writer from S. R. Harris, Esq., of Bucyrus, and Wm. Brown, Esq., of Springfield.) Mr. Brown settled near Wyandot in 1826, and surveyed the Wyandot Indian Reservation for the U. S. Government."

Besides these water routes the Indians had trails crossing the county in many directions. The main trail from the Lake to the Ohio river passed through Crawford county. Hulbert, in his "Red Men's Roads," calls it the "Scioto trail," also the "Sandusky and Richmond Trail." It started on the Sandusky bay, going almost due south to Delaware, then keeping within a few miles of the Scioto until

it reached the Ohio below Portsmouth. Hulbert refers to this route as "one of the greatest war paths in the west, leading southward into Warrior's Path, to land of the Cherokees and Catawbas." This trail had a branch at Lower Shawnee town,* that crossed the present counties of Hocking, Vinton and Meigs to the Ohio river, and then up the Kanawha to Richmond, Va. Of this trail Hulbert says: "Important fur route between Virginia and the Lake country; also most direct route to Central Ohio from southern seaboard colonies." This trail which passed through Crawford, and the "Great Trail" were the main thoroughfares of the Indians. The "Great Trail" was from Pittsburg to Detroit; it did not pass through Crawford, but through Richland and Huron counties. Just east of Crawford county a branch of this trail bore to the west to the old Indian town of Upper Sandusky, three miles southwest of the present Upper Sandusky, crossing the Sandusky river near Bucyrus; another branch was through Crestline and Galion, across Bucyrus township, and following east of the river to Little Sandusky. Another important trail was the route from the Tuscarawas Moravian villages to the Indian village near Upper Sandusky. It entered the county near the southeastern corner of Whetstone township, bore northwesterly through Whetstone and Bucyrus townships, and crossed the Sandusky south of the Mt. Zion church. This was the route taken by the Moravian Indian in 1781 and 1782. There were important Indian villages near Greentown and what is now Jeromeville in Ashland county. Trails connected both these Indian villages with the various Indian villages on the Sandusky. One of these trails, crossing Jackson, Jefferson, Whetstone, Bucyrus and Dallas was probably the route followed through this county by the army of Col. Crawford in 1782, both going and returning. There were many minor trails in this county, used by the Indians in going to and from their various camps and hunting grounds; especially is this true of several trails to the cranberry marshes in Chatfield and Cranberry townships. Traces of these trails are shown by the surveyor's notes of nearly a hundred years ago. The sur-

*Circleville.

veyor, in 1819, did not find a continuous trail, as parts of them were obliterated even then, but he found sufficient markings so that the old Indian trails can be traced with a fair degree of accuracy.

The location of these trails are not of special importance, but it was along them that the first pioneers came to the county; it was also along them that the first roads were laid out, for every Indian trail follows from one place to another over the highest and best ground. These children of nature, with no education, had a trail from the east to the west, and this same trail through Richland, Crawford and Wyandot counties, a hundred years later was selected by the engineers as the road bed for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first made road in the county was the one crudely cut through the woods by the soldiers in 1812. A map of Ohio, published in 1815, gives this road as leaving Richland county to enter the Indian reservation, which Crawford county then was, north of the present town of Leesville going a trifle north of west for three miles, then straight west to Upper Sandusky. When this map was made the entire country west of the Richland county line had never been surveyed, and the map shows that when the designer reached the unsurveyed Indian reservation, he must have taken a ruler and drawn an air line from the western boundary of Richland county to Upper Sandusky. This line would pass along the present northern line of the city of Bucyrus. The map, however, is conclusive proof that the military road did exist through this county, although west of Bucyrus, neither to the north nor to the south can any trace be found of a road ever having been cut through the woods wide enough for teams to pass.

On the other hand, Seth Holmes, who piloted Norton here in 1819, was a teamster in the War of 1812, and was with the supply train which went through Crawford county from Mansfield to Harrison's headquarters at Upper Sandusky, and he stated that when he was on his way through this county with that supply train they camped one night near what is now the crossing of the Pennsylvania road and East Mansfield street. The probable camping site was about where the brewery now stands, as at that time the river was then at the base of

the bluff. In 1819 James Nail entered his land about two miles north of Galion and two miles south of Leesville. In his letter in "The Crawford County Forum" in 1868, he writes of taking a trip with two neighbors to find where the Indians got their cranberries. He says: "We took our horses and started in a southwesterly direction until we struck the Pennsylvania army road, then followed the route, which we could clearly distinguish. After passing along said route for several miles we thought we were not getting far enough to the north, and, therefore, turning further north, struck the Sandusky river east of Bucyrus." *

At the river they found Daniel McMichael clearing his land; this land was on the south bank of the Sandusky river, one mile northeast of the eastern boundary of Bucyrus township. H. W. McDonald, who made a thorough survey of the county in the sixties, found several markings of this road in the northern part of Polk township, which is a confirmation of the recollections of Nail. It should also be remembered that when Norton first arrived in this section he stopped near Galion, and would have entered land there, but Holmes assured him he knew of a much better site a little farther on, and it was through the statements of Holmes that Norton and Bucklin left their families and followed Holmes until he piloted them to the site he remembered, which was where Bucyrus now is. The pioneer recollections are that this road must have been through the northern part of Polk township, and to Bucyrus over the high ground between the present Galion road and the Pennsylvania track, crossing the Sandusky near the West Mansfield street bridge, crossing the Pennsylvania road near the Oceola road crossing, then northwest, south of the Oceola road, and crossing the Brokensword southwest of Oceola, and then to Upper Sandusky.

Polk township pioneers also report a military road through the southern part of that township, markings of which still remain. This is also probably correct. When Harrison made Upper Sandusky his headquarters in 1812, and built Fort Ferree, many troops assembled there. At one time the entire militia of the State were hurriedly ordered to report at that

* This trip of Nail was in 1820.

point, and many of the troops from eastern and southeastern Ohio passed through Crawford county, some striking the Pennsylvania army road, and others following the Indian trail along the Whetstone, and to Little Sandusky. Many of these so-called military roads were routes taken by these troops responding in a hurry, and traveling on horseback, carrying their arms and provisions and supplies, and no army train with them. Practically all supplies that were gathered at Upper Sandusky came up the river from the Lake, or by the road Harrison had cut through the woods from Franklinton (Columbus) to Upper Sandusky. General Harrison makes frequent complaints of the difficulties and expense of getting his supplies over this road from Columbus.

After the eastern part of the county was surveyed, in 1807, a number of years passed before bonafide settlers began occupying the land, but by 1818 there was a fair sprinkling of pioneers in the eastern part of the county. They had blazed trails through the woods to their nearest neighbors, but about 1818 the pioneers themselves cut down trees, laid the trunks over the worst of the swampy ground, and had a road running from the settlements around Galion through what is now Middletown, Leesville and West Liberty, and north to the Huron river, by which they could secure an outlet to Huron on Lake Erie. This was the first road in the county. A year or two later the pioneers of Bucyrus, Liberty and Sandusky, to get an outlet to the same market, made a road northeast from Bucyrus, following what is now the Sulphur Springs road, and when near that village, turning east, south of the present road, passing half a mile north of the present village of Tiro, and connecting with that first road built by the early pioneers. Another early road made by the pioneers was one from Galion to Bucyrus.

The first road in Crawford county of which there is official record was established by the county commissioners at Delaware in 1822, "from the southeast corner of Section 13, now a part of Sandusky township, to Bucyrus; total length nine miles and 276 rods. John Marshall surveyor and Michael Beadle, Joseph Young and David Palmer viewers." This road gave Bucyrus better connection with the road in the

eastern part of the county, and indicates that the important markets at that time were New Haven, Milan and Huron. The same year a state road was authorized from Norton in Delaware county, north through Bucyrus and on to Sandusky, on the Lake. James Kilbourne was the surveyor. Solomon Smith and Luther Coe the commissioners. Nothing was done with this road until later, when it became the Sandusky Pike.

In 1824 Crawford was transferred from the jurisdiction of Delaware to that of Marion county, and Crawford was given a commissioner in the person of E. B. Merriman. On June 8, 1824, a road was established "beginning at the east line of Crawford county, at crossing of road leading from Wooster to Upper Sandusky, thence on nearest and best ground to Bucyrus, making Daniel McMichael's mill a point on said road." This passed through southern Liberty township north of the river, crossing the Sandusky at the present water works reservoir, McMichael's mill being on the south bank of the river, west of the present road. "Nearest and best ground" has given way to straight roads and right angles, so much of this road has been straightened. The viewers to establish this road were Joseph Young and Abel Carey. Another road in 1824 was the present Little Sandusky road with Lewis Carey, Daniel Fickle and Samuel Norton as the viewers. The road from Norton to Portland (Sandusky) was taken up in 1824, and Heman Rowse, Nathaniel Plummer, Benjamin Parcher and John McClure were appointed viewers. The road from Bucyrus to Mansfield was laid out, James Cassaday being the surveyor and Amos Utley, and James Perfect the viewers. The first alteration of a road is recorded in 1824. It was of "a road leading from Friendsborough to Benjamin Sharrock's." They were instructed to "lay it out on old boundary line from Friendsborough until it intersects the State road leading from Mt. Vernon to Upper Sandusky."

In 1825 Zalmon Rowse was Crawford county's commissioner. The first road he introduced was what is now the road from Caledonia to Bucyrus. Another was what later became the Mt. Vernon road through Whetstone township, and near New Winchester it

was to go through "the long swamp." Another road was the present Marion road from Marion to Bucyrus.

In 1826 Crawford county was organized, and the early sessions of the commissioners were mainly given to the laying out of new roads and the straightening of old ones. All the records of the commissioners prior to 1831 were destroyed by fire, but the first meeting of which there is any report relates to roads:

"Proceedings of the Commissioners of Crawford County, begun and held in the town of Bucyrus, on the 17th and 18th day of October, 1831.

"Be it resolved, that James McCracken, Esq., is hereby appointed a commissioner (in the room of R. W. Cahill, Esq., resigned), to lay out a certain state road, commencing at the town of Perrysburg in Wood county, thence to McCutchenville, thence to Bucyrus, in Crawford county."

This was the present Oceola road.

As early as 1808 a road had been constructed from Franklinton (Columbus) through Delaware to Norton, a town on the border line of Delaware and Marion counties, within two miles of the Greenville treaty line, all north of this line being Indian reservation. In 1820 the two miles to the Greenville treaty line were laid out. On February 4, 1822, the General Assembly passed an act establishing a State road, "commencing at Norton, in Delaware county, thence to the city of Sandusky" by the nearest and best route, and Hector Kilbourne and Lyman Farwell were appointed commissioners with instructions to report to the county commissioners of Delaware county. Previous to this, on June 7, 1821, the Delaware commissioners had established a county road from Norton "as far north as the Indian camps on the road leading from Mt. Vernon to Upper Sandusky."

In 1826 an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company. The capital stock was \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares of \$100 each, two of the incorporators being Judge E. B. Merriman and Col. Zalmon Rowse of Bucyrus. The road was to be a "good, secure and substantial road of stone, gravel, timber or other material." They were authorized to collect as toll for each ten miles, 25 cents for every four-wheeled carriage or wagon; 18¾ cents for every two-wheeled vehicle; and 6¼ cents for each horse or ox. Each four-

wheeled pleasure carriage drawn by two horses was required to pay 37½ cents, and 12½ cents for each horse additional. Every person going to and from religious services on Sabbath, and militiamen going to and from muster grounds, were allowed the use of the road free.

John Kilbourne, in his Ohio Gazetteer of 1826 says of this road: "During the last session of the Legislature (December, 1825) the author petitioned for the grant of a turnpike incorporation to construct a road from Columbus to Sandusky city, a distance of 104 miles in a direct line. An act was accordingly passed therefor. But whether the requisite funds to make it can be raised is yet (March, 1826) somewhat uncertain. But its benefits and advantages to above one-half of the northern and western part of the State, are so obvious that the presumption is that it will be made."

This road was so important, and its promoters were so influential, that on March 3, 1827, Congress passed an act granting to the State of Ohio 49 sections of land, amounting to 31,360 acres, "situated along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern part of Seneca, Crawford and Marion counties." The considerations for which these lands were granted were that the mail stages and all troops and property of the United States which should ever be moved and transported along this road should pass free from toll. On February 12, 1828, the Ohio Legislature transferred these lands to the turnpike company, which sold them to obtain funds to build the road.

A meeting was held at the schoolhouse in Bucyrus, and stock sold and subscriptions taken to secure funds to build the road. Money was scarce, and the raising of the funds was a difficult task. It was Bucyrus's first attempt to secure a public improvement. Merriman, Rowse and others all spoke strongly of the advantages which would accrue to Bucyrus if this road could be built, and Abel Carey, who strongly favored the project, in his remarks lifted the veil which hid the future, when he hopefully predicted, "Why, gentlemen, if we succeed in getting this road, we may yet see a daily line of stages through Bucyrus!" The meeting for the organization of the company was held at Bucyrus and Col. Kilbourne was

appointed surveyor of the road. The cost was assessed to the different counties, and nearly all the additional meetings were held at Bucyrus, the lively post town being the headquarters of the enthusiastic supporters of the road. If there were any "knockers," pioneer history fails to record their names, but it does record the fact that some of the citizens subscribed and paid for more stock than all their real estate would have sold for in cash. The difficulty of raising the funds made the road long in building, and it was 1834 before it was finally completed. It will be remembered the charter called for the building of the road of "stone, gravel, timber, or other material." It was built of the latter. The "other material" being the throwing up of earth in the centre of the roadway, and through the low and marshy ground laying trees crosswise, side by side, forming a corduroy foundation. In some places, so deep and swampy was the land that trees were felled and laid across the swamps, and on these were placed the smaller trees crosswise. The cost of the road was about \$700 per mile. It was probably the most direct road in Ohio, the distance from Columbus to Sandusky by the road being 106 miles, while an air line is 104. Although the road was not completed until 1834, stages had been running over the old county and state road, along practically the same route, since 1823. In 1827 the first line of stages began running on the new pike.

What this road was is best told by the Rev. Mr. Reid, a Congregational minister who came over from England to visit the American churches. He went from Sandusky to Cincinnati in 1834. He spent Sunday in Sandusky City, and writes of "the stumps still standing in the main street and over the spots that have been cleared for settlement."

Mr. Reid published his experiences in a little volume entitled "Visit to American Churches," and it is so complete and vivid a description of the Columbus Pike, and what first-class traveling was in those early days, the condition of the country and the customs, that his entire trip is given from the Lake to the Ohio:

"Having rested over Sabbath I arranged to leave by coach early in the morning for Columbus. I rose, therefore, at two. Soon after I had risen the bar agent came to say that the

coach was ready and would start in ten minutes. As the rain had made the road bad this was rather an ominous as well as untimely intimation, so I went down to my place. I had no sooner began to enter the coach than splash went my foot into mud and water. I exclaimed with surprise. 'Soon be dry, Sir,' was the reply, while he withdrew the light, that I might not explore the cause of complaint. The fact was that the vehicle, like the hotel and the steamboat, was not water-tight, and the rain had found an entrance. There was, indeed, in this coach, as in most others, a provision in the bottom—of holes—to let off both water and dirt, but here the dirt had become mud and thickened about the orifices so as to prevent escape. I found I was the only passenger; the morning was damp and chilly; the state of the coach added to the sensation, and I eagerly looked for some means of protection. I drew up the wooden windows—out of five small panes of glass in the sashes three were broken. I endeavored to secure the curtains; two of them had most of the ties broken and flapped in one's face. I could see nothing; everywhere I could feel the wind drawn in upon me; and as for sounds, I had the call of the driver, the screeching of the wheels, and the song of the bull-frog for my entertainment.

"But the worst of my solitary entertainment was to come. All that had been intimated about bad roads now came upon me. They were not only bad, they were intolerable; they were rather like a stony ditch than a road. The horses, on the first stages could only walk most of the way; we were frequently in up to the axle-tree; and I had no sooner recovered from a terrible plunge on one side, than there came another in the opposite direction. I was literally thrown about like a ball. Let me dismiss the subject of bad roads for this journey by stating, in illustration, that with an empty coach and four horses, we were seven hours in going twenty-three miles; and that we were twenty-eight hours in getting to Columbus, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. Yet this line of conveyance was advertised as a 'splendid line, equal to any in the States.'"

"At six o'clock we arrived at Russell's tavern,* where we were to take breakfast. This

*Cook's Corners, Huron county, three miles east of Bellevue.

is a nice inn; in good order, very clean, and the best provision. There was an abundant supply, but most of it was prepared with butter and the frying-pan; still there were good coffee and eggs, and delightful bread. Most of the family and driver sat down at the table, and the daughters of our host waited on us. Mr. Russell, as is commonly the case in such districts, made the occupation of innkeeper subsidiary to that of farming. You commanded the whole of his farm from the door, and it was really a fine picture, the young crops blooming and promising in the midst of the desert.

"From the good manners of the family, and from the good husbandry and respectable carriage of the father, I hoped to find a regard for religion here. I turned to the rack of the bar and found there three books; they were the Gazetteer of Ohio, Popular Geography and the Bible; they all denoted intelligence; the last one the most used.

"Things now began to mend with me; daylight had come; the atmosphere was getting warm and bland. I had the benefit of a good breakfast; the road was in some measure improved; it was possible to look abroad, and everything was inviting attention. We were now passing over what is called the Grand Prairie, and the prairies of the western country are conspicuous among its phenomena. The first impression did not please me so much as I expected. It rather interests by its singularity than otherwise. If there be any other source of interest it may be found in its expansion over a wide region.

"Land here is worth about two dollars and a half per acre; and you may get a piece of five acres, cleared, and a good eight-railed fence around it for fifty dollars.

"Most of the recent settlers along this road seem to be Germans. We passed a little settlement of eight families who had arrived this season. The log-house is the only description of house in these new and scattered settlements. I passed one occupied by a doctor of medicine, and another tenanted by two bachelors, one of them being a judge.

"The most interesting sight to me was the forest. It now appeared in all its pristine state and grandeur, tall, magnificent, boundless. I had been somewhat disappointed in not finding vegetation develop itself in larger form in New

England than with us; but there was no place for disappointment here. I shall fail, however, to give you the impression it makes on one. Did it arise from height, from figure, or grouping, it might readily be conveyed to you; but it arises chiefly from combination. You must see it in all the stages of growth, decay, dissolution and regeneration; you must see it pressing on you and overshadowing you by its silent forms, and at other times spreading itself before you like a natural park; you must see that all the clearances made by the human hand bear no higher relations to it than does a mountain to the globe; you must travel in it in solitariness, hour after hour, and day after day, frequently gazing on it with solemn delight, and occasionally casting the eye round in search of some pause, some end, without finding any, before you can fully understand the impression. Men say there is nothing in America to give you the sense of antiquity, and they mean that, as there are no works of art to produce this effect, there can be nothing else. You cannot think that I would depreciate what they mean to extol; but I hope you will sympathize with me when I say that I have met with nothing among the most venerable forms of art which impresses you so thoroughly with the idea of infinite distance and countless continuity of antiquity shrouded in all its mystery of solitude, illimitable and eternal.

"The clearances, too, which appeared on this road were on so small a scale as to strengthen this impression, and to convey a distinct impression of their own. On them the vast trees of the forest had been girdled to prevent the foliage from appearing to overshadow the ground; and the land at their feet was grubbed and sown with corn; which was expanding on the surface in all its luxuriance. The stems of the Indian corn were strangely contrasted with the large trunks of the pine and oak, and the verdant surface below was as strangely opposed to the skeleton trees towering above, spreading out their leafless arms to the warm sun and the refreshing rains, and doing it in vain. Life and desolation were never brought closer together.

"About noon we arrived at a little town* and stopped at an inn, which was announced as

*Bucyrus.

the dining-place. My very early breakfast, and my violent exercise, had not indisposed me for dinner. The dinner was a very poor affair. The chief dish was ham fried in butter—originally lard, and the harder for frying. I tried to get my teeth through it, and failed. There remained bread, cheese, and cranberries, and of these I made my repast. While here, a German woman, one of the recent settlers, passed by on her way home. Her husband had taken the fever and died. She had come to buy a coffin for him, and other articles of domestic use at the same time. She was now walking home beside the man who bore the coffin, and with her other purchases under her arm. This was a sad specimen either of German phlegm or of the hardening effect of poverty.

"Here, also, was a set of Mormons passing through to the 'Far West.' They are among the most deluded fanatics.

"We now took in three passengers, who were going on to Marion. One was a colonel, though in mind, manners and appearance among the plainest of men; another was a lawyer and magistrate; the third was a considerable farmer.

"All of them, by their station and avocation, ought to have been gentlemen; but if just terms are to be applied to them, they must be the opposite of this. To me they were always civil; but among themselves they were evidently accustomed to blasphemous and corrupt conversation. The colonel, who had admitted himself to be a Methodist, was the best, and sought to impose restraints on himself and companions; but he gained very little credit for them. I was grieved and disappointed, for I had met with nothing so bad. What I had witnessed at Sandusky was from a different and lower class of persons; but here were the first three men in respectable life with whom I had met in this State; and these put promiscuously before me—and all bad. It was necessary to guard against a hasty and prejudiced conclusion.

"On reaching Marion I was released from my unpleasant companions. I had to travel through most of the night; but no refreshments were provided. I joined in a meal that was nearly closed by another party, and prepared to go forward at the call of the driver. I soon found I was to be in different circum-

stances. We were nine persons and a child, within. Of course, after being tossed about in an empty coach all day, like a boat on the ocean, I was not unwilling to have the prospect of sitting steadily in my corner; but when I got fairly pinned inside, knees and feet, the hard seat and the harder ribs of the coach began to search out my bruises, and I was still a sufferer. However, there were now some qualifying considerations. The road was improving, and with it the scenery. I had come for fifty miles over a dead flat, with only one inclination, and that not greater than the pitch of Ludgate Hill; the land was now finely undulated. My company, too, though there was something too much of it, was not objectionable; some of it was pleasing.

"There were among them the lady of a judge and her daughter. The mother was affable and fond of conversation. She was glad we had such agreeable society in the stage, as "that did not always happen." She talked freely on many subjects, and sometimes as became a judge's lady of refinement and education; but she did it in broken grammar, and in happy ignorance that it was broken. As the night shut in, she, without the least embarrassment, struck up and sang off, very fairly, 'Home, Sweet Home.' This was all unasked, and before strangers; yet none were surprised but myself. I name this merely as a point of manners. The lady herself was unquestionably modest, and, as I think, pious.

"At nearly one o'clock we arrived at Delaware. Here I was promised a night's rest. You shall judge whether that promise was kept or broken. There was no refreshment of any kind prepared or offered, so we demanded our lights to retire. The judge's lady and daughter were shown into a closet called a room. There was no fastening to the door, and she protested that she would not use it. I insisted that it was not proper treatment. All the amendment that could be gained was a proposition 'to fetch a nail, and she could nail herself in, and be snug enough.'

"I was shown into a similar closet. There was no dressing accommodations. I required them, and was told that these things were 'in common' below. I refused to use them; and at length, by showing a little firmness and a little kindness obtained soap, bowl and towel. I

dressed. By this time it was nearly two o'clock. I was to be called at half past two; and I threw myself on the bed to try to sleep, with the soothing impression that I must awake in half an hour.

"At half past two I was summoned, and having put myself in readiness, and paid for a night's lodging, I was again on my way. The day broke on us pleasantly, and the country was very beautiful. We forded the Whetstone, a lively river, which ornamented the ride. We passed through Worthington, a smart town, prettily placed, and having a good college, and arrived at Columbus the capital, at nine o'clock.

"The inn at which we stopped is the rendezvous of the stages. Among these there were two ready to start for Cincinnati. On seeking to engage my place the inquiry was, 'Which will you go by, Sir, the fast or the slow line?' Weary as I was of the slow line, I exclaimed, 'Oh the fast line, certainly!' I quickly found myself enclosed in a good coach, carrying the mail, and only six persons inside. In this journey we had but three.

"In demanding to go by the fast line I was not aware of all the effects of my choice. It is certainly a delightful thing to move with some rapidity over a good road; but on a bad road, with stubborn springs, it is really terrible. For miles out of Columbus the road is shamefully bad; and as our horses were kept on a trot, however slow, I was not only tumbled and shaken as on the previous day, but so jarred and jolted as to threaten serious mischief. Instead, therefore, of finding a lounge, or sleep, as I had hoped, in this comfortable coach, I was obliged to be on the alert for every jerk. And after all I could do, my teeth were jarred, my hat was many times thrown from my head, and all my bruises bruised over again. It was really an amusement to see us laboring to keep our places.

"About noon we paused at the town called Jefferson. We were to wait half an hour; there would be no other chance of dinner; but there were no signs of dinner here. However, I had been on very short supplies for the last twenty-four hours, and considered it my duty to eat if I could. I applied to the good woman of the inn, and in a very short time she placed venison, fruit-tarts and tea before me, all very clean and

the venison excellent. It was a refreshing repast, and the demand on my purse was only twenty-five cents. 'How long have you been here?' I said to my hostess, who stood by me fanning the dishes to keep off the flies. 'Only came last fall, Sir.' 'How old is this town?' 'Twenty-three months, Sir; then the first house was built.'

"There are now about five hundred persons settled here, and there are three good hotels. There is something very striking in these rapid movements of life and civilization in the heart of the forest.

"On leaving Jefferson we again plunged into the forest, and toward evening we got on the greensward, or natural road. This was mostly good and uncut and we bowled along in serpentine lines, so as to clear the stumps with much freedom. The scenery now, even for the forest, was becoming unusually grand. I passed in this day's ride the Yellow Springs and Springfield. The former is a watering place. There is a fine spring of chalybeate, and an establishment capable of receiving from 150 to 200 visitors. Springfield is a flourishing town, built among the handsome hills that abound in this vicinity. It is one of the cleanest, brightest and most inviting that I have seen. But all the inhabitants were as nothing compared with the forest. I had been traveling through it for two days and nights, and still it was the same. Now you came to a woodman's hut in the solitude; now to a farm; and now to a village, by courtesy called a town or a city; but it was still the forest. You drove on for miles through it unbroken; then you came to a small clearance and a young settlement; and then again you plunged into the wide, everlasting forest to be with nature and with God. This night I had also to travel, and, weary as I was, I was kept quite on the alert.

"The early morning found me still traveling and getting seriously unwell. I thought I must have remained in Lebanon, a town about twenty miles from Cincinnati, to sicken and suffer without a friend; and then all the loneliness of my situation came over me. The stage halted here an hour; this allowed me some time to recover and I resolved, if it were possible, to go forward to what I might regard as a resting place.

"Happily, everything was now improving. The road was not unworthy of MacAdam, and we bowled over it at the rate of nine miles an hour. The country was covered with hills, finely wooded, and all about them were spread farms, in a handsome and thriving state of cultivation. Many ornamental cottages now appeared, and the white suburbs put on a cheerful and beautiful aspect. At last we drove into the Western metropolis. I had traveled three days and three nights, and was so wearied, bruised and hurt that I could not, with comfort, sit, lie or walk. The remainder of the day I spent in my chamber."

From Sandusky to Cincinnati, three days and three nights through the forests and fording the streams, over the worst of roads and traveling first-class at that. Today he could make the same trip, never deviating more than a few miles from exactly the same route, in a palatial car, with "soap, and bowl and towel," and tasty, well served meals on the train, and reach his journey's end rested and refreshed, at less than half the price he paid for his discomforts and inconveniences, and if he were to start from Sandusky at two in the morning he would reach Cincinnati in time to transact his business and return home in the evening. Or he could take exactly the same route in an automobile today, go over exactly the same road the entire distance to Cincinnati, and every foot of that road macadamized; pass farming lands on every hand in the highest state of cultivation; through thriving villages and towns and cities, each a hive of busy industry, and in the entire distance not a log hut to be seen, not a stream to be forded, and of the forests he so much admired not one spared in the remorseless march of civilization.

Times, indeed, have changed, for the route he took marked an era of progress in those days, as witness the following from the Ohio State Journal of June 28, 1827: "From the encouragement offered, the tri-weekly line of stages through this place, between the city of Cincinnati and Sandusky, on Lake Erie, has been changed by its enterprising proprietors into a daily line. This offers an important advantage to travelers between these places, who may pursue their journey without the delay in most cases of a single hour. The fare has

been reduced to twelve dollars, which is likewise something of a consideration."

This Sandusky Pike was a very good road—in the summer and fall and in dry weather, as all well traveled dirt and clay roads are. And the road was well traveled from the start; on busy days as many as fifty teams being in sight at one time, those from the south taking their grain and other farm products to the Sandusky market, and also large droves of cattle and other stock passing over the road on their way to the Lake. The teams returning brought the goods needed by the people, which had reached Sandusky by water from the eastern market over the newly-completed Erie Canal. The easier access to a market at Sandusky gave the farmers a better price for their produce and equally the goods they purchased were reduced in cost owing to the cheaper expense and better means of transportation. In all the little villages and every few miles along the road were taverns, where accommodation, more or less good, was furnished to the traveler, and these places were crowded. Many a farmer made extra and needed cash by furnishing accommodation to the traveler or drover who passed over the road. Along the road at night could be seen the camp-fires of those drovers who carried their cooking utensils with them, prepared their own meals and slept in the open air. Notwithstanding the traffic and the heavy toll charges, for some reason the road was not a profitable investment, and the stockholders never received any dividends; neither were there sufficient funds to make the road bed what it should have been, and what the charter called for. As a result, from Bucyrus to Delaware, a large amount of the travel and even the stages, went by Marion, and although the distance was four miles further, the road was better and they escaped the excessive toll. In the spring of the year so bad was this toll road that four horses were necessary to pull a wagon with the lightest of loads. And many a disgusted traveler, struggling through the mire and mud found himself stalled and compelled to seek help from some neighboring farmer to pull him to higher and dryer ground, and after paying for this assistance proceed a few miles further and be held up for toll charges for the privilege of passing over this route. There were similar

roads to this all over northwestern Ohio, some so bad that rights to mud holes were recognized, and many an enterprising farmer found a handsome addition to his income in furnishing aid and assistance to the unfortunate traveler stalled by the bad roads. One young man had started with a wagon drawn by a team of mules, and with \$100 in cash contemplated buying land in the new country. Before he reached his destination he had been compelled to use all his capital in paying for assistance to get him over the worst places. He was not discouraged, however, and was something of a philosopher, so he went into camp at his last mud hole and by the relief of other travelers in distress soon had his hundred dollars back.*

It was in these days that profanity reached its highest range, and many indignantly refused to pay, and there were cases where the angry driver in passing managed to get a hitch on the toll-gate, and drag it a mile or two down the road. The court records of those days show many cases against travelers for "malicious destruction of property," the property being these toll-gates, and as the jury were men who knew these roads and had suffered, but were at the same time conscientious, they always brought in verdicts for the company, fixing the damages, however, at one cent, which followed the law and expressed their opinion at the same time. The turnpike company legally continued to make their charges, and when possible collected them, and the people finally demanded the abrogation of the charter on the ground of non-compliance with its provisions. Proceedings dragged their way through the legislature and through the courts, with "nothing doing," until one night the people along the line from Columbus north for thirty miles made a raid on the toll-gates and morning found every one of them destroyed. This act brought the matter so forcibly before the legislature that at their next session in 1843 the act creating the company was repealed. The company asked a hearing and asked reimbursement, and for ten years in one form or another the matter was before the legislature, until in 1856 it came up for the last time, when the Senate passed a bill authorizing the company to bring suit against the

State, but the bill failed to pass the House, and from that time to the present the discouraged owners seem to have dropped the matter. Which means that the heirs of the original stockholders in this and other counties along the line have still something coming from the State of Ohio.

Besides this road, in the early days another stage line ran through this county from Columbus to the Lake; it was authorized by the legislature in 1820, and was known as the Columbus and Portland road. It entered the present Crawford in the southeastern part of the county, from Mt. Gilead (then in Marion county) passed north, just west of Galion, through where now stands Middletown, Leesville and West Liberty, following the route of the first road cut through the woods by the pioneers. Col. Kilbourne was also the surveyor for this road, and when he reached where Galion now is it was his desire to have the road pass over the high ground where the public square is now located. He made overtures to Leveridge who owned the land to have the road pass here and the two would lay out a town, but Leveridge objected to having his nice farm spoiled by cutting it up into town lots, so when the road was located it was in what is now the western part of Galion, crossing the road from Mansfield to Bucyrus just east of the Whetstone, and at the junction a few houses were soon located, with a blacksmith shop and a tavern and later a store and post office, and when the present city of Galion was laid out some ten years later, the owner of the new village with its two or three houses looked west half a mile to the "Crossing" where at times as many as fifty teams were stationed, stopping on their journey over one or the other of the roads. The Portland road fell off in business after the western route to Sandusky was established through Bucyrus, but the Mansfield road continued to be a stage line until driven out of business by the railroads, and the little town of Galion became the central point and the cluster of houses at the crossing were abandoned.

Other stage lines in the early days prior to railroads were from Bucyrus to Bellefontaine, and on to Indianapolis; from Bucyrus to Mt. Vernon; from Bucyrus to Tiffin and on to Perrysburg. The condition of this latter road

* "The Sandusky River."—Lucy Elliot Keeler.

was such in the spring of the year that it could have been better utilized by steamboats than by stages; it was mostly under water during the entire spring season. This was also true of many of the early coach roads in this county. The roads south of Bucyrus were through water for miles. There were no fences, and the driver frequently found better ground by leaving the road and picking his way along the higher spots across the plains.

There was no difficulty in laying out roads in those days. All the road makers had to do was to avoid the worst swamps, and the largest trees, and find the easiest crossings of the smaller streams. The first road the pioneer had was only a path which he made through the woods to his nearest neighbors, blazing the trees so his family would not miss the way in making neighborly visits a mile or two away. When it came to a road to secure an outlet to market, there were no county commissioners to petition; no thirty days' notice was necessary; besides there was no one to object to the road; they appointed no viewers and had no surveyor; one or two expert woodsmen started out on a clear day, when they could be guided by the sun and take their course in the intended direction, keeping on the highest and driest ground and winding in and out to avoid the larger trees and all obstructions, cutting down the underbrush as they passed, and a road was ready for passage on foot or on horseback. Later the pioneers at their leisure cut down the small trees in the roadway, removed the fallen logs and other obstructions, and the road, such as it was, was completed. Neither was it expensive to lay out a state road. When Col. Kilbourne was a member of the Legislature he introduced a bill to pay himself and others for the laying out of the first state road in Crawford county, the old Portland road, through Polk, Jefferson, Vernon and Auburn townships. The section of the bill showing the cost is as follows:

"Section 12.—That there shall be paid to Luther Coe and James Kilbourne from the fund aforesaid for their services as road commissioners and the services of the surveyor and other assistants by them employed in laying out and establishing a state road from Worthington in Franklin county, by the salt reserve section in the county of Delaware, to New Haven, in Huron county, the following sums, viz.: For that part of said road which is in the county of Marion, to be charged to said Marion in the next general appropriation of said fund,

sixty-three dollars; for that part of said road which is in Crawford county, to be charged to said Crawford as aforesaid, five dollars; and for that part of said road which is in said Huron county, twelve dollars, to be charged to said county in the next general appropriation of said fund; making in all the sum of \$80 chargeable to the said three counties. The part of said road which is in the said counties of Franklin and Delaware having been heretofore paid for; and the remaining part thereof, which is in Richland county, amounting to \$76.50, not having been paid or provided for by this act; but the same is left for future settlement."

This road was about twenty-one miles in Richland county, the same in Marion, and only two miles in Crawford. When Crawford was given four miles from Richland county in 1845, twenty-five years after the road was built, it was the territory through which this road passed.

The first attempt at improved roads in the county was made as early as 1852, when in January of that year, the citizens of Oceola met, and decided to organize a company to build a plank road from Tiffin to Oceola, R. G. Perry, John Bair and Lewis Tannehill being the committee appointed to receive and confer with other towns. Tiffin was the objective point, it being the nearest large town on a railroad, and an outlet was wanted for the products, which were then grain, pot and pearl ashes, lumber, staves, etc.

Later in the year Oceola endeavored to secure the Ohio and Indiana road, but the cost of construction was so much heavier, that it went to the south of them. But as Bucyrus was certain to secure the road, the matter of a plank road was taken up with the Bucyrus people.

A meeting was called for Bucyrus on December 18, 1852. It was held at the courthouse, and Zalmon Rowse was chairman and D. W. Swigart, secretary. It was decided to incorporate as the Oceola and Bucyrus Plank Road Company, with a capital stock of \$12,000. The second meeting was at the office of Franklin Adams, and books for subscription opened. Rodney Pool, Seneca Leonard, Lewis Tannehill and Samuel Osborn having charge of the subscriptions at Oceola, and Zalmon Rowse, C. Fulton, John Sims and P. S. Marshall at Bucyrus. Rodney Pool, Samuel Osborn and John Sims were committee to secure the right of way.

April 1, 1853, the company met and re-

ported 115 shares sold at \$50 per share, amounting to \$5,750. Bucyrus had taken 71 shares, Bucyrus to Occola 26 shares, and Occola 18 shares. The directors elected were Zalmon Rowse, John Sims, P. S. Marshall and D. W. Swigart of Bucyrus, and Lewis Tannehill, Samuel Osborn and Rodney Pool of Occola. Votes were also cast for Franklin Adams, Henry Converse, Benjamin Sears, George Quinby and Willis Merriman. Zalmon Rowse was elected president, D. W. Swigart, secretary, and John Sims, treasurer.

On January 6, 1854, the contract was let for building the road, G. W. J. Willoughby and R. G. and A. H. Perry having the contract for the western three miles and Samuel Osborn for the eastern half near Bucyrus. At the annual meeting the new directors were John Sims, president, D. W. Swigart, secretary, Rodney Pool, superintendent; P. S. Marshall, William W. Miller, Samuel Osborn and Joseph Ream. The road was completed during the year and the first six miles of improved road in Crawford county in operation. Toll gates were erected west of Bucyrus and east of Occola. At the start the road was good at all seasons of the year and occasional repairs were made on it to keep it in condition, but each season found the plank in worse and worse condition. It was not a profitable investment financially, as in 1864, the report showed the road was "about out of debt," and on the strength of the favorable report they ordered 50,000 feet to repair the worst places. After this, no attempt was made to keep up the road, and it was finally abandoned in July, 1866.

Time passed, and in neighboring counties, pike roads had been built, but the people of Crawford still continued in the spring of each year to haul their loads, sometimes up to the axle, with many a stalled team and many a broken trace that failed to stand the strain. The rich soil of Crawford made the roads worse than in the usual run of counties.

After twenty years most of the roads in spring were as impassable as in the days when the plodding oxen dragged the early pioneer wagon over the roadless virgin soil, and this was the condition of road, where every acre of land was under a high state of cultivation and each year yielding a bounteous harvest.

In 1886 a proposition was submitted to the voters of the county by the commissioners, by which the entire county should be piked by a general tax. It was submitted at the spring of the year, when hardly a road was navigable, and was one of the most singular elections, and the most bitter that ever occurred in the county. Friends of a lifetime became bitter enemies; newspapers and business men advocating the proposition were boycotted; enmities were created that were years in healing. Many humorous events occurred. A farmer stalled in Holmes township, asked assistance of a neighbor. "Are you in favor of pike roads?" was the inquiry. "Not by a d— sight," was the reply. "Then get out the best way you can," and he was left stalled until a friendly anti-piker lent him the assistance he needed. The election came off with the following result:

	For Pikes	Against Pikes	Majority	
			For	Against
Auburn	8	226	...	218
Bucyrus	22	194	...	172
Chatfield	2	203	...	201
Cranberry	53	315	...	262
Dallas	10	71	...	61
Holmes	28	254	...	226
Jefferson	32	184	...	152
Liberty	7	349	...	342
Lykins	8	216	...	208
Polk	0	172	...	172
Sandusky	2	145	...	143
Texas	22	105	...	83
Tod	26	178	...	152
Vernon	1	204	...	203
Whetstone	15	234	...	219
Bucyrus, city	689	218	471	...
Crestline, village	307	244	63	...
Galion, city	20	1003	...	983
Totals	1252	4575	534	3857
Majority against ...		3323		3323

The tax duplicate of 1887, under which the first levy would have been made, showed the townships had a total valuation of \$11,854,500, and the three cities of Bucyrus, Crestline and Galion of \$5,865,200, so the singular result was obtained of the townships voting down a proposition by which one-third of the cost would have been paid for by the cities.

The question was certainly misunderstood, or regarded with suspicion, as two years later bills were introduced in the legislature authorizing certain townships to build pikes, the cost to be assessed on the townships. Cranberry, Jefferson and Polk were the first to build pikes,

and in 1890 their usefulness and necessity for pike building was so apparent that the people were as unanimous for pikes as they had been against them. The financial depression of 1893 put a stop to the work, but after better times came, pikes were again taken up and their building was only limited to the amount of tax the various townships would stand for road purposes.

It was not only the country that had the bad roads, but city streets were frequently impassible, for in the spring of 1893, the hearse of a funeral procession was stalled on Center street, sinking hub deep in the mire, and the pall bearers were compelled to take the casket, in which was the little child, and carry it to the cemetery. It was the finishing stroke and that year Center street was paved.

In 1898 the three townships of Bucyrus, Holmes and Whetstone entered into a joint arrangement for the piking of roads. Other townships were doing it singly and in the past twenty years over 300 miles of improved roads have been constructed, distributed among the various townships as follows:

	Square Miles	Mile Pike
Auburn	26	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bucyrus	30	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chatfield	30	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cranberry	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Dallas	22	14
Holmes	36	39
Jackson	10	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jefferson	20	24
Liberty	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Lykins	30	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Polk	21	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sandusky	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas	12	6
Tod	18	16
Vernon	22	12
Whetstone	42	36 $\frac{1}{2}$

The above is exclusive of 15 miles of brick streets in Bucyrus, Creathive and Galion.

In 1830 a number of the citizens of Crawford, Seneca, Huron, Delaware, Logan, Clark and Champaign counties presented a petition to the legislature for a charter to build a railroad from Sandusky to Dayton, with a branch to Columbus. The committee to whom it was referred reported it back without any recommendation. The road contemplated horses as the motive power, and the cost was estimated at \$4,842 per mile, including the bar or strap iron for the track. It was this road that was

built in 1840 to 1845, the Mad River and Lake Erie, the first road built in the state, and it passed through the Wyandot portion of Crawford county.

In 1832, charters were granted to eleven roads in Ohio, and of these four were through Crawford county.

Jan. 5, 1832, the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. (Built in 1840-45.) Among those petitioning for the charter were E. B. Merriman and John Cary of Crawford.

Feb. 3, 1832, the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company from Pittsburg to Massillon. (Twenty years later this road was completed to Crestline.)

Feb. 8, 1832, the Delaware, Marion and Sandusky Railroad, from Columbus, through Delaware, Marion and Bucyrus to Sandusky. Among the incorporators were E. B. Merriman, Zalmon Rowse, John Cary, Joseph Chaffee, Joseph McCutchen and Henry St. John of Crawford. (Sixty years passed before this road was built by the children and grandchildren of the early pioneers.)

Feb. 11, 1832, the Milan and Columbus road, from Milan to New Haven past Galion to Mt. Gilead and on to Columbus, the old Portland stage route. E. B. Merriman was one of the incorporators. (This road was partially built, as later the C. C. & C. was chartered, following the route from Columbus to Galion, and then going northeast to reach the lake at Cleveland instead of Sandusky.)

These roads were undoubtedly to be operated by horse power, as the charters provided for the erection of toll houses, and people were to be permitted to go over the road with proper and suitable carriages of their own.

In 1836 a charter was granted to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and in 1837 to the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania Railroad. Feb. 8, 1847, the charter of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati was amended so as to allow it to construct branches. At the same session a law was passed allowing counties and towns to subscribe for the stock of a railroad company providing the people voted favorably on the proposition.

Feb. 24, 1848, the Ohio and Pennsylvania was incorporated and on the same date the Bellefontaine and Indiana, and on March 20, 1850, the Ohio and Indiana was incorporated.

A charter was also granted at this time for a road from Bucyrus to Toledo, but nothing was done with it. A generation later it was built as the Atlantic and Lake Erie, now the Toledo and Ohio Central, owned by the Lake Shore Company.

It was nearly twenty years from the time the first charters were granted until, with one or two exceptions, work resulted in the building of railroads. Crawford county citizens had taken an active part in the promotion of the various railroad projects, but it was the Ohio and Indiana road which was strictly a Crawford county organization, in fact, promoted, built, and put in operation by Crawford county citizens, especially those of Bucyrus. The incorporators of the road in 1850 were John Anderson, George Lauck, Willis Merriman, Robert Lee, John Frantz, Josiah S. Plants, John J. Bowman, George Quinby, John Simms, John A. Gormley, Z. Rowse, Aaron Carey and C. Widman of Crawford county, and D. Ayres, R. McKelley and H. Peters of Wyandot.

At this time the Mad River road was in operation from Sandusky to Cincinnati, through Wyandot county, and a road through Richland county from Sandusky through Mansfield to Mt. Vernon and Newark. Between these two the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati was nearing completion, through eastern Crawford. When the charter of the last named road was originally granted the Bucyrus incorporators were strongly favorable to its going through Bucyrus, but the people at that time, not knowing the value of railroads, offered no special inducements, and put forth a very feeble effort to secure the road. A proposition was submitted to the voters of Crawford county at the spring election of 1846 to empower the commissioners to subscribe for \$50,000 stock in the road but it was voted down: Yes, 361, No, 1,507; majority against, 1,146. Galion voted to take \$15,000 stock in the new road and it was located through that town. Work was commenced immediately and it was pushed rapidly, as in April, 1850, the stockholders were called upon to pay \$10 per share on their ninth assessment. In May of 1850, Alfred Kelly, the president of the road, announced that he had just succeeded in purchasing, in

England, 5,000 tons of rails for the new road. It was later in this year that cars were running to Galion. The opening of the road was on Feb. 21, 1851, and on that day by invitation of President Kelly, the Ohio legislature and other prominent people were the guests of the road on the first regular train from Columbus to Cleveland, the first railroad train in Crawford county.

Soon after this, death reaped his first recorded harvest in this county from this new method of locomotion. It is thus mentioned in the "Crawford County Forum" of April 4, 1851:

Man Killed—On the 26th ult., the cars on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad ran over a man who was lying on the track, severing his head from his body. The man was recognized (we did not learn his name), and subject to fits, and is supposed to have fallen on the track. The engineer, as soon as he saw him, reversed the engine, but it was too late to save him. The accident happened near Galion.

As early as April, 1851, the road was running three passenger trains each way per day, one a fast train called the "Empire State or Buckeye State Express."

The citizens of Galion early appreciated the value of railroads, for on May 24, 1850, the citizens of Polk township decided by a large majority to take \$10,000 in stock in the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, to run from Crestline to Indianapolis. The Bellefontaine and Indiana was 118 miles long, starting from the main road of the C. C. & C. at Crestline, and running southwest to the Indiana line. In 1852, the company issued a prospectus of the contemplated road, which is interesting as showing the cost of road building in those days and also the prospective business. From this prospectus the following facts are taken:

Road 118 1-5 miles in length.		
Cost of grading and masonry, 118 1-5 miles at \$4,000		
		\$472,800
Five miles double track at \$2,000.....		
		10,000
Railway superstructure, 118 1-5 miles at \$7,900		
		933,780
Railway superstructure, five miles sidings at \$7,900		
		39,500
Right of way		
		12,600
		<hr/>
		\$1,468,680

The capital stock was \$2,000,000.

The following was the estimated income to be derived from the new road:

75 passengers each way at \$3.00.....	\$450
100 through passengers, estimated one-half distance, at \$1.50.....	300

100 tons freight, each way, at \$3.60.....	720
100 tons freight, half way, at \$1.80	360
Transportation, mails and sundries.....	50

Total per day.....\$1,880
Deduct 40 per cent., repairs and expenses..... 752

Net income per day.....\$1,128
313 days in year at \$1,128 per day, \$353,064, or about
20 per cent. on investment.

The above shows that in those days it was not customary or even contemplated to run trains on Sunday. The Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark road was completed as far as Mansfield as early as 1846, and John Hoover of Mansfield, who was one of the early conductors on that road, states that in the long ago something had gone wrong with the engine a few miles north of Shelby. By the time the engineer had his engine in running order again night was upon them and they sought lodgings for the night at a farm house near by. A passenger suggested that if they had a big lantern a man might carry it ahead and the train follow him to Shelby. This was looked upon as absurd and the man who suggested it viewed with pity, if not with contempt, for who ever heard of a train of cars running after night!*

In 1852 the railroads in Ohio were the following:

Cleveland and Columbus; from Cleveland, through Galion and Columbus and then to Cincinnati.

Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; from Sandusky to Newark.

Mad River and Lake Erie; from Sandusky to Tiffin, Carey, Bellefontaine and Dayton.

Columbus to Newark, Zanesville and Wheeling.

Cleveland to Alliance.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; completed from Cincinnati to Sidney.

Lake Shore; completed from Toledo east to mouth of Sandusky river; building to Sandusky.

Ohio and Pennsylvania; completed to Mansfield; building to Crestline.

Ohio and Indiana; building from Crestline to Fort Wayne.

Bellefontaine and Indiana; building from Galion to Indianapolis.

In the map of 1852, giving the above roads,

*Baughman's History of Richland county.

Galion is spelled "Galeon," and Crestline is two words, "Crest Line."

It was on Feb. 24, 1848, that the charter was granted under which the Ohio and Pennsylvania was built, the old Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. In the spring of 1848 a vote was taken in Crawford county, and carried, authorizing the county commissioners to subscribe for \$100,000 of stock in the road. The Ohio and Pennsylvania, which was building, found difficulty in raising sufficient funds to complete their road through Ohio to the Indiana line. It was all they could do to handle the eastern half of the state. As a result a number of the business men of Bucyrus secured a charter for the building of the Ohio and Indiana railroad. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road was in operation, and the charter of the Ohio and Indiana called for its building from "a point on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road near Seltzer's tavern in Richland county, thence to Bucyrus, to Upper Sandusky, thence by a route to be determined to the Indiana line and to Ft. Wayne."

In March, 1850, Hon. C. K. Ward, the member of the legislature from Crawford, secured the passage of an act allowing the county commissioners of Crawford county, to subscribe the \$100,000 voted to the Ohio and Pennsylvania road in 1848, to "any other railroad passing through the town of Bucyrus."

The county commissioners were Peter Conkle, Phares Jackson and Sidney Holt. The records of the Crawford county commissioners of June 7, 1850, show: "This day the county commissioners subscribed for stock in the Ohio and Indiana railroad company to the amount of \$100,000, on condition said company shall agree to receive the bonds of said county, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from date thereof, at par, in payment of said stock subscribed as aforesaid." At the same meeting they authorized a tax to be levied of \$650 for railroad purposes.

On Sept. 2, 1850, they issued the first ten bonds of \$1,000 each; then legal complications arose and it took many months to compromise the trouble, but eventually the matter was harmonized, and at their November meeting of 1852 the balance of the bonds were issued. J. N. Frye had succeeded Peter Conkle as com-

missioner in December of 1851, but on account of his health attended but few meetings, and when it came to the signing of the bonds he had to sign by proxy as witness the following:

"I hereby authorize and empower A. M. Jackson to sign my name to all railroad bonds that the other commissioners of Crawford County are willing to sign their names to.

"West Liberty, Nov. 19th, 1852.

"J. N. FRYE."

Mr. Jackson was county auditor at the time, and while the proxy was not in the legal phraseology of today it said exactly what the writer wanted to say and the bonds were issued, and accepted.

In April, 1850, the books were opened to secure subscriptions for the new road at the business places of George Lauck, John Anderson, Willis Merriman and John J. Bowman in Bucyrus, and Robert Lee and John Frantz in Leesville. On May 4, a meeting was held in the interest of the road. Samuel Myers was chairman and Andrew Failor secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by J. S. Plants and remarks were made by S. R. Harris, Willis Merriman, Samuel Myers and J. S. Plants of Bucyrus, and Robert McKelly and H. Peters of Upper Sandusky. A liberal amount of money was subscribed to the stock of the road, and a resolution passed soliciting the county commissioners to subscribe the \$100,000 to the road.

The township trustees decided to submit to a vote the question of Bucyrus township subscribing for \$15,000 worth of stock in the new road. The constable, Lewis Stevenson, issued the call for the election, but there was pronounced opposition, and the friends of the road believing it might interfere with their securing the \$100,000 already voted, the election was not held.

On July 4, 1850, the stockholders of the road met at the courthouse and elected Willis Merriman, George Quinby, Henry Peters, Franklin Adams, Jacob Augustein and Josiah S. Plants as directors, and the next day the board organized by electing Willis Merriman, president, George Lauck, secretary, and John A. Gormly, treasurer. And by July 26, the surveyors were at work locating the route from "at or near Seltzer's tavern" to Bucyrus. Another survey was made, commencing at the C. C. & C. at Galion and passing through

the southern part of Bucyrus, along what is now Lucas street. This was the favorite route of the directors and of the engineer, as the more level ground made the cost of construction much less. President Merriman had several meetings with the Ohio and Pennsylvania officials over the crossing point, the eastern road favoring the crossing point north of Seltzer's on account of cheaper construction, the western road favoring Galion. In October President Merriman reported that the Ohio and Pennsylvania had decided to make their western terminus at a point on the C. C. & C. road, called Crest Line, three and one-half miles northeast of Galion. He stated the Pennsylvania and Ohio would reach Massillon by June, 1851, and Crest Line in two years. That the arrangement was for the Ohio and Indiana to commence their road at a point near Seltzer's tavern. The country west of Mansfield was such that the Pennsylvania and Ohio preferred crossing the C. C. & C. track about two miles northeast of Crestline; but to accommodate the Ohio and Indiana, and the Bellefontaine and Indiana the Pennsylvania company reluctantly consented to make the point at Crest Line, providing the Ohio and Indiana road would construct their road to Bucyrus, commencing at Crest Line. And the Bellefontaine and Indiana railway also commence at Crest Line, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio will build no further west. Merriman then adds: "A railroad from Bucyrus to Galion could be constructed cheaper than to Crest Line, but if Galion is adopted as the eastern terminus, the Ohio and Pennsylvania will cross two miles northeast of Crest Line and later extend west on a line that will parallel the Ohio and Indiana. Crest Line was the southern ultimatum of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Ohio and Indiana must connect at that point."

The \$10,000 in bonds issued by the commissioners in September Mr. Merriman announced he had sold in New York "at good prices."

Then came the trouble in the court. An injunction was secured at Tiffin before Judge Bowen restraining the commissioners from the further issue of bonds, Josiah Scott and J. D. Sears being the attorneys for the commissioners. Commenting on the injunction allowed by Judge Bowen, the "Forum" said: "Deep

are the murmurings against Judge Bowen for his decision in this case, while in the portion of the county remote from the seat of justice the news will be received with joy."

On Feb. 11, 1851, President Merriman reported to the directors that the cost of grading and bridging for the Ohio and Indiana road and getting the roadbed ready for the rails was \$3,000 per mile.

The opposers of the road were still active and endeavored to have the legislature repeal the act which gave the commissioners power to buy stock in the road, and Representative Ward presented a petition signed by 335 citizens of the county against the repeal. Mr. Ward's influence was such that the Legislature took no action.

In April a motion was heard to dissolve the injunction but it was overruled, and in June the case came before the supreme court, and they announced they would reserve their decision until December, the directors deciding, however, to continue their work on the road. On April 8, 1852, at Bucyrus, the contract was let for the grading of the road from Crest Line to Upper Sandusky, the contracts being let in sections of one mile each, the object being to have the work completed as soon as possible. Of the 29 sections between Crest Line and Upper Sandusky over two-thirds went to Bucyrus parties.

January 2, 1852, Jesse R. Straughan, the engineer in charge of the construction, reported that on the Ohio and Pennsylvania the grading was completed from Pittsburg to one mile east of Wooster. That part from Pittsburg to Alliance, 81 miles, was completed and in use, except nine miles. From Massillon east the iron was being laid and the road would be working about January 25, when track laying will be extended to Wooster, which will take about sixty days. From Wooster to Crestline a force is at work on the heavy sections. The lighter sections are about completed and timber in progress of preparation. By April next the distance of staging on direct route from Bucyrus will be 86 miles, and in twelve months the railroad will be completed to Crestline, and the Ohio and Indiana can be permitted to begin.

In January, 1852, Franklin Adams succeeded George Lauck as secretary of the road.

The supreme court also this month rendered their decision in the injunction case of James Griffith against the commissioners. It did not meet the point at issue, but made the evasive decision that the supreme court had no jurisdiction while the suit was pending in the common pleas court. The matter was therefore returned to the court of common pleas, and as stated above a satisfactory settlement was made with Griffith and the bonds issued.

The legal point involved in this case was as to the constitutionality of the law allowing a majority to vote public money to a railroad. It was settled later in a case from another county that such a law was constitutional. On this question, in 1852, Judge Spaulding held that "the legislature has no constitutional power to authorize a majority of citizens in a county to vote subscription of stock to a railroad company that shall be binding on the property of the minority." Judge Spaulding was alone in this view, but his minority opinion is the law today, showing "the stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner."

During the year 1852 railroad matters at Bucyrus moved along at high pressure. In January the directors held their annual meeting at that village lasting four days, and let the contract to William Mitchell & Co. for the construction of the entire road from Crestline to Fort Wayne, he to furnish everything except the rails and rolling stock, and to commence work between Crestline and Bucyrus as soon as the individual subscriptions amounted to \$45,000. The subscriptions at that time were about half that amount. It was also decided people could pay for their stock in land at a cash value to be fixed by the seller and the treasurer of the company. On March 5, 1852, the town council passed an ordinance and for the usual one dollar consideration the railroad company was authorized to construct a road on and along Galen street and to lay one or more tracks and to repair them. The ordinance was signed by S. R. Harris as mayor and Charles Rupp as recorder. On April 30th came the first call for payment of stock, which was to be paid in ten installments of \$5 each to John A. Gormly. In June the entire road was under contract in mile sections, all to be completed by July 1, 1853.

The following was the distribution of stock for the building of the Ohio and Indiana road:

	County.	Individual.	Total.
Crawford county	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$150,000
Wyandot county	50,000	25,000	75,000
Allen county	100,000	50,000	150,000
Van Wert county	50,000	5,000	55,000
Allen county, Ind.	100,000	57,000	157,000
Contractors .....	.....	150,000	150,000
	\$400,000	\$337,000	\$737,000

While Hardin county was organized in 1833, the road passed through the northern part of that county, all marsh land, and was regarded as of so little benefit to the county, that Hardin contributed nothing.

In July President Merriman returned from New York and stated that he had arranged for the entire amount of rails needed for the road and that they would be delivered in New York from England by May 1, 1853. He had, also, made a contract for the locomotives. On October 5th the injunction case came on before the court at Upper Sandusky and the injunction was dissolved to the great satisfaction of the citizens in and around Bucyrus, and Bucyrus's difficulties in securing the first railroad were over.

The report of the president in January stated that he had purchased 6,000 tons of the best T rails to be delivered early in the spring. The distance from Crestline to Ft. Wayne was 131 miles, and the cost of construction would be \$14,045 per mile. He stated that his accompanying estimate was based on the high price of iron rails, \$66 a ton.

Road-bed, track-laying, spikes and station buildings, per contract.....	\$740,000
12,000 tons rails at present prices.....	800,000
Machinery for first year.....	210,000
Right of way, engineering and incidentals....	90,000

Average, \$14,045 per mile.....\$1,840,000

During the spring of 1853 work was pushed rapidly, the papers announcing in April "Several hundred new hands have arrived to work on the road near Bucyrus. The ties are mostly delivered between Crestline and Bucyrus, and it is expected the road will reach Bucyrus, July 4." On July 15, the fourth had passed and the announcement was: "Rails are laid three miles this side of Crestline. If there are no strikes the work will be done to Bucyrus in two weeks."

On August 19, the death of Lon Dixon occurred at Bucyrus. He had been assigned

there in 1851 as the resident engineer in the building of the road. Another young man to come in 1852 was Cyrus W. Fisher who had the position of telegraph operator; his salary was \$20 a month, and half of this was paid to the McCoy House for room and board, but it was at Bucyrus he had his first experience in railroad work; later going to Bellefontaine, entering the army in the Twenty-third Ohio, rising to the rank of colonel, and becoming one of the prominent railroad men of Colorado, and in 1889 returning to Bucyrus, where he still resides.

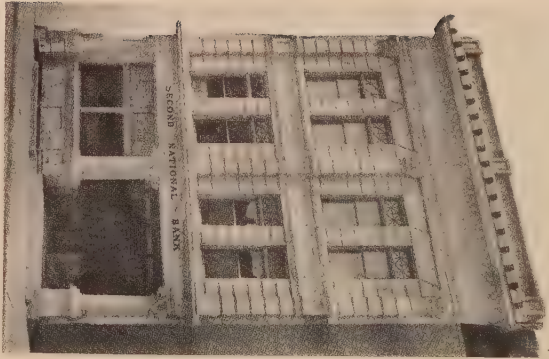
The first train arrived on Wednesday evening, August 31, and of course there were great demonstrations. The new road and the iron horse were equally a wonder to the small boys, who were the same as they are now, judging from the following from the Forum of Sept. 2, 1853:

"Timely Warning.—We learn that our town boys are in the habit of laying such things as spikes, chips, etc., on the railroad track to see what effect the cars will produce in running over them. Such acts might throw a whole train off the track; it is also a penitentiary offence. We also see small boys, from 5 to 10 years of age, playing around the cars, not knowing or caring about the danger they are in. Parents should keep children away or go with them to see the cars."

The following from the Forum is the account of the arrival of the first train in Bucyrus, Aug. 31, 1853:

RAILROAD EXCURSION TO BUCYRUS.

The first passenger train on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad arrived at this place last Wednesday evening (Aug. 31), on which, according to previous arrangement, our Pittsburg friends made us a visit. A committee, consisting of Dr. W. Merriman, president of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad company, Gen. S. Myers, Col. G. P. Seal, Capt. John Miller and M. P. Bean, received the party at Crestline and came down with them. On arriving here the committee of arrangements conducted them to the American and National, where sumptuous suppers were in waiting. After supper the party were conducted to Sims New Hall where a table was prepared filled with eatables and drinkables (on the temperance principle of course). Dr. Merriman then welcomed them to the hospitalities of our town, and was replied to by Gen. Robinson, president of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. Speeches were also made by Mr. Roberts, chief engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, John Larwill, Esq., of Wooster, Judge Leith, of Wyandot, Mr. Straughan, chief engineer of the Ohio and Indiana, and others. The speeches were not lengthy, but well-timed and to the point. The party remained over night, leaving early next morning. Our citizens having been invited to take a ride to Pittsburg, quite a number of gentlemen and ladies went out with them to that place.



SECOND NATIONAL BANK, BUCYRUS, O.



HOME OF THE BUCYRUS FIRE DEPARTMENT



BUCYRUS CITY BANK, BUCYRUS, O.



PUBLIC SQUARE LOOKING EAST, BUCYRUS, O.



SOUTH SANDUSKY STREET, BUCYRUS, O.

As early as October, 1853, it was announced that the accommodation train between Crestline and Bucyrus paid expenses. The following was the first time card:

OFFICE OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

Bucyrus, Sept. 22, 1853.

From and after Tuesday, Sept. 27, an accommodation train will be run on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad between Bucyrus and Crestline, as follows:

Leaves Bucyrus	11:00 a. m.
Arrives Crestline	12:15 p. m.
Leaves Crestline	2:00 p. m.
Arrives Bucyrus	3:15 p. m.

LESTER BLISS, Superintendent.

It was later announced that persons desiring to send freight must have it at the depot one hour before the train leaves.

The freight agent was taking no chances on being swamped at the last minute. Besides, no one was in a hurry, not even the train itself, as it jogged along to Crestline at the rate of ten miles an hour. There was no danger of a "head on" or a "rear end" collision, it being the only train on the road. But it should be remembered the roadbed was built at a cost of about \$5,650 (including stations) per mile, and the most skillful work of the engineer was required to keep his engine on the track. That this road-bed was improved rapidly is shown from the fact that in the spring of 1854 the new time card gave the time of the fast train from Crestline to Bucyrus at 43 minutes, and the accommodation at 50 minutes. It was undoubtedly safety that was looked to in the running of the trains as the return trip from Bucyrus to Crestline, up grade, was scheduled for 40 minutes for the fast line.

During the fall the work west was pushed rapidly, and in December the road had reached within two miles of Patterson* (Forest) and many passengers were on the trains daily to make connection with the Mad River road at Patterson for the north or south, the passengers walking the two miles intervening, and the railroad furnishing conveyances to transport their baggage. By January the two mile gap was completed, and the road advertised connection at that point for Cincinnati and Sandusky. It also advertised connection at Crestline for Cincinnati and Cleveland. But connection in those days certainly did not

mean what it does now, as the connection to Cleveland meant a wait of three hours and thirty-five minutes, and to Columbus and Cincinnati of five hours and forty-five minutes. There was one advantage in the fact that the passenger desiring to make the connection never worried as to whether his train was on time or not, a few hours late made no material difference.

During the construction of the road the headquarters had been at Bucyrus; nearly all the directors each year had been Bucyrus men. It had been promoted and built by the perseverance, the energy and the push of the business men of Bucyrus. All over the great state of Ohio are cities and villages that have done much for their improvement, but in the entire list it would be difficult to find any act in any one that equals the building of so important a road, almost single handed and alone, by a village of 1365 people. It stands today the greatest monument to the enterprise of the citizens of Bucyrus of half a century ago, and a fulfillment of the prophetic statement which described the little village at its birth as "a lively post town" in Crawford county.

When the annual meeting of the stockholders was held in Bucyrus, in January, 1854, the road was in operation as far as Forest. Up to this time nearly all the directors had been Bucyrus men. At this meeting the following directors were elected: Willis Merriman and P. S. Marshall of Bucyrus; Judge Hanna and B. Hoagland of Fort Wayne; William Robinson of Pittsburg; Robert McKelly of Upper Sandusky, and Mr. Jacobs of Lima. This board is interesting as showing the first tendency toward the combination of railroad interests. Mr. Robinson was president of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg to Crestline, Mr. Merriman was president of the Ohio and Indiana, from Crestline to Ft. Wayne, nearly completed; Mr. Hanna was president of the Indiana and Chicago, from Ft. Wayne to Chicago, building. The directors organized by electing Willis Merriman president; George Quinby treasurer; C. W. Butterfield secretary, and J. B. Sears solicitor, all from Bucyrus. During the year Mr. Merriman resigned the presidency of the road and was succeeded by Judge Hanna, of Ft. Wayne.

The first accident on the new road occurred

*The road crossed the Mad River and Lake Erie one mile from Patterson; and at the crossing a new town was started, which is now Forest.

on Feb. 25, 1854, when a man named Michael Kenney, who was employed on a freight train, was accidentally killed a short distance west of Bucyrus. The train ran off the track and threw him between the cars, the wheels running over him, killing him almost instantly. He was taken to his home at Shelby for burial.

Crawford county was now one of the most important railroad counties in the state, with the most important north and south road passing through Galion and Crestline and the most important east and west road passing through Crestline and Bucyrus. The country at that time, especially west of Bucyrus, was still in a very wild condition; very sparsely settled. The new road east of Bucyrus is thus described by William Crosby, the editor of the *Journal*, and it was probably his first extended trip on a railroad:

"On Thursday, June 15 (1854), at 12:30 we took the express train at Bucyrus, but with scarcely time to be seated we found ourselves at Crestline, amid the clattering of the dinner gong, the confused din of a thousand voices, with as many different orders and wants; the rush of the hungry multitude to Mr. Hall's dining saloon, the scraping and thumping of chairs, the rattling of dishes, knives and forks, and the occasional crash of a plate, the whole mixed up into a continuous fountain of noise by the stunning effect of escaping steam. After fortifying the inner man against the demands of nature for a time at a table teeming with all the luxuries of early summer, supplied with the profusion and served in that enticing style which only such caterers as friend Hall of the Crestline House understand, we seated ourselves in the cars of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road for Pittsburg.

"Attached to an iron steed whose powers equalled the tornado and whose speed surpassed the whirlwind, we swept along the iron course threatening destruction to everything that would impede the onward flight. Unfortunately this rapid progress resulted in the killing of three cows at as many different points, which careless owners or inefficient inclosures permitted (the cows, not the points) to wander from their proper range. Stopping only at the more important stations to drop or pick up such passengers as awaited, still onward we coursed through clouds of dust

which rendered the various tints of bonnet-trimmings—the brilliant colors of ladies' dresses and the jet coats of the "sterner sex"—all of a russet brown; penetrating eyes, ears, nose and mouth with a pertinacity irresistible to all the puffing, blowing and brushing of those who endeavored to escape this disagreeable appendage of railroad traveling.

"We supped at Alliance—a new town at the junction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania and the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. At this place all the laggards and loungers, together with those peculiar natures that love to be regaled with an exhibition of abilities in the science pugilistic, were supplied with a display to their taste in the form of a brutal fight between the runners and drummers of a couple of opposition eating-houses. One of these houses charged 50 cents a meal, the other 25 cents—hence the hostility. We were "sharpset," so leaving the more interested to see the end of the fight, and discuss the brutalizing merits, we made our way into one of the dining halls and endeavored to make a meal on allowance time only extending to fifteen minutes. After collecting off of sparingly supplied dishes something to start on, the eatables commenced disappearing in the magical manner peculiar to good appetite. When about fairly interested in the game of "open and shut" the motion of the rapidly vibrating knife and fork was suddenly arrested by a gentle tap on the arm, and the information of, "fifty cents each, sir," gently whispered in the ear. There was no escaping the extortion, so we forked over—but to those who travel this route we advise the house on the right, going east, not that we can indorse the table, but because we think that it could not be much more scantily supplied, and that we think 25 cents an ample price for a meal, to discuss which you have but fifteen minutes time allowed, and which anxious watching of moving cars reduces to five, and moreover it is scarcely possible to do any degree of justice in the way of mastication to a dime's worth of food per minute.

"Reached Allegheny City at 8:30, just eight hours from Bucyrus—200 miles. Here we had to go through all the disagreeable attendants of city stations, resulting from the conflicting interests of bus and hack drivers, hotel runners, etc. Finally reached friends."

In the fall of 1854, the Ohio and Indiana road was completed, and Mr. Creever accompanied the first train to Fort Wayne, and his account of that trip will give the reader an idea of the western end of the line at that time.

"On Wednesday, November 15, at 9 o'clock the excursion train left Bucyrus for Fort Wayne, the occasion being the opening of the Ohio and Indiana road. When the train reached Bucyrus, delegates were on from Pittsburg to Mansfield. At Upper Sandusky we were joined by the Wyandot delegation and at Forest by a few more.

"Leaving Forest, 20 miles out, Judge Hanna, president, was found missing. He had gotten off at Forest to oversee some work and the train left without him. At Johnstown* two freight trains were waiting the passage of the excursion train. Chief Engineer Straughan ordered one of the locomotives to go to Forest and bring back the missing president.

"Between Johnstown and Lafayette we passed over Hog Creek Marsh. At the time the road was located this prairie was covered with water, above the surface of which naught was to be seen but the coarse sedge grass or reed, growing and undulating in the breeze. Several ditches have been cut across the prairie and the surface water well drawn off. The soil now begins to wear a tolerable appearance. The prairie embraces from 15,000 to 20,000 acres, occasionally dotted with little clumps of bushes and groves of timber. It was a beautiful and novel sight, appearing like a great lake surrounded by wilderness.

"At Lima we met the mail train, which brought a large delegation from Ft. Wayne to meet our excursionists. Here we were saluted with several rounds of artillery from the Mad Anthony Guards of Ft. Wayne, and cheering music by Strubey's band of Ft. Wayne. But the grand feature at Lima was the collation. Munificent and magnificent. The caterers did justice to the hungry guests, and keen appetites did ample justice to the collation. It was specifically set forth in the invitation card that the collation would return to Ft. Wayne and every guest appeared to labor under the im-

pression that it was his duty to see that the specification was fulfilled, and accordingly each set to work to carry out the requirement. After the collation was loadened up to the utmost capacity of the excursionists—which, however, was not sufficient to absorb the entire "fixins" by a large amount—the company, while awaiting the arrival of the missing president, passed the time in friendly intercourse with the Ft. Wayne delegation, who met us with warm and hearty greeting. After delaying for some time it was concluded to move on slowly that the express locomotive might overtake us.

"At Lima the excursion train had three passenger cars added, increasing it to ten cars, well, but comfortably filled. The Ft. Wayne delegation spread themselves throughout the train, giving out free tickets to the supper at Ft. Wayne in the evening, and also distributing tickets containing the name of the person at whose residence the holder was to be entertained for the night. Our card showed we were to be with Thomas Tigar of the Ft. Wayne Sentinel. We made no calculation for such a result, but as such was our luck we philosophically marshalled our courage, and prepared to abide with the Tigras.

"A short time after leaving Lima an accident occurred which had like to turn our enjoyment to sorrow. The chief engineer and superintendent, Mr. Straughan, was very anxious for the arrival of the president, Judge Hanna, and while keeping a lookout to the rear from the platform of one of the cars, he by some means lost his balance and was precipitated from the train. The alarm was given and the train immediately checked and backed. Mr. Straughan was taken up by some men who were working near the spot where the accident occurred and when the train arrived he was taken to the rear car. After an examination by some physicians who were aboard, he was, beyond being stunned and bruised, pronounced uninjured. This pleasing intelligence was quickly spread from car to car, and soon the company assumed its wonted tone. In a few minutes after, the express locomotive overtook us with the president aboard. He was heartily greeted by the excursionists. Everything being thus righted, our iron steed took a more

*Ada.

rapid gait, but we had tarried so much on the way that we could not possibly arrive at Ft. Wayne until long after schedule time.

"At Delphos the road crosses the Miami Canal. After leaving Delphos the next important point for which we kept a lookout was the State Line, but although the train stopped, and the brakeman called out "State Line," yet with all our vigilance we could not see it. We could discover no line between the Buckeye State and Hoosierdom. Inseparably united as the two states are in feeling and interest, may a no more tangible line ever be drawn to separate them. Hand in hand may they march onward and upward to the great and prosperous destiny that awaits their united energy and enterprise.

"From Upper Sandusky westward to the neighborhood of Ft. Wayne the great feature of the country is wilderness—almost unbroken. At Lima, Delphos and Van Wert the forest is driven back, and a thriving, busy population is fast turning the wilderness into a garden, but many years will pass before Ohio has attained a population nearing her capacity.

"The energy and enterprise of the Buckeyes must be great to have raised Ohio to rank as the third State in the Union, while two-thirds of her rich soil rests undisturbed beneath the shade of the primitive forest. Ranking, as the State now does, what must be her ultimate destiny, when the wilderness shall be forced from her surface and teeming, busy life usurps its place, causing fruitful farms, populous towns, and busy workshops to occupy the complete length and breadth of the land.

"Half past four is the hour at which we should have arrived at Ft. Wayne, but we reached there at six. We marched to the supper room preceded by a band. The city was brilliantly illuminated and the excursionists were continually greeted by the cheers of the crowds lining the streets. After supper we went to Colerick Hall, where D. H. Colerick delivered the address of welcome. It was responded to by Gov. Johnston, and S. W. Roberts of Pennsylvania, Robert W. Schenck, late minister to Brazil, and Henry B. Payne, of Ohio.

"In company with Brother Day of the Mansfield Herald we were conducted by our worthy

host—Brother Tigar—to his den. Oh, may it always be our fortune when among strangers to fall into a "Tigar's Den."

"At ten next morning left for home. At Lima made a raid on the remains of yesterday's banquet. Had dinner at Forest. Arrived at Bucyrus at six."

In his account of the trip to Pittsburg, Mr. Creever mentions as one of the incidents the speed of the train "resulted in the killing of three cows." The casual manner in which this is stated and the following item from his paper in November, 1855, would indicate little attention was paid in those days by the engineers to protect the stock straying on the unfenced track:

"Monday night, Nov. 12, the express, two miles from Bucyrus, came into collision with 40 or 50 cattle, belonging to Enos Barrett. The cattle got onto the railroad and were met by the train. After making two attempts to push through, the locomotive was thrown from the track and the effort had to be abandoned. The result was five of the cattle killed, eleven so severely wounded they had to be killed. A number of others were wounded. An investigation is demanded to learn how the engine driver could push the locomotive half a mile through the flock before they were scattered and straggling along the track. A reasonable degree of concern for himself and passengers would have dictated the necessity of stopping the train as soon as possible, and sending a man ahead to clear the track."

More than fifty years have passed since the publication of the above item, and today it is well worthy of a place in the humorous column of any railroad journal. The faithful persistency with which the engineer stood at his post and made repeated attempts to force his engine through a drove of forty to fifty cattle, and finally being compelled to give up the fight by his engine being thrown from the track!

On June 24, 1856, the last meeting of the Ohio and Indiana road was held in Bucyrus, and it was to consider the proposition of consolidating the three roads, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Ohio and Indiana, and the Ft. Wayne and Chicago. A large number of shares were represented at the meeting and the vote was unanimous for consolidation, and the road became the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the headquarters were at Pittsburg. For a few years the road had trouble adjusting its financial affairs, the interests of the directors and stockholders being looked after by Allen G. Thurman of Columbus. The trouble origi-

nated from the bondholders seizing the road. It was not until July, 1861, that the matter was finally adjusted by the company agreeing to pay one-fourth of the principal and interest in cash, and secure the other three-fourths in third mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, bearing interest at 7 per cent.

In 1862 the new directors of the road consisted of three from New York, Pennsylvania Ohio and Indiana, and one from Illinois. Among the Pennsylvanians was J. Edgar Thompson, the man who started the Pennsylvania company on its great era of prosperity; one of the men from New York was Samuel J. Tilden; and one of the Ohioans was Willis Merriman of Bucyrus, the first president of the central division of the consolidated roads.

Today the road is a part of the great Pennsylvania system, and the Ohio and Indiana, fostered and fathered, and built and controlled by the business men of Bucyrus is now an important link in the greatest railroad system of the world, and the first little train which jaunted along from Crestline to Bucyrus in an hour and fifteen minutes has as its successor one that would be almost to Ft. Wayne in the same length of time, and as for the thirteen miles it frequently makes it in ten minutes.

At the start of the Ohio and Indiana Crawford county issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000 drawing 6 per cent interest. The bonds were issued on Jan. 1, 1853, payable Jan. 1, 1868, and for these bonds the county received \$100,000 of stock in the road, each year one of the commissioners taking turns in attending the annual meeting of the road and voting the county's stock. After 1856, this meant a trip to Pittsburg. By agreement with the road, the county was to receive annually six per cent interest, payable not in cash, but in additional stock in the road. These certificates of stock, in lieu of cash interest, the county received up to the time of the completion of the consolidation of the roads on Jan. 20, 1858, a few days over five years, so at the time of the final consolidation the county's stock in the road amounted to \$130,096, and after that the county received no dividends in stock or cash.

The seizure of the road by the bondholders, the troubles arising in the adjustment of the difficulties, decreased the value of the stock.

The latter part of the year 1861 the stock had reached so low a figure that the commissioners took measures to prepare to meet the bonds when they became due, and levied a tax of two and nine-twentieth mills, which would bring in \$21,983. In December, 1862, \$14,339 of this tax had been collected, leaving for collection in June, 1863, \$7,644. After the first levy was made, there was a favorable turn in the affairs of the road, and the stock began gradually going up in value. The market was closely watched, and two of the commissioners went to New York and sold the entire stock held by Crawford County at 69 1-3c—the highest price at which the stock had ever sold. The railroad account now stood:

Proceeds from sale of \$130,096 stock.....	\$90,214
Tax collected December, 1862.....	14,339
	<hr/>
	\$104,553
Add tax to be collected in June, 1863.....	7,644
	<hr/>
	\$112,197
Deduct interest, Jan. 1, 1863.....	6,000
	<hr/>
Leaving amount in Treasury.....	\$106,197

The commissioners then tried to buy the \$100,000 of county bonds outstanding at their cash value, and close up the transaction, but the holders of the bonds declined to sell, as "they wished no better investment for their funds." It spoke well for the credit of the county, but there were \$100,000 lying idle in the treasury and six per cent interest being paid on the outstanding bonds, so the commissioners announced the money would be lent to the citizens until March, 1867.

They met first on Feb. 11, and the first day lent \$352 to H. M. Fisher, \$4,000 to Linus H. Ross, \$1,000 to G. Donnenwirth, and \$400 to Mary Newell. During the eleven days they met in February they placed \$47,002. Seven meetings in March disposed of \$37,200 and in April and June \$27,360 was placed out at interest.

This money was kept on interest for four years, thus meeting the interest on the bonds by the interest received on the money loaned, and when the bonds fell due on Jan. 1, 1868, they were paid and cancelled, and Crawford's first and only investment in railroad bonds was an incident that was closed. Such investments by counties are not allowed today, yet the Craw-

ford county one was a success. And the profitableness of that investment has gone on and on, and will go on in the years to come. When the road was built, the cost of construction from Crestline to Lima, 131 miles, was placed at \$1,840,000. Today its valuation on the tax duplicate in Crawford county alone is \$4,298,040.

It would seem that as a business proposition the investment was a financial success. Crawford county borrowed \$100,000, which it invested in the stock of the road; it paid interest on this borrowed money for 15 years, amounting to \$90,000; when ten years had passed the stock was so low that the commissioners levied a tax of \$20,000, preparing to meet the bonds when due. Total cost to the county, \$210,000. It sold its stock for \$90,000; it received interest on money loaned of \$30,000. Total receipts of \$190,000, leaving a cost to the county of \$90,000. But for over sixty years the company has been paying taxes, and this year those taxes amount to \$40,000. An investment of \$90,000 (the net loss of the county) that brings in \$40,000 a year looks very much like a 50 per cent. annual dividend on the original investment.

As to what per cent of the increase in the lands and products and prosperity of the county is due to railroads can not be figured with any degree of exactness, but statistics show that in 1850 Galion was a straggling village of five to six hundred people, and the C., C. & C. and the B. & I. were built, and in ten years she trebled her population to 1,967, an increase from 300 to 400 per cent; then the Atlantic & Lake Erie came, and the next ten years gave her another increase to 3,523, or 60 per cent, and twenty-five years after her first railroad, from a country village of no importance she had become one of the thriving and prosperous cities of the state with over five thousand population.

In 1850 Crestline was a forest, with no residents beyond a farmer or two and their families; three railroads came, and the town was laid out, and in 1860 it had a population of 1,487, and has had an increase every decade since, and in 1910 it was a prosperous town of 3,807 people.

In 1850 Bucyrus had a population of 1,365; she secured a railroad, and by 1860 her popu-

lation increased 60 per cent to 2,180; a steady growth followed and in 1880 her population was 3,380. Then came the T. & O. C., and by 1890 her population had jumped to 5,974 or an increase of 76 per cent.

In 1860 Crawford county had three railroads the C., C and C. and the B. & I. in the southeastern part of the county, with eight and a half miles of track, and the P. Ft. W. & C. through the county from east to west, about twenty and a half miles, making thirty miles of railroad in the county. In 1864 the Bellefontaine & Indiana was consolidated with the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad, forming the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and in 1868 this was consolidated with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company, which in 1889 took the name of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, popularly known as the "Big Four." When the Ohio and Pennsylvania was building they decided to go no further than Crestline, providing the Ohio and Indiana would commence their road at that point, and provided the Bellefontaine and Indiana would commence at the same place. This proposition was accepted, and Crestline was for some years the connecting point of the B. & I. with the P. Ft. W. & C. road, but after the B. & I. came under the control of the C. C. & C., Galion became the eastern terminus of the B. & I. trains.

The next railroad in the county was the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. A charter was granted to the Franklin & Warren Railroad Company March 10, 1851, but nothing was done, and in 1855 the name was changed to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. In 1863 the building of the road had reached Galion, and it was completed to Dayton in 1864. It was popularly known as the "Broad Gauge" road, the rails being six feet apart, a belief prevailing that with a wider track, heavier equipment could be used, and greater speed and comfort obtained. The idea was a failure. The expense of construction was heavier, the cost of rolling stock greater, and nothing gained in speed or comfort. Along nearly the entire track a third rail was added to accommodate the transfer of cars from a standard gauge to their line. At other times cars were shifted to other trucks. In the

spring of 1880, the road was sold to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company, and the new owners decided to change the entire road to standard gauge. It was doing a tremendous business, both in passengers and freight, with hundreds of trains daily from one end of the line to the other, and the change was made on June 22, 1880. Every detail had been seen to, and every possible arrangement made, and at a given signal the work was commenced all along the entire line, and in less than six hours the entire road was changed to standard gauge without the discontinuance of a train, and the delay of only a few, one of the greatest feats ever accomplished in railroad work. The road is now the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, a part of the Erie system; it has the shortest mileage of any road in the county, Galion being its only station in Crawford, but the building is the handsomest railroad station in the county. On this road Galion was the end of a division, and large shops were erected here employing several hundred men; the Big Four also had shops, and the town being a division point on the A. & G. W. and the junction point of the Indianapolis division with the "Three C's," many crews had their home here, and Galion was one of the prominent railroad centers of the state, and became the metropolis of the county.

In 1850 a charter had been granted for building a road from Bucyrus to Toledo, the project being engineered by Bucyrus people. The eastern part of the county had an outlet with the C. C. & C. road nearing completion, and the western part also needed an outlet to the Lake, and with the Ohio and Pennsylvania reaching Bucyrus, its citizens could well look forward to the little village becoming a great business center. Before the project had gotten fairly under way, the Ohio and Pennsylvania had been compelled to abandon for the present the building of their line further west than Crestline. This was a severe blow to the hopes of Bucyrus as the east and west road was more important than anything else, so all consideration of the Bucyrus and Toledo road was reluctantly abandoned, and the people of Bucyrus took upon themselves the herculean task of building the road from Crestline to Ft. Wayne. Here are the men to whom the charter was granted on March 20, 1850, to build

131 miles of railroad: Robert Lee and John Frantz of Leesville, John Anderson, George Lauck, Willis Merriman, Josiah S. Plants, John J. Bowman, George Quinby, John Sims, John A. Gormly, Z. Rowse, Aaron Carey and C. Widman of Bucyrus; David Ayres, Robert McKelly, Henry Peters of Upper Sandusky. In four years the road was built.

Fifteen years passed and the necessity of a railroad from the coal fields in southeastern Ohio to the Lake at Toledo was apparent, and the Atlantic and Lake Erie was incorporated to start at Pomeroy on the Ohio river, through the coal fields of Athens and Perry counties, then up to Bucyrus and Toledo. From Bucyrus to Toledo it was the original road proposed in 1850, and Bucyrus took an active interest in the road from the start, Daniel W. Swigart being president of the new road and James B. Gormly, treasurer, both Bucyrus men. Meetings were held in various towns along the line, and in 1869 the preliminary survey was made. In February, 1872, a contract was made with Michael Moran and W. V. and A. M. McCracken of Bucyrus, to grade the road from Bucyrus to Toledo, and in July another contract was made with B. B. McDonald & Co., of Bucyrus, to lay the rails on two sections from Bucyrus north. The same year, 1872, the contract was made for the bridge over the Sandusky at Bucyrus, together with the long trestle of nearly half a mile, necessary to cross the stream. In 1873 the panic came on, and it was impossible to get capital interested in any investment, but the projectors of the road at Bucyrus persevered. Bucyrus had invested over \$100,000 in the road; other sections had given freely. In September, 1875, the condition of the road was at its worst, and a meeting was held at Bucyrus to devise ways and means to save what had already been invested and to complete the road. The president made a report at that meeting stating that a proposition had been made to sell a portion of it, which would be detrimental to the interests of Crawford, Wyandot and other counties. This proposition had been temporarily defeated by the influence of the friends of Bucyrus on the board of directors. But the road was in debt so heavily that unless something was done immediately the Atlantic & Lake Erie must be

abandoned. The proposition was that if \$450,000 could be raised, the more pressing obligations could be met and the road completed. This sum was divided along the line, and \$50,000 assigned to Crawford county. On top of the sum already subscribed, the task was a difficult one, but the amount was raised. Construction went ahead slowly, and every attempt made to reduce expenses to the minimum. The Bucyrus Foundry and Machine Company went into the car business, and built fifteen cars to be used in the construction work; second-hand locomotives were purchased and put to use in the building of the road, and little by little the work progressed, and finally in the summer of 1880 the first train came to Bucyrus. It was less than a generation since Bucyrus had built the Ohio and Indiana road, and now the descendants of the men who had built that first road, had overcome all difficulties, and secured another road for Bucyrus. The president of the Atlantic & Lake Erie was Daniel W. Swigart, a son-in-law of George W. Sweney, one of the active workers for the Ohio and Indiana; the secretary and treasurer was James B. Gormly, whose father John A. Gormly, was treasurer of the Ohio and Indiana. Among others connected with the road were Col. W. C. Lemert, a grandson by marriage of Samuel Norton, one of the heavy subscribers to the Ohio and Indiana. Horace and William Rowse, sons of Zalmon Rowse, a director of the Ohio and Indiana; W. V., A. M. and Charles McCracken, sons of James McCracken, another active supporter of the Ohio and Indiana; Joseph N. Biddle, a son-in-law of Robert W. Musgrave, another of the men active in securing the Ohio and Indiana; Thomas C. Hall, who had been one of the builders of the Ohio and Indiana, and now with his son Joseph E. Hall, had similar contracts for construction work on the Atlantic and Lake Erie.

After the road was completed, the influence of Bucyrus, and the work the people of that town had done for the road, secured a favorable proposition for the location of the shops at Bucyrus, but Bucyrus capital was already in the road up to its limit, so a friendly legislature was appealed to and D. W. Swigart, James B. Gormly, W. C. Lemert, Dr. C. Fulton, S. R. Harris and George W. Teel secured

the passage of an act allowing the town by a vote of the people to bond itself for \$50,000 to build railroad shops. The proposition carried almost unanimously and the shops were secured, and for more than thirty years they have given employment to hundreds of men with a large monthly pay roll that has added materially to the prosperity of Bucyrus, and that village which in 1880 had a population of 3,348, by the census of 1890 had taken its position as one of the cities of the state with a population of 5,974, an increase of 78 per cent in ten years. When the road was reorganized in 1878 the name was changed to the Ohio Central, and it was sold at that time for \$106,668. Later a western division was built to take care of the increasing traffic from the coal fields to the Lake. The road is today a part of the Lake Shore system, and in 1911 required additional room for its shops and trackage, and the only way to secure it was from the Fair Ground which adjoined the railroad property on the south. The Fair Ground could not spare the land, so the citizens promptly formed a company, bought the entire thirty acres belonging to the Fair Association at \$1,000 an acre, and sold the Lake Shore the eight acres they wanted at \$400 an acre and the remainder of the grounds will be laid out as an addition to Bucyrus. The Fair Association immediately purchased a new site just across the road of sixty acres at \$300 an acre.

In 1867 the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan railroad was projected, to start at Toledo, then run to Tiffin, and through Lykins and Sulphur Springs to Crestline and Mansfield. The people in the central and northeastern part of the county took active measures to secure the road. Both New Washington and Sulphur Springs subscribed liberally, and so enthusiastic were the people in and around Sulphur Springs that their subscriptions amounted to \$35,000. A preliminary survey was made, which located the road about half a mile east of Sulphur Springs, and an eastern suburb of that village was laid out where the station was to be, on land owned by George W. Teel, and several houses were built. The people of Crestline, however, took very little interest in the road, which was fatal to the Sulphur Springs route. New Washing-

ton then took up the matter with the Toledo and Mansfield people, and a new survey was made farther north, from Tiffin through Bloomville to New Washington and Mansfield. The citizens of New Washington and southern Auburn subscribed \$30,000 for the new road and so great was the interest in that section, that these subscriptions were practically all made in sums ranging from \$50 to \$250, the stock being in \$50 shares. There were two hundred men in the two townships of Cranberry and Auburn who took stock in the road. Work was commenced in the spring of 1872, and by October the road was in operation from Toledo to New Washington, and on May 1, 1873, regular trains were running over the line. In Auburn township the road passed about half a mile north of the village of DeKalb, and the same distance south of a little settlement called Mechanicsburg, and at this point a station was placed called DeKalb, and in 1874 a town was laid out around the station which was called Tiro, after the postoffice two miles north, which was transferred to the station, and in 1882 the DeKalb postoffice, which had been in existence half a century, was discontinued, being consolidated with the Tiro office, and the railroad dropped the name of DeKalb and called the station Tiro.

About the time of the building of the Mansfield & Coldwater road the people of Delphos and Carey had constructed a narrow gauge road between those two towns. It was a purely local affair, built by the people of Putnam and Hancock counties residing in the little towns along the line and gave them an outlet to the markets. Later it was taken over by some capitalists, among them W. V. McCracken of Bucyrus, and was changed to a standard gauge road, and extended eastward from Carey to Akron, passing through Crawford in the center of the northern tier of townships, Texas, Lykins, Chatfield, Cranberry and Auburn, and when completed it was almost an air line, 165 miles in length, known as the Pittsburg, Akron and Western. In the construction of the road no attention was paid to the little towns. From the time it entered the county in Texas township it followed a half section line due east for fourteen

miles to New Washington, passing half a mile south of the village of Lykins, and a quarter of a mile north of Chatfield. At New Washington it took an air line northwest, going north of the little village of Waynesburg. Eastern capitalists had secured the road with the intention of making it the most direct and quickest route between Pittsburg and Chicago, but the grand plans never materialized and it is today a purely local road, but a great convenience to the people along the route. It established a station in Texas township, which was named Plankton, and another in Northern Auburn, which is named North Auburn after the township. The road is now the Northern Ohio.

It was Feb. 8, 1832, that the legislature of Ohio passed an act incorporating the Delaware, Marion and Sandusky Railroad, and among the incorporators were E. B. Merriam, Zalmon Rowse and Henry St. John. It was a time when there was a craze for railroad building all over the state, and, like dozens of other roads incorporated at that time, nothing came of it. Nearly sixty years passed and all the original projectors had long since moldered into dust when on April 12, 1889, practically the same road was again incorporated as the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking. By the close of the year twelve miles of the road had been built from Sandusky to Bellevue, and this twelve miles on the right of way where fifty years previous the Mad River road had run its cars on scrap iron rails. The route had been abandoned by the Mad River road in the fifties for a new route from Sandusky to Clyde. But the northern twelve miles of the C. S. and H. (the Short Line) is the roadbed where first ran the first cars on the first real railroad in the state of Ohio.

The work on the C. S. and H. was pushed rapidly from both ends of the line, and it was on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1892, at 12:15 noon, that the last connecting rail was laid that joined the lines. This rail was at the north end of the trestle in Bucyrus. Although the road was completed as far as track-laying was concerned, there was still much to be done in the way of preparing the road bed, and securing the rolling stock, and it was on Monday, April 17, 1893, that the first regular trains began

running on the road, and the people turned out all along the line with demonstrations and rejoicings.

This was the last railroad built in Crawford county, with its well ballasted track, heavy steel rails, monster locomotives, and handsomely furnished, easily riding cars. Everything was new and modern and presented the strongest contrast to the track and equipment of the pioneer days of railroading. It was Monday, April 17, the train went through, representative of the highest type of railroad development, and three days later, on April 20th, the contrast came. A great exposition was to be opened at Chicago (one year late) to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, 401 years previous, and the first locomotive ever brought to America was to pass through Bucyrus. Over a thousand school children and double that number of citizens were at the station, when the little locomotive, the "John Bull," hardly larger than a traction engine, pulling its two small cars, came round the bend, puffing and blowing as if it appreciated the full measure of its responsibility. It came up to the station very slowly, through two dense ranks of people, who crowded both sides of the track, leaving only room for it to pass. It looked small and it looked old, and even the veteran pioneers present had become so accustomed to the modern trains that they too were astonished at the smallness and crudeness of the engine and coaches, that in their early day they had regarded as a wonder and a marvel in the science of transportation.*

*In 1876, this little engine, the "John Bull," was discovered among the old junk in the Pennsylvania shops; it was repaired and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and later presented to the United States government. Prior to 1830 experiments had been made in England with more or less success with locomotives to be propelled by steam. In 1830, Robert L. Stevens, the founder of the Camden & Amboy road, saw the "Rocket" in England, the invention of George Stephenson, and he ordered one built for shipment to this country. The engine was built, shipped to America, and named the "John Bull." It arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1831. When it was finally put together it was placed on a track, specially built for its trial; the boiler was filled with water from a hog's head; a fire of pine wood was lighted in the furnace, and at the indication of thirty pounds of steam pressure, the young engineer named Dripps, nervous with excitement, opened the throttle, and the first locomotive in America moved over the rails. One of the little old cars had been purchased in 1868 by a farmer living near South

When the train stopped, men and boys and women and girls crowded around the little cars, and went inside, finding them so low that a tall man must stoop. Common wooden seats ran along the sides; there were little windows, placed there only to give light, so high that one must stand up or kneel upon the seat to look out. These windows could not be opened; there were no lights for after night, so when the shades of evening fell, the passengers rode in darkness. The engine weighed ten tons, and was the same as when it first ran in America, except that it had been changed from wood to coal fuel. The tender had a capacity of about a ton of coal, and the water tank about 1500 gallons of water. The water was sufficient for thirty miles, but the coal would last for ninety miles. The boiler was 13 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. The cylinders were 9 by 20 inches. There were two drive wheels on each side, 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with cast iron hubs and wooden felloes. On top of the tender at the rear was a contrivance resembling a poke bonnet; it was called the "gig top," and here sat the forward brakeman on the lookout for approaching trains, and also to signal the rear brakeman should occasion require. He worked the brakes on the locomotive and tender by means of a lever which extended up between his knees. There was no bell cord or gong to the locomotive and all communication between the brakeman and engineer was by word of mouth. He kept by him a few soft clods which carefully aimed, attracted the attention of the engineer if hasty communication was necessary.

Following the little train was one of modern construction. The locomotive, weighing

Amboy, the Camden and Amboy road having thrown it into discard. The farmer removed it to his place and used it as a chicken-coop. It housed the chickens until a representative of the Pennsylvania road looking for curiosities, ran across it, and entered into negotiations for its purchase. The thrifty farmer discovered that lapse of time had endowed his hen-coop with an unexpected value, and he demanded and received a price which represented more than compound interest on his original purchase, and although the hens were left homeless, the farmer looked out for himself by building a new residence with all modern improvements from the proceeds of his sale. The second car had not so romantic a history. It was found years previously in a lumber yard in a New Jersey town, and a farsighted Pennsylvania official had secured it as a relic, believing the day might come when it would have a value as a curiosity.

160,000 pounds, easily drew its long line of parlor cars and sleepers, and diner, all fitted with every modern improvement and filled with the officers and guests of the Pennsylvania company. From Philadelphia to Chicago this finest locomotive of modern construction restrained its power, followed its wheezing ancestor, decrepit with age, as if it were exercising a fatherly and protecting care over him which it no doubt was.

At Bucyrus, the train was joined by representatives of the Journal and Telegraph, the Forum and the Courier. The Journal sent their veteran editor, John Hopley, who in 1842, had come as far west as Pittsburg on just such a train, and with him the youngest member of the firm, J. W. Hopley, as representatives of the past and the present. They rode in one of the ancient coaches as far as Upper Sandusky, jarred and jolted in the springless car, kneeling on the seat occasionally to glance from the window, and when Upper Sandusky was reached both youth and age preferred comfort to novelty, and as far as they were concerned the little train, once the pride of the road, and once the acme of perfection in traveling, was left to jog on its slow way alone, while they found all the comforts of travel in the palatial cars of the modern train. The speed of both trains was of course governed by the motive power of the John Bull and it took nine hours to go from Bucyrus to Ft. Wayne, being a trifle over 14 miles an hour.

On Nov. 12, 1891, the commissioners of the county granted a franchise for the building of an electric road from Galion to Bucyrus, to be known as the Suburban Electric Railway Company. The financial depression of 1893 put a stop to all improvement investments, but later the matter was again taken up, and the work of building commenced at Galion, and gradually extending to Bucyrus. On Aug. 26, 1899, a regular train service was started from Galion as far as the T. & O. C. tracks at Bucyrus, and on September 11, the track had been completed to the Public Square, and there was a half-hourly service between the county

seat and the metropolis of the county. Although the two cities had a combined population of about 14,000 the business did not justify so frequent a service and it was soon reduced to hourly trains. Later the road was extended to Crestline, and the following year to Mansfield, and it became the Cleveland, Southwestern and Columbus Railway Company, with through trains from Cleveland to Bucyrus. The headquarters of the motive power and the car barns are at Galion.

In 1894 an electric road was projected from Columbus to Cleveland, by way of Delaware, Marion and Galion. The latter city took little interest in the road so Bucyrus took the matter up, and Frank L. Hopley had the builder of the road, John G. Webb, of Springfield, visit Bucyrus, and after a consultation with J. B. Gormly, W. C. Lemert, George Dennenwirth and others, the road was incorporated as the Columbus, Marion and Bucyrus Electric Railway, and on Aug. 5, 1905, James B. Gormly was elected one of the directors of the new road. Owing to the high prices at which land was held much time was consumed in securing a right of way, but the Marion road was finally decided upon, and the work of construction commenced. On Monday, Aug. 10, 1908, regular trains started from the south end of Poplar street, and the first through passenger to Columbus was County Treasurer George W. Miller, who took the first car to make his settlement with the state treasurer. There was difficulty over the route through Bucyrus, but the matter was finally settled, and on Oct. 27, the track laying reached the Public Square, E. B. Monnett and Charles Roberts driving the last spikes which made the connecting link at Bucyrus of an electric line from Cleveland to Cincinnati.

The following table shows the amount of trackage in the various townships in the county, and their value as placed on the tax duplicate. Also the appraised value of the various roads in the county. The total valuation of all property on tax duplicate in the county is \$52,453,120, and of this \$8,758,680 is rail-

roads. Jefferson township fares best, as its entire valuation on the tax duplicate is \$2,190,-840, and of this nearly half, \$981,770 is railroad property.

	Main Track	Double Track	Sid- ings	Total Track- age	Value
Bucyrus	16.45	6.07	14.99	37.51	\$1,811,670
Whetstone	11.14	5.44	.78	17.36	1,301,780
Polk	11.99	5.83	22.93	40.75	1,126,610
Jefferson	4.89	4.89	2.72	12.50	981,770
Jackson	5.52	5.52	21.65	32.69	842,190
Tod	4.31	2.00	2.06	8.37	508,330
Chatfield	13.30	....	2.28	15.58	408,940
Cranberry	9.84	....	2.09	11.93	377,740
Holmes	6.47	....	1.38	7.85	291,030
Liberty	6.07	....	.89	6.96	233,610
Vernon	2.90	....	....	2.90	191,250
Auburn	6.09	....	2.25	8.34	170,930
Dallas	2.43	....	.65	3.08	95,030
Texas	2.51	....	.16	2.67	32,160
Lykins	5.04	....	.38	5.42	25,290
Sandusky .....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	108.95	29.75	75.21	213.91	\$8,398,330
Electric	26.77	....	.32	27.09	360,350
Totals	135.72	29.75	75.53	241.00	\$8,758,680

ELECTRIC ROADS.

	Track	Sidings	Total	Value
Polk	6.95	.01	6.96	\$110,590
Whetstone	6.48	.08	6.56	104,810
Bucyrus	8.06	.14	8.20	79,890
Jackson	2.77	...	2.77	42,990
Dallas	2.51	.09	2.60	22,070
Totals	26.77	.32	27.09	\$360,350

VALUATION OF ROADS IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

	Main Track	Second Track	Sid- ings	Total Track- age	Valu- ation
P., Ft. W. & C... ..	20.46	20.46	28.25	69.17	\$4,298,040
T. & O. C.	18.19	....	11.62	29.81	935,290
T., W. V. & O., San. branch ..	21.94	....	5.18	27.12	868,820
T., W. V. & O., Mans. branch .	12.33	....	3.12	15.45	835,470
C., C. & St. L. .	9.55	5.43	11.60	26.58	691,630
N. Y., P. & O.	5.90	3.86	12.50	22.26	665,560
Northern Ohio ..	20.58	....	2.94	23.52	103,520
Totals	108.95	29.75	75.21	213.91	\$8,398,330
C. & S. W., elec. .	17.61	....	.09	17.70	280,090
C., M. & B., elec.	9.16	....	.23	9.39	80,260
Totals	135.72	29.75	75.53	241.00	\$8,758,680

CHAPTER VIII

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

Auburn Township—Location and Topography—Drainage—Creation of Auburn Township and First Election—Early Settlers—Justices—Forest Adventures—Early Mills—Churches and Schoolhouses—Waynesburg—North Auburn—Mechanicsburg—Tiro—DeKalb Postoffice—A Prohibition Ordinance—Mr. Baker's Enterprise—Cranberries—An Indian Burying Ground—The Hanna Graveyard—Other Cemeteries.

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed.
—OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Auburn township was a part of the land ceded by the Indians to the United States in 1805, and is the northeastern township of the county. It was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807, and it was in the southern portion of this township his notes show that he had not been able to get a drink of water for 48 hours, while in the northern portion, the land was the most "hedeous" he had ever surveyed in his seven years' experience, and much of it was two feet under water. This northern portion was a vast swamp, very wet and unproductive except for cranberries. The township is very level, with a gradual slope to the north. In the western portion, Honey creek after rising near Tiro, goes north through the western sections, then west to the Sandusky river, while in the eastern part Coykendall run goes north to empty into a branch of the Huron river at New Haven. Both these streams have small branches, so that every section of the township is well watered. In the earlier days little streams starting in the forest wandered on their way northward to be eventually lost in the great swamp. Later an outlet to the swamp was made by which nearly all the marsh was drained into Honey creek or Coykendall run, and the worst country that the surveyor had ever gone over, became one of the most fertile and productive regions of the county. The soil

of the entire township is very rich, being deep and black, with sufficient sand to furnish enough silica for strengthening the growing grain. The drift deposits are underlain in the southern portion of the township by an abundance of excellent limestone, too deep to be profitably worked, except, perhaps in the southwest part of section 28 and northwestern part of section 23, where on a little run there is a surface outcropping of very good limestone. There is a quantity of iron in the soil of the drift deposits, and in a number of wells the water is tinged with that mineral. Abundance of water is easily found in the sand of the Waverly group of rocks at a very slight depth.

Auburn township was a part of Richland county when the latter was created in 1807, and for 13 years it was the west half of Plymouth township of that county. On April 3, 1820, Auburn township was created by the commissioners of Richland county. From its now fertile fields of waving grain, and its level stretch of the richest of farming land under the highest state of cultivation one might today suppose it received its name from Goldsmith's lines at the head of this chapter.

But, however appropriate such an idea for the selection might seem, it was not the case. Several settlers met to discuss the affairs of the new township and among other matters to select a name. Naturally, each one had a choice, and several names were mentioned, every man supporting his own choice. Among the set-

tlers were two brothers, Palmer and Daniel Hulse, who had come there from Auburn, N. Y., and as they cast two solid votes for Auburn, that name was selected. Of the other names presented there is no record, but while the name chosen was not from the poetry of Goldsmith, the new township started on its career with one of the few poetical names in the county. The Richland commissioners followed the wishes of the citizens and named the township Auburn, and called an election for April 2, 1821, to elect township officers. The following is the account of the first election, taken from a record book in the possession of James M. Cory:

"At an election held at the house of Palmer Hulse, in Auburn township, on the second day of April, 1821, agreeable to an order of the county commissioners, the following persons were elected township officers: Jacob Coykendall, clerk; Samuel Hanna, Levi Bodley and Michael Gisson, trustees; David Cummins, treasurer; James Gardner and David Cummins, overseers of the poor; Adam Aumend and Charles Dewitt, fence viewers; James C. Coykendall and Lester and Jesse Bodley, appraisers; Adam Aumend, Jr., constable; Michael Gisson, William Cole, William Laugherty and William Garrison, supervisors. The above officers were severally elected and qualified according to law. Jacob Coykendall, township clerk."

In the book containing these records, the following entry is found:

"Jacob Coykendall's commission as justice of the peace bears date July 14, 1821. He was qualified Aug. 29, same year, and gave bond Sept. 27, 1821; James Coykendall and James Gardner, bondsmen."

The second election was held at the house of Jacob Coykendall on April 1, 1822, and the third at the house of Aaron B. Howe, April 7, 1823.

In 1821 the pioneers of Auburn were nearly all from New England with a few from New York, and it is probable the first election followed the town-meeting plan of New England, where all the voters met in convention and selected their officials. The residence of Palmer Hulse was in what is now Richland county, near the road which runs from Bucyrus to Plymouth. So the township was named by two

men who never resided in what is the present Auburn township, the same as Crawford county was named after the revolutionary officer who was tortured by the Indians at a site which is not now a part of the county.

In the chapter relating to Crawford county, the names are given of those who settled there in the early days, John Pettigon and Jedidiah Morehead, who erected cabins and pursued their occupation as hunters as early as 1814 to 1815. William Green entered 160 acres and erected a log cabin on section 27 in 1815, to which he removed with his family on Dec. 16, 1816. He had left his family in Licking county. Green was the first real settler in Auburn township and what is now Crawford county. He increased his quarter section until later he owned a full section of 640 acres, and half a century later his sons Samuel S. and Walter, were cultivating the land cleared by their father. A man named John Deardorff, settled in Auburn township in 1816, but left before the township was organized. William Cole, in 1817, settled on section 27; Charles, David and James Morrow, in 1817, just west of Green and Cole, on section 28; Jacob Coykendall, on section 15, two miles west of the Hulses, in 1816; Charles Dewitt, John Bodley, David Cummins, on section 22, north of Green; William Laugherty on section 29, a mile north of the present village of Tiro, in 1818. Among those in 1819, were Resolved, a descendant of Perigrene White, who was born on the Mayflower while it was anchored off the coast of Massachusetts. Perigrene White was the second son of William and Susanne White, who sailed from Southampton on the Mayflower with their two children, one a daughter Faith, and the other a son, Resolved, receiving that name from the fact of his birth, just at the time his father had finally resolved to accompany the Pilgrims to America. The Resolved White who settled in Auburn, was the fifth or sixth generation from William White, the Pilgrim father. He was born in Poonfred township, Windham county, Conn., on March 31, 1787, and in 1794 went with his parents to Windsor, Berkshire county, Mass.; here his father died in 1804, and four years later his mother moved to Otsego county, N. Y., and later to Ontario county. Early in 1818, Resolved White, in company with Rev. Asabel

Moore and family, left in a horse and sleigh for the Connecticut reserve. A part of this way they made on the ice, along the southern shore of Lake Erie. Reaching Huron on Lake Erie, they went up the Huron river through Milan to Norwalk, which at that time consisted of two or three log cabins, Paul Benedict of Connecticut having erected the first log cabin there in 1817. White stopped here and erected the first frame building in Norwalk for a man named Forsyth. He decided to settle in this section, and went through the woods on an exploring tour, and reaching Auburn township, purchased of William Laugherty, the east half of section 29, paying \$3.75 per acre. There was a small log house on the farm and a few acres cleared. He then returned to Norwalk and continued his trade as a carpenter, and in the spring of 1821, went to Ontario county, N. Y., sailing on Lake Erie on the steamboat Walk-in-the-Water, the first steamer that ever plied the waters of Erie. The event which transpired on White's return to Ontario county showed there was a reason for his securing a home in the west, and that his return had been arranged for when he left home three years previous. On May 13, 1821, he married Lucy Searl, and he purchased a horse and wagon and with his bride started for their western home, where he arrived on July 10 of that year, and remained a resident of Auburn township until his death on April 5, 1875, his wife Lucy having died a year previous, May 13, 1874. Rodolphus Morse settled on section 20, just north of White's purchase, in 1819 or 1820. He arrived with his wife Huldah and son Amos, then but a year old. Morse took a prominent position in the affairs of Auburn township, and was followed by his son Amos, who until his death was a leading man in the control of the township. Others in 1819 were Samuel and Elizabeth Hannà, settling on land his father James had entered in 1818. John Webber and Palmer and Daniel Hulse were also early settlers. The first officers of the township show that other early settlers were Levi Bodley, Michael Gisson, James Gardner and William Garrison; besides these, the records indicate that a man named Tyndall was a resident of the township; also Jacob Byerson, section 31, and Lester Levi and Jesse Bodley; John Blair, who came in

1821 from New York State, bought a half section in sections 20 and 21, where his son Ira, still lives; George Hammond and wife Sarah, who came from Connecticut in 1822, purchased 150 acres of Martin Clark, the northwest quarter of section 28, on which there was a small cabin, and a few acres already cleared. His heirs still live on the farm. John Sheckler came from Pennsylvania in 1821, settling on section 22. In 1850, 151 acres of this land was appraised at \$1,000. Erastus Sawyer settled on section 21, Jesse Ladow on section 10, and Nelson S. Howe on section 16, also Aaron B. Howe; Daniel Bunker, Jacob Bevard, Richard Tucker, Seth Hawkes, Jacob and William Snyder and Erastus Kellogg; William Johns, Thomas Cooker, Enoch Baker, and John Talford. Erastus Sawyer came in 1820. Adam Aumend, with his wife and daughter, both named Mary, came in 1819.

Jacob Coykendall was the first justice of the peace; his commission was dated July 14, 1821, and he qualified on Aug. 29, with James Coykendall and James Gardner as bondsmen. One of his first acts was the marriage of Harvey Hoadley to Elizabeth Blair in 1821. The next known marriage was Dec. 19, 1822, when Erastus Kellogg and Sally Snider became man and wife.

May 8, 1824, Jacob Coykendall and Aaron Howe were appointed justices. On April 23, 1827, Jacob Coykendall was again appointed and with him James Clements.

Since Auburn township has been a part of the present Crawford county, the following have been the justices of the peace; dates given being the year of their election: William Cummins—1845-48-51; William D. Sims—1845-57-59-60-63; Adam Aumend—1848; David C. Morrow—1854; Amos Morse—1854-60-63-66-69-72-78-81-84; Jacob Eckis—1857-66; George Hammond—1865; Enoch T. Kenestrick—1869; Jacob Shutt—1872; Resolved R. Ross—1876-79; Daniel Howe—1882-85-88; Charles McConnell—1887-91-94-97-1900-04; George S. McKee—1891-94; Samuel R. Houk—1897; F. L. Kemp—1903-07; James Cahill—1906-07; Harvey B. Morrow—1910; J. C. Johnson—1910.

When the first settlers appeared there were many Indians in the neighborhood, the Wyandots and Delawares being the principal tribes

with Senecas and others. They gathered cranberries during the season, and shot the game that abounded in the forests. The pioneers of Auburn had located there to make homes for themselves and nearly all of them devoted their time to the clearing away of the forests and the cultivation of the soil. Some few hunted the wild game, but the majority preferred devoting their time to agriculture, purchasing game of the friendly Indians, or of some neighbor skillful with the rifle. The principal pay of the Indians was in whiskey, a gallon being sufficient for the result of one day's hunting, but when it came to the white hunter it was a matter of cash, or if in whiskey, several gallons were the price of a day's shooting.

One of the first things needed was roads. The southern half of the township by 1820, was fairly settled with perhaps a mile separating neighbors. These were reached by blazed paths through the forest. But when crops were gathered a market was necessary, so the settlers cut through the woods a road extending from the southern part of the township up toward Paris (Plymouth) and into Huron county, through New Haven to Milan, then the principal town in what is now Huron county. This road was very crudely constructed, merely the trees and bushes cut away, and where the ground was low and swampy, trees were felled and a corduroy road made. Another road ran from Paris, through the township southwest to Bucyrus, while a third crossed the northeastern part of the county, running from Tiffin through where New Washington now is and on east. In Auburn township nearly the entire distance was corduroy, the only way to make the swamps passable; and each spring new logs had to be piled on the old, where the old ones had sunk into the soft mire. Deer, bear, wolves and catamounts were abundant; the deer were harmless but the three latter were a nuisance and a danger to the settlers. The killing of the deer by the Indians was at such wholesale rates that the settlers were obliged to put a stop to the killing of the does, the true white hunter only killing does out of the breeding season and for meat. The Indians killed indiscriminately for the skins of the animal, leaving the carcasses in the wood as useless. Amos Morse tells the story that his father, Rodolphus

Morse, had an agreement with David Byers, an expert woodsman, by which his father agreed to bring in all the deer that Byers could kill in one day. Byers made the arrangement one evening when there was a heavy snow fall, assuring the next day as an excellent one for deer. The hunter had an old flint lock rifle, which had done him service for years, and during the day killed seven deer. Six of these Morse brought in, but the seventh had only been wounded and Byers had followed it for eight miles before he killed it, and it was late in the day, and impossible for Morse to bring in the animal as per the agreement. Many of the hunters captured the fawns, which patiently stood at their dead mother's side, and were easily led home where they became the pets of the children, following them around, adorned with some bright ribbon, and when possible, with a bell so they could be found when they strayed away into the forests.

The wilder animals were a nuisance. On one occasion Enoch Baker had gone through the woods on Saturday evening to see his girl, following the trail his frequent trips had done much toward establishing between the two cabins. On his way home he was scented by the wolves, and started on a swift run for his father's cabin. He could hear the howling of the wolves as they approached nearer and nearer, finally snapping and snarling on both sides of him. Fortunately, he was near his home. He was armed only with a stout club, and threatening demonstrations with this kept the snarling animals at bay until he could reach the clearing, and when he got into the open the wolves slunk back into the forest. It was not a pleasant experience, but he did not regard it as serious enough to overcome the pleasures of his Saturday evening's visits, for they were continued until the young lady solved the problem and relieved him of all further dangerous trips by making her home with him, the young couple moving into a cabin on his father's farm.

One Sunday morning Daniel Cole, having arisen early to look after his farm duties, heard a hallooing in the woods, went into the house, and got his rifle, and started out to find the cause. Up in the crotch of a small tree sat one of his young neighbors, while at

the base, a bear was patiently standing guard. Cole killed the bear, and the young man came down. He, too, was on his way home from a visit to his best girl, when he was followed by a bear and only found safety in a sapling too small for the bear to climb but large enough to support him. It had not been a long wait, as in those days when a young man started for a courting visit of several miles after doing his evening chores, he arrived there in time to find the old folks very sensibly in bed, and etiquette only demanded that he leave before daylight.

William Cole, a brother of Daniel, when about 16, started off with the dogs to bring in the cows which were wandering in the forest. Suddenly the dogs rushed forward and he heard a tremendous barking. He hurried forward and found them standing guard over a large hollow log, and from their actions was satisfied it was an animal of which they were afraid. He stole cautiously forward and found a small bear had sought safety in the hollow log. The boy was unarmed, but he secured a heavy club, and boldly caught the bear by the hind legs, to pull him out of the log, the dogs previously attacking the animal, their sharp teeth making the bear get out into the open as quickly as possible. Young Cole seized the club, and dealt the bear a savage blow on the head. The bear responded by a rush at Cole, who defended himself with his club, while the dogs made vicious attacks on the bear, and when the animal had to turn to defend himself from the dogs, Cole used his club to such advantage, that between him and the dogs the bear was killed. Both Cole and the dogs were badly scratched and bruised, and he returned home where he told his story to the great astonishment of his father, who refused to credit it, until he had gone out and brought in the bear.

William's brother Daniel went on a visit to a relative near West Liberty, and one morning started home at daylight his only companion being a large bull dog belonging to Enoch Baker. He had not gone far into the woods before he found a pack of wolves were on his trail. He hurried forward, but the wolves were soon on both sides of him more than a dozen of them, and one large one, the leader of the pack, was about to spring on

him, when the dog seized the animal by the throat giving the boy time to climb into a small iron-wood tree. The dog had the wolf down, but the brute managed to shake himself free, and the whole pack then slunk away into the woods.

One day Seth Hawks heard the squealing of one of his hogs, and started immediately to see what the trouble was, neglecting to take his gun with him. A quarter of a mile from his cabin he came upon a large log and behind it was his hog, with two large bears attacking it. The bears saw Hawks and made a rush for him. Hawks made a run for it, and with a desperate spring caught the branches of a small tree, and swung himself over the limb, as the bears passed beneath him. The infuriated animals endeavored to climb the tree, but it was too small. They then tried to leap high enough to get their claws on the scared man and sometimes the bear managed to strike the frail limb almost shaking him off. He called loudly for assistance and fortunately his wife heard him, and hurried for help to their nearest neighbor, who was Rodolphus Morse, and in half an hour he arrived, and on seeing him approach the bears quickly left and were lost in the woods.

The forests were swarming with squirrel; they were so plentiful that there was no excitement of the hunt in killing them, besides deer and turkeys were more plentiful for game, but the squirrel were a nuisance. They infested the fields of the farmer, ate his planted grain and injured his crops, and frequently squirrel hunts were arranged to get rid of the troublesome little fellows. At one famous squirrel hunt, sides were chosen with Thomas Cooker captain of one team and Enoch Baker of the other. When the two parties met at night each had slain their hundreds and while they were in doubt as to which side belonged the victory, Baker added to his pile a huge catamount he had killed, and to him the victory was given.

David Cummins built a saw mill on the Honey Creek in section 17. It was a small frame structure, and run by water power, a dam being built. This was about 1827, but there was little demand for lumber, most of the pioneers being contented with their log cabins. Prior to its erection the few frame

houses erected were built of lumber obtained a dozen miles away on the Mohican or on the Huron rivers. In 1855 the saw mill was abandoned, after passing through several hands. About 1830 Rev. Thomas Millard came to the township and settled in the northwest quarter of section 17, and on the banks of the Honey creek he erected a saw mill. One section was supplied with mill stones made of nigger heads, and wheat and corn were ground, which was a great convenience to the people, as previously they were obliged to go to New Haven to have grain ground.

The mill was a large frame one, a dam having been built to furnish the power. After running the mill for a dozen years, Mr. Millard leased it to Enoch Baker, for which he was to receive half the profits, but the arrangement proved unprofitable to Baker, and he quit the business and a few years later Millard sold out to Rufus Page. Although the mills turned out a good brand of flour, there was not enough business to make it profitable, and the grinding of grain was abandoned. In 1836 Coykendall & Ladow built a saw mill on Coykendall creek in section 10. At first the mill was operated by water power, but too much of the year there was not sufficient water, so steam was introduced. The mill burned down, but the business was good and it was immediately rebuilt. There now being a demand for lumber to replace the log houses about 1840 William Ewing built a mill on the Coykendall creek, further up the stream, and this was continued for twenty years before it was abandoned. Another grist mill was built by Jonathan Davis and William Crouse at Mechanicsburg, half a mile north of Tiro, but it was only run four years, when it was moved away. The usual price at the mill for sawing was 40c. per hundred feet, or one half the logs. About 1883 the citizens of Tiro and the surrounding farmers raised \$4,000 and gave it to Thornberg & Haskell as an inducement for them to start a mill in the village. A very large frame building was erected, it was furnished with all the modern machinery, and was a success from the start. It was erected just south of the railroad track, with every convenience for shipment, and here grain is either ground, or bought and shipped, and the having of a fine mill in easy access has been a

profitable business both to the firm and to the farmers.

The township being largely settled by people from New England they were a Sunday observing class and as early as 1818 services were held in the larger cabins, when some traveling minister came among the pioneers. The pioneers were all strict observers of the Sabbath, and generally knew when the day came around, although watches and clocks were hardly known in the township and almanacs were scarce. One Sunday morning Rodolphus Morse had had his usual family worship, and was doing the necessary feeding, when he heard the voice of Seth Hawks, his nearest neighbor, shouting to his oxen. The noise continued and Mr. Morse thought it best to go across and see what was the cause of this unseemly disturbance on the Sabbath day, Mr. Hawks being one of the strictest Presbyterians in the neighborhood. Reaching the barn of Hawks he found his neighbor very busily engaged in driving a yoke of oxen around the puncheon floor on which was a heavy spread of grain, and in this way was threshing his wheat. Mr. Morse asked him what he meant by working on the Sabbath day, and Hawks discovered he had mistaken the day, thinking it was Saturday. He promptly unhitched his oxen, retired to the house, and finished the day in fasting and prayer.

By 1821 it was found necessary to erect churches and both the Methodists and Baptists that year built small log churches, organized their societies, and preaching was more regular. The Presbyterians, Winebrethrenians (Church of God) and English Lutherans organized societies and held services at irregular intervals. In 1830, when Rev. Thomas Millard settled on section 19 he donated two acres of land for church purposes. He was an earnest and indefatigable worker in the vineyard of the Lord. Erecting his saw mill, one of the first uses was the sawing of the lumber for the new church, and much of the work of the building was done by him, and when completed he was chosen as the first minister of "Good Will church." The church was built in 1835, and the congregation thrived and multiplied, and in 1868 this building became too small, and a new and larger structure was erected on the same site in 1868. In the southeastern



CITY BUILDING, GALION, O.



PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, GALION, O.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, GALION, O.



EAST MAIN STREET, GALION, O.

part of the township is the Pleasant Grove M. E. church, organized in 1850. It is on the old Portland road, one mile north of the township line. About 1835 an M. E. church was built in the northern part of this township, a mile west of Waynesburg on the road leading to Plymouth. It was sold to the Winebrennarians and by them was later moved to the northeastern part of the township, but the attendance gradually became less and less, and although still standing it is only used for funerals and occasional services.

The Baptists held services as early as the Methodists but they progressed more slowly, until about 1830 it had an unexpected increase of membership, and in 1840, a frame church was erected on section 16, on the farm of Deacon Howe who was one of the prominent Baptists and an earnest worker, and did much to build up the church. This building was sufficient for the congregation until in 1879 a new and larger one was erected at a cost of \$2,500.

The first Presbyterian services were held as early as 1825. They were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wolf, who for years previous had been a missionary among the Indians and traveled all over Northern Ohio, establishing churches, and it was through his work and efforts a Presbyterian congregation was formed, and later a church erected.

The United Brethren held services long before they were strong enough to erect a church. They finally built one near Tiro, and their present large building was erected in 1878.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, at North Auburn, had its origin in the spring of 1879, when the Catholics living in the neighborhood of Waynesburg met together to devise some plan whereby Sunday services could be held and a Sunday school started nearer than New Washington. It was decided to erect a frame structure on a corner of the old Faeth farm, which was accordingly done, Father Amadeus Dambach being the first pastor. He was called away in the summer of 1881 and the church then became a mission of the New Washington church, Rev. Laurence Heiland ministering to the two congregations from 1881 to 1888. The Rev. George Vogt was then assigned as pastor and during his term

of service the church was frescoed and stained glass windows were substituted for the old plain glass panes, Father Vogt donating one window and Father Horstman another. In 1899 Rev. John Kunnert took charge of the church at New Washington and the mission of St. Mary's. During his term as pastor a basement was dug and the building equipped with a furnace; and the somewhat high church tower was lowered for considerations of safety. In July, 1906 Rev. G. M. Schmidz was appointed as resident priest of St. Marys, and under him various church organizations were established. These are the Christian Mother Society, which has a membership of thirty-seven; the St. Agnes Sodality and St. Aloysius Sodality, in which the young women and young men of the parish are respectively enrolled. The parish now numbers about 60 families. In connection with the parish there is a successful parochial school. Father Schmidz was ordained at Baltimore, Md. in 1904 by Cardinal Gibbons. Besides acting as pastor of St. Mary's he supplies St. Anthony's church, which he organized three years ago.

The first school house was built on the farm of Robert Cook in 1821. It was a small log structure and built by the settlers. A school-house being necessary, a day was fixed and the settlers in that section all turned out, selected the site, cut down the trees, did not stop to hew the logs, but put them in round, and by nightfall the building was up. A roof of clapboards was added and a floor; the crevices between the logs were filled with mud. It was a small cabin, and the fire place occupied almost one end of the room, while at the other was the teacher's desk, this desk and the benches being made by the pioneers. The pupils had no desks. John Talford was the first teacher, during the winter of 1821-2, and he had about fifteen scholars. About 1823 a young lady named Mary Wilcox was the first female teacher in the township, having a school in an old abandoned cabin, in the Hammond neighborhood. It had been fitted up with benches, and the following year a school house was erected on the Hammond farm, the settlers in that section turning out to do the work. It was of logs but larger than the first school house. Amos Morse attended this

school, when a boy of five, passing through the forest daily about two miles from his father's farm to the school building. He states the benches were very uneven, having been split out of wood having a crooked grain. Unfortunately, he was so small his feet could not touch the floor, and here he was compelled to sit hour after hour to learn his letters. The early part of the day it was fairly easy to occupy the seat without slipping off, but the discomfort became torture as the day wore on. Among the first teachers in this school house were Erastus Sawyer and Daniel W. Ross. In 1824 Rodolphus Morse was the teacher and from some cause the building caught fire and was burned down, but the balance of the term was completed in an abandoned cabin near the school house, which was hurriedly fitted up with home-made benches. Everything was destroyed by the fire, most of the books of the pupils, which were generally left in the school room.

In 1824 another school building was erected on what is now the Willford farm, a mile east of Waynesburg, with a young man named John Webber as the teacher. Webber was a very lively young man, and although he was conducting the school successfully the staid old directors had their doubts, and one day William Laugherty, one of the directors, was irritated at his latest boyish prank, and went to the school house and ordered him to leave. Webber saw it was useless to argue with the irate director, so he gathered up his books, and left the school room, demonstrating that he was decidedly full of fun and entitled to his reputation as being a lively boy, by pausing at the door long enough to paralyze the horrified director with a parting blast:

"Farewell schoolroom, farewell school,

Farewell Laugherty, you d——d old fool."

The school being without a teacher, Mr. Laugherty finished the term himself.

About 1825 a school house was built on the farm of Adam Aumend and another on that of Jesse Ladow, and some years later one in the northwestern part of the township, so that prior to 1830 the entire township was conveniently supplied with school houses.

The first village laid out in the township was Waynesburg. It is one of the eldest of the now abandoned towns in the county. It was

laid out by John Stewart, the surveyor of Richland county, in the spring of 1833, as the plat was filed in the office of the county recorder at Mansfield, on May 16, 1833. The new town was on one of the important roads, the nearest town to the east being Plymouth and on the west Attica. It was called Waynesburg after Gen. Anthony Wayne, and was laid out on land belonging to Aaron Cory and Richard Miller. It had twenty-six lots, all facing Main street, that street being the public road from Plymouth to Sycamore and McCutchenville. The north and south street was called Market, and on both sides of each street was an alley. This constituted the town. There were two or three cabins in the neighborhood when the town was started, and several farmers bought lots, expecting to realize a handsome profit when the village prospered, but their expectations were doomed to disappointment, as later in the same year New Washington, three miles west was laid out, and eventually became the town in that section. The lots at Waynesburg were sold at auction, bringing \$8 to \$10 each. Enoch Baker bought one of the corner lots for \$10, and shrewdly hesitated about paying the cash until the town showed symptoms of making the investment profitable. Later the town looked as if it would be a success, and he offered his \$10, but the price was refused, the lot being then held at \$20, and Baker declined to stand the raise. Very few shops were started in the new village. John M. Robison started a blacksmith shop a few rods west of the town in 1835, and followed the business until his death, after which it was run by his son Robert for many years. Reuben Frisbie opened a general store in 1835. He was a natural business man. He had only \$60 cash, but he borrowed \$500 of his brother, and with this capital he started his store. He was a careful buyer and shrewd trader, and in eight years had paid off his original debt and had a capital of \$5,000. About 1840 Frisbie had opposition when Anderson & Moore opened a store with \$2,500 stock, but Frisbie still did the bulk of the business and they sold out to Rufus Page. Later Frisbie discontinued his store, and Page did a good business for eight or ten years when he sold to Baker & Sims, the firm eventually becoming Sims & Son, and

finally, business constantly decreasing, the store was closed. Bear & Grafmiller also had a store, of which Bear became sole proprietor and later sold to Enoch Baker. In 1858 Joseph Kerr started a small grocery. Martin Clark started a tavern. By 1848, the village had become an important enough center to have a postoffice, and on July 13th of that year James K. Davis, who kept the principal store in the village, was appointed as postmaster. He held the office for fifteen years, and May 20, 1863, was succeeded by William D. Sims, who in turn was followed by Martin Clark, May 26, 1865. On January 24, 1876, he was succeeded by Nancy Clark, who held the office a little over a year, when it was discontinued in July 8, 1877. For years the town had been on the decline, what little business there was gradually being abandoned. The Mansfield and Coldwater road had passed to the south of it, and the Pittsburg, Akron & Western, from Carey had come straight east for over thirty miles on a direct line for Waynesburg, and when it reached New Washington, only three miles away, it bore to the north and passed by the little village and established a station a mile away called North Auburn, and here on January 17, 1891, George S. McKee was made postmaster, succeeded May 16, 1896, by Adam P. Miller and he October 27, 1898, by A. M. Cramer. All that today remains of Waynesburg, are a few houses falling into decay, and nearly all the original twenty-six town lots are again converted into farming land. And North Auburn, the post office, is only a railroad station.

Half a mile north of the present village of Tiro, between 1845 and 1850 several mechanics settled at the point where the road running from West Liberty and DeKalb to Waynesburg crosses the angling road from Bucyrus to Plymouth. Samuel Hilborn and Israel H. Irwin had blacksmith shops there and S. B. Raudabaugh was a cabinetmaker and carpenter. A cooper shop was also located there, and later Jonathan Davis and William Crouse ran a grist mill, and for a time these enterprises were all successful, and a dozen families were located at the crossing, and it had the appearance of a little village, although it was never laid out in town lots. It was known to the people as Mechanicsburg.

As the years passed the little shops were discontinued, and when the town of Tiro was laid out with a railroad the last little shop was discontinued, and what was Mechanicsburg is now a collection of houses on the outskirts of that thriving little village.

When Rodolphus Morse settled two miles north of the present village of Tiro, he became an active citizen and Dec. 12, 1825, was appointed the first postmaster, the office being in his cabin. He was succeeded on Jan. 3, 1835, by David C. Morrow, who held the office for twenty-six years, and on July 5, 1861, Ezekiel Dougherty became postmaster, followed Feb. 14, 1870, by M. D. Morse, and on March 17, 1870, by Amos Morse, who held the office until it was moved to Tiro in 1874. In the early days the post office was called both Tiro and Auburn.

When the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan road was built it passed through the southwestern corner of Auburn township, entering the township at what is now the village of Tiro. Half a mile south of this point was the small but very old village of De Kalb in Vernon township. Where Tiro now stands the railroad established a station and called it De Kalb. J. D. Brown laid out forty lots on the southeast quarter of section 22, and they were promptly disposed of and buildings erected. In November, 1878, John Hilborn made an addition to the land of eighty lots. The Tiro postoffice was transferred to the new town and Ira Van Tilburg was appointed postmaster on Jan. 22, 1874; he was succeeded by M. L. Callin, Dec. 15, 1884, and he by Willis A. Brown Aug. 6, 1885, and he by John O. Davis Aug. 16, 1889; Willis Brown again Aug. 18, 1893, and J. M. Van Tilburg July 23, 1897, who has held the office ever since and is a nephew of the first postmaster. In 1882 the De Kalb post office, one mile south, was discontinued, being consolidated with Tiro.

J. and B. S. Van Tilburg started the first store in the new village in 1872, the following year erecting a substantial brick for their use. In 1876 a drug store was started by William Flavin. In 1878 J. D. Brown opened a dry goods and general store; and in 1880 Davis & Mitchell started a store with general merchandise. Charles McConnell started a notion

store and Misses Crall & Owens a millinery and dress making establishment. In 1883, the present large flouring mill was opened for business. In 1893 the little village was thriving and the Tiro American was started, a small weekly, which had a struggling existence for three years, and then died a natural death, and some years later a neighboring printer bought the plant and moved it away. On Aug. 3, 1911, the field was again occupied by W. W. Davis with the Tiro Weekly World.

Tiro was incorporated as a village in 1890, and the first election was held on Dec. 12th of that year when Charles McConnell was elected mayor, C. M. Smith, clerk, and J. M. Van Tilburg, treasurer. The first councilmen were J. H. Stevens, John O. Davis, D. C. Robinson, James Hanna, J. W. Burget and A. J. Mauk.

The first meeting of the Council was held on Dec. 29th, and the first resolution passed was to borrow \$300 "to defray incidental expenses that have accrued and may accrue, until such time as funds can be raised by municipal taxes." J. H. Stevens, John O. Davis and D. C. Robinson were appointed a committee to borrow the money.

The next meeting on Jan. 5th showed the credit of Tiro was good, and that the ladies were interested in the little village, as the committee reported they had borrowed the money of Miss Viola Chapman, for fourteen months at six per cent. The note was signed not only by the committee but by every councilman. The first ordinance was introduced by John O. Davis. "Ordinance No. 1, An ordinance to prohibit ale, beer and porter houses, and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail." Tiro is the only village in the county where saloons never existed. The puritanic views of the early settlers are largely inherited by their descendants, and it is a very law abiding community. Some years ago, some of the wags of the village during the night put up posters, announcing a game of foot ball was to be played in Tiro, the following Sunday between teams of two neighboring towns. Every citizen left his home and was on the streets, crowds gathered everywhere, men and women in indignant protest against such an unheard of sacrilege of the sanctity of the Sabbath. "The mayor looked blue and so did

the corporation, too." Backed by a practically unanimous public opinion the corporation officers stood firm; if necessary, the National Guard at Bucyrus and Galion would be appealed to; the sheriff of the county must preserve the law, and many of the citizens passed a sleepless night prior to the sacred day, when a foot ball game was to be played. The marshal was early abroad and on the watch; the citizens waited with anxious eye the coming of the degenerate teams, but the day passed as quietly as usual and it leaked out the bills were a pure "fake" put up as a joke. However, it demonstrated that the fourth commandment must be kept sacred in Tiro, and it is. They have three churches—the Presbyterian, Baptist and United Brethren, and all have good congregations and are in a flourishing condition.

Charles McConnell was elected as mayor until the year 1907 when he was defeated by James Cahill, but in 1909, he was again elected, and died a few months afterward, being succeeded by the President of the Council, G. O. Blair, who was elected to the office in November, 1911.

C. M. Smith was succeeded as clerk by J. E. Clark, F. W. Carmichael, J. E. Brown, J. E. Jones, E. A. Burroughs, Frank F. Roudabaugh, W. H. Guiss, Charles McConnell, 1907 to 1909, and C. D. Schilling, the present incumbent was elected in 1909 and 1911.

In August, 1879, Tiro Lodge No. 688 Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted with seven charter members, Daniel Howe, Cornelius Fox, E. E. Ashley, S. W. Jeffrey, J. R. Hall, Lewis Williams and Matthew Irwin. The first officers were S. W. Jeffrey, N. G.; J. R. Hall, V. G.; Cornelius Fox, Sec'y; E. E. Ashley, Treas. The present membership of the lodge is about fifty.

On May 24, 1893, Tiro Lodge No. 592 was instituted by Demas Lodge of Bucyrus, with twenty-eight charter members: W. A. Brown, W. H. Guiss, W. F. McConnell, B. C. Ramsey, J. C. Davis, I. M. Vantilburg, I. E. Jones, A. E. Fox, J. M. Dickson, A. C. Robinson, A. F. Cline, J. M. Michener, F. F. Shilling, H. L. Raudabaugh, Charles McConnell, E. T. Hilborn, T. S. Melchior, S. A. Stock, A. E. Gaff, Paul Galehr, I. E. Brown, James Hart, W. M.

Ovens, E. B. Rex, F. W. May, E. A. Yarnell, F. W. Carmichel, R. E. Sawyer. The lodge now has a membership of 102.

In April, 1896, Willis A. Brown organized the Farmers and Citizens Bank. Among those interested in the bank with Mr. Brown were J. D. Brown, A. C. Robinson and John E. Brown; A. C. Robinson was the president, and W. A. Brown, the cashier. The capital stock was \$10,000. While the bank was a great convenience to the people of that section the growing business of the village made it a profitable investment, and the capital stock was increased to \$25,000. Of the original founders of the bank, W. A. Brown is the only one now connected with the institution, and he has remained its cashier since its organization. Mr. Robinson was succeeded as president by J. M. Dickson, and on his death, Sherman Daugherty became president, a position he still holds.

In 1900 Tiro had a population of 293, which was increased to 321 in 1910. It has several good stores, a number of shops, a hotel, and the principal street has a fine stone pavement extending almost its entire length, on both sides. Two physicians are located in Tiro, Dr. G. O. Blair and R. M. Guiss and the village is remarkably healthy, the principal cause of death being old age. It is well lighted and has an abundance of good water. Its town hall is conveniently located, and its people are contented, prosperous and happy. Nearly all own their own homes and many of them are men, who have worked hard in their younger days, and now in the pretty village they are passing their declining years enjoying that freedom from care and worry they have so well earned.

John Hilborn lived with his father on the road that passed north of Tiro, the road from Bucyrus to Plymouth, part of the way near his father's it crossed a swamp half a mile in width; this had a corduroy road bed, and even with these it was sometimes almost impassable, and many a time he took his father's team to assist in extricating some wagon loaded with wheat on its way to the market at Milan.

About a mile northeast of Waynesburg was the Baker farm, and just east of Waynesburg Honey creek makes a sudden turn to the

east; in the earlier day it continued in a northeasterly direction and meandered through the Baker farm, and for half the year his land was under water, and during the wet spring his house, which was on a mound, was completely surrounded by water. At his own expense Mr. Baker cut a channel for the creek straight north so that it passed half a mile east of his house, and Honey creek today from the Waynesburg road north is almost as straight as a section line. The cost was over \$1,000, exclusive of the time and labor of Mr. Baker, but the wisdom of the investment was demonstrated by the fact that the cost was paid for in a very few years by the increased crops.

In the earlier days, the entire northern part of the township was a vast marsh filled with cranberries, and the earlier settlers found it a profitable business to gather these cranberries for the market. The reclaiming of the marsh land by ditching has made much of it farming land, but still cranberries can be found and the past year Lafayette Akers gathered about three bushel in one day. In the extreme northern section is the lower part of the great Pittsburg farm, where vegetable gardening is conducted in a wholesale way. The Pittsburg company thoroughly drained the entire section. A dam was erected on the Coykendall creek, and a mud scow containing the machinery was used, and the accumulations of years taken from the bottom of the creek, sometimes at a depth of six to eight feet coming across fallen trees with trunks over a foot in diameter. This entire swamp land in the centuries had been filled up a little each season by the decaying grass and trees which made it when drained such a wealth-producing soil. In the preparation of roads, in later years, through the forests and swamps, traps were frequently unearthed several feet underground which had been originally placed by Pettigon, Morehead or one of the early settlers.

The Baker house in the northwestern part of the township was on a small mound, and this was once a large Indian burying-ground. Indian remains were first discovered by Mr. Baker in 1833 when he dug a well on the mound, and at a depth of about eighteen inches came upon four skeletons lying side by side, two with their heads to the east and two to

the west. No hunting implements or articles of clothing were found, and on being exposed to the air the more fragile portions crumbled into dust. One of the Indians was very large, as his jaw bone was large enough to pass over the jaw of an ordinary man, and the upper bone of the arm was four inches longer than that of the average man, and had a corresponding thickness. Later in digging around the yard fifteen other skeletons have at different times been found, and in no case was any war instrument found with them as is customary in the burial of an Indian warrior. These were all buried near the surface. In 1866 when digging a cellar nine more were unearthed, these, too, having some with their heads to the east and others to the west. Since the first discovery in 1833, as many as thirty skeletons have been unearthed on the mound on which the residence stands and those last discovered show no greater signs of decomposition than the earlier ones, indicating they had lain there for several centuries.

In April, 1887, J. D. Michener, while digging a ditch for Herbert Duboise on the old Green farm in the southeastern part of the township found a number of bones of some pre-historic animal, one part of a tooth $6\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 inches in length and 20 inches in circumference. It weighed 2 pounds 10 ounces. Several smaller teeth were found weighing about a pound. All other bones except these teeth had long since mouldered to decay.

About two miles northeast of Tiro is the Hanna grave yard, and as far as pioneer lore is concerned this little country grave yard goes back to the earliest days, and contains more pioneers than any other burial site in the county. The oldest stone here is that of John Snyder, who died Dec. 1, 1821. He was born in 1764. Daniel Daugherty is buried here; born April 23, 1776, the year and the month "the shot was fired heard round the world." He died Nov. 26, 1876, over a hundred years old. Here lies Seth Hawks, the pious Presbyterian, who forgot the Sabbath day. He was born July 2, 1793, fought in the War of 1812, and died July 20, 1824. Another veteran of the War of 1812 was Rudolphus Morse, born April 26, 1791, and died Oct. 11, 1872. Here lies also Andrew Varnica, the hermit, born in Prussia, Jan. 24, 1768, lead-

ing his lonely life until March 23, 1847, when he passed into the presence of his maker carrying his secret with him. Here are other graves of those in this one burial spot who belong to the days of over a century ago:

Jonathan Ashley, born Aug. 9, 1775; died Nov. 3, 1852.

Jonas Ashley, born Nov. 26, 1797; died Sept. 26, 1862.

P. J. Archer, born Feb. 2, 1790; died April 24, 1845.

Adam Aumend, born Nov. 12, 1799; died June 30, 1882.

John Blair, born 1777; died Sept. 19, 1847.

George Bloom, born March 30, 1791; died July 9, 1865.

John Burchard, born March 1790; died June 5, 1881.

Joseph Champion, born Aug. 9, 1781; died June 8, 1845.

David Cummings, born Feb. 27, 1772; died Dec. 27, 1855.

David Cummings, born May 4, 1781; died Aug. 17, 1841.

Joshua Chilcott, born April 3, 1761; died July 3, 1837.

Benjamin Chilcott, born April 5, 1799; died Aug. 30, 1824.

Tiwecke Dewitt, born 1790; died Sept. 22, 1823.

John Frazee, born Jan. 27, 1770; died Dec. 1, 1859.

John Frazee, born July 25, 1799; died Dec. 4, 1862.

William Green, born Nov. 8, 1778; died April 21, 1862.

Benjamin Griffith, born Aug. 16, 1782; died Feb. 9, 1840.

George Hammond, born May 20, 1789; died Dec. 30, 1868.

Aaron B. Howe, born Feb. 3, 1782; died April 20, 1853.

Samuel Harley, born Sept. 24, 1776; died Aug. 6, 1841.

Samuel Hanna, born Sept. 2, 1795; died June 2, 1862.

Harvey Hoadley, born Feb. 9, 1798; died June 17, 1897.

William Jameson, born Aug. 21, 1779; died Aug. 26, 1846.

Isaac Hilborn, born July 20, 1799; died April 30, 1864.

Frederick Myers, born 1768; died June 20, 1843.

James McCrea, born Feb. 14, 1773; died Dec. 31, 1850.

John L. Metcalf, born March 7, 1775; died June 19, 1871.

Charles Morrow, born Jan. 1, 1777; died Dec. 4, 1845.

Thomas Pope, born June 1, 1782; died Feb. 22, 1849.

Abel C. Ross, born May 8, 1800; died July 12, 1870.

Robert Ralston, born April 26, 1768; died Oct. 26, 1854.

James Ralston, born Jan. 1, 1799; died Sept. 1, 1888.

Robert Robinson, born 1783; died May 14, 1853.

Erastus Sawyer, born Oct. 10, 1800; died July 12, 1870.

Daniel Trago, born May 5, 1796; died Jan. 3, 1876.

Peter Vanorsdoll, born 1790; died Dec. 14, 1834.

John Wilson, born March 31, 1799; died May 10, 1861.

Joseph William, born July 17, 1765; died Dec. 27, 1836.

The Handley grave yard is one mile north-west of Tiro; here the first interment was William Handley who was born in 1791, and died Aug. 24, 1848. Another pioneer is Andrew McCaskey, born March 17, 1791; died Sept. 17, 1867.

Other cemeteries are at the Good Will church; another on the farm now owned by August Herzer, one mile east of Waynesburg, and the Baptist cemetery near the Howe farm.

CHAPTER IX

BUCYRUS TOWNSHIP

Creation of the Township—Location and Topography—Drainage—First Settlers—Indian Sugar Camp—Early Mills—The Nortons—Zalmon Rowse—Colored Pioneers—Organization and Election in 1824—Josiah Scott—A Township Treasurer's Responsibilities—Some Early Officials—Churches and Schools—A Traveling Schoolhouse—Miss Monnett's Donation—Early Taverns—Farming Operations—Indian Trails—Roads—An Ancient Sword—Cemeteries.

First Norton and the Beadles came,
With friends (an enterprising band),
Young and McMichael, men of fame,
Soon joined the others, hand in hand;
By various plans t' improve the lands,
They early rise with every morn,
Near where the town Bucyrus stands,
All on Sandusky's rural bourn.
—COL. KILBOURNE'S SONG OF BUCYRUS.

Bucyrus township was named after the town of Bucyrus, the town being named between Oct. 1st and Dec. 15, 1821. It was created by the commissioners at Delaware in 1822, and consisted of territory 12 miles wide extending from the southern boundary of the present Bucyrus township to the present northern boundary of the county, the present Bucyrus, Holmes, Lykens, Chatfield, Liberty and part of Cranberry and Whetstone townships by surveyor's maps, township 1, 2 and 3, range 16, east, and township 1, 2 and 3, range 17 east. Later the commissioners of Delaware county created the township of Bucyrus as it at present exists, and on Dec. 7, 1824, the journal of the Marion county commissioners contains the following entry: "On application of citizens of surveyed fractional township three of range 16 an order was issued to organize the original fractional township 3 of range 16." While six miles square the township was called fractional as the western two and a third miles of the township was Indian reservation. Bucyrus township was then in the southeastern part of the county and when

the charter was granted for the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, the Legislature gave the company 31,360 acres of land, 49 sections, "along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern part of Crawford, Marion and Seneca counties."

Before Bucyrus township was formed it was a part of Sandusky township, perhaps all of the present Crawford being that township, as on April 15, 1821, the Delaware commissioners appointed Joseph Young and Westell Ridgely as justices of the peace for Sandusky township. Young then lived near Bucyrus and Ridgely near Leesville, neither place being then in existence. These were the officials in Crawford county.

South of Bucyrus and east of the present Little Sandusky road the country was the Sandusky Plains, named by the Indians after the river. From the river north, the entire northwestern part of the township was forest. The township was well watered. The Sandusky river entering in the northeast quarter section of the township, and running southwesterly leaves the township two miles from the southwest corner. Small streams on both sides empty into this river. A mile and a half south of the Sandusky, the Little Scioto starts southwesterly through the township, entering Dallas township a mile and a half east of the western boundary of the township. This little stream has half a dozen smaller tributaries on both sides. In the northwestern part, Grass

Run with several branches covers that section, while in the southwest little streams go southward to the Whetstone. The extensive plains in the southern part of the county were nearly all swamp, and most of the year in the early day under water. In the summer season in the ages past, the land was covered with a tall coarse grass, as high as five and six feet; each fall this decayed and in years following produced a rich, soft soil, so that the snows of winter and the rains of summer kept the section covered with marshes. While the land was almost level, there was occasionally some slightly rising ground, on which trees grew, small groves which were called "islands." The formation of the soil from its decaying vegetation made it some of the richest farming land in the county, yet its swampy condition, and the absence of trees for building cabins and for fuel in winter made it a section which few of the early settlers desired to occupy, and as a result they preferred the woodland, with the labor of clearing the forest, and making their farms by the slow process of cutting down the trees, rather than the swampy land nature had already cleared. Also, the marshy land was unhealthy, and ague was frequent with the few early settlers who risked a location in this spot. Some who came braved it through; others, after a short trial, abandoned their land, and took up claims elsewhere; still others, too poor to move, had to remain, stand their siege of fever and ague yearly, and start graveyards for their unfortunate little ones. This was the Sandusky Plains, today spoken of and written of all over the state as the finest and most fertile section in Ohio.

The locations of the Sandusky and Scioto rivers as they traverse the township in the same southwesterly direction two miles apart, produce the interesting fact that between these streams are many buildings from which the water falling from the roofs, flow on the one side into the Sandusky and Lake Erie and to the Atlantic, and on the other into the Scioto, and through the Ohio and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. The most noted of these buildings was the large barn built by Col. Wm. Monnett in the southeastern part of the present city of Bucyrus. It was on a knoll, several hundred feet southwest of the house, in

his pasture field. An Indian trail once passed over this knoll, following along the higher ground through Bucyrus, and to Upper Sandusky, and near the barn a generation ago was to be seen an old Indian well, a hollow sycamore several feet in the earth where lizards made their home in the stagnant water; and men who are grandfathers now, remember their speculations as to the old well and as to who planted the wild cherry tree that shared with the barn and the well a position on the knoll.

The first settlers in Bucyrus township were Samuel Norton, with a party of eighteen. They were the first arrivals in what became Crawford county in 1820. Crawford county had not yet been created, the land known as the New Purchase, being the land purchased of the Indians by the treaty of 1817. Later in the spring of 1819 they left their home in Luzerne (now Susquehanna) county, the extreme northeastern county of Pennsylvania, and in a big "schooner" wagon, with its curved canvas top, traveled through the entire length of Northern Pennsylvania, then half through Ohio, to near Galion, on the border of the New Purchase, where Norton had determined to locate. Here he left his family, and with his brother-in-law Albigeance Bucklin, and Seth Holmes, the driver and guide of the expedition, who in the War of 1812 had passed through this section, they started on a prospecting expedition, visiting the settlers along the Whetstone; but having come so far, the pioneer fever was on them, and Holmes told of a better location on a bigger river farther to the west, so they wandered through the tall wild grass of the Sandusky plains, and finally reached the Sandusky river where Bucyrus now is. The clear stream running through the woods, the freshness of the air, after the dry heat of the plains, and the level country to the south of the river, all satisfied Norton that on the banks of the Sandusky was the land he wanted. The three returned to their families and again the march was taken up of a dozen miles, and in October, 1819, they reached the land selected, and for three days they lived in an Indian wigwam, which was standing on the ground now occupied by the courthouse. The men went to work and erected a small log house; there were

but three of them so the logs were small, and it was erected on the banks of the Sandusky, on the west side of the present Sandusky avenue bridge, on what is now the land owned and occupied by C. H. Shonert. Down the slight bluff Norton had his pretty river, with its clear pure water; around him were the forest trees, and he could shoot game from his door, and find fish in the stream. The "homestead" being built, a similar log structure was erected for his brother-in-law, on the land north of East Mansfield street, and west of the T. & O. C. road. Here Albigece Bucklin with his wife and six children and an adopted daughter Polly moved, the "homestead" being occupied by Norton and his wife and six children, Seth Holmes being sole proprietor and owner by right of discovery of the Indian wigwam. Here the pioneers passed their first winter, the woods furnishing them with an abundance of game, and the meal brought with them furnishing the bread; the game was the staple food, and the corn bread was the luxury. In the Norton cabin on the banks of the Sandusky, on Feb. 16, 1820, was born a daughter, who was named Sophronia, the first white child born in Bucyrus, and the first white child born in that part of Crawford west of Richland county.

Fortunately for these early settlers the winter of 1819-20 was very mild; the winter was put in clearing away the trees, and in February Mr. Norton planted his first crop, showing how mild the winter had been, and the virgin soil responded with gladness, for he stated in after years his first crop was the finest he ever raised. The nearest settlement was a dozen miles away on the banks of the Whetstone, where a few settlers had erected cabins; the nearest store double that distance, with no roads, only Indian trails through the forest; so, as with all early settlers, these pioneers had to depend on the resources at hand and their own ingenuity. The children must be clothed and fed; the latter was easy owing to nature's prodigality, but the clothing was another matter. In the house the mother and daughters spun the flax and wove the cloth into the coarse garments, and made up the deer skin into breeches and jackets. Norton made a trip of about 20 miles to "Friendsborough," a Quaker settlement in what is now Morrow

county, where he secured ten pounds of wool. They had brought with them spinning wheels and a loom and the wool was made into cloth, and the cloth into clothing. Norton started a little tannery adjoining his house, the first business industry in Bucyrus. He tanned the hides and then manufactured shoes for the family. He planted an orchard with seeds he had brought with him from Pennsylvania, and while waiting for the trees to grow gathered apples from an orchard across the river planted by Johnny Appleseed, on the lot now owned by Hon. E. B. Finley, where even to this date, a century after, some of the trees still exist, while of the orchard of Norton not a tree remains.

While the Nortons and the Bucklins were the only white people for miles around, they were not the only inhabitants of the region, and it was only a few days until the Norton home was visited by a band of Indians from the Wyandot reservation. These savages were always peaceful and had been for years, but the pioneers had frequently heard in their eastern home of the cruelties and barbarities of the savages, and naturally at first they regarded these visits with anxiety. When the men folks were at home, the Indians lay on the floor of the cabin, with their blankets wrapped around them, thankful for any food given them. Occasionally they came when the men folks were absent, and the children in their fear would run to their mother, as scared as themselves. It was a great delight to the Indians to see the fear their presence created, and they would whoop, yell and dance, brandishing their knives, and adding to the terrors of the mother and children. Later, these visits were regarded as a matter of course, the custom of an Indian always being to drop into any cabin whenever he pleased and consider the house as his own. Not infrequently he entered a cabin at night, and without a word, perhaps with a guttural grunt, wrapped his blanket around him, and lay down in front of the fire, and promptly fell asleep, leaving in the morning without a word. It was soon found that the Indians were harmless; they were treated kindly and sometimes brought game to the family. They greatly enjoyed seeing people exhibit fear, age or sex being no bar, hence their wild yells and frantic ac-

tions to frighten the women and children. The Norton girls state that once they were playing near the Bucklin home, about where the old Bucyrus Machine company building now stands; their game was hide-and-seek, concealing themselves behind the fallen logs. An Indian trail ran past this site, and while they were in hiding behind the logs, a band of Indians appeared along the trail. One of the Indians, Charley Elliott, caught a glimpse of one of the children and he raised a blood curdling yell, which very promptly raised three girls from behind as many different logs, who made up their minds home was the best place for them, and they started at top speed, the Indians accelerating their flight by all joining in a series of war cries. The Indians did not care to follow but evidenced their delight by wild whooping and howling.

In the spring of 1820, the cool nights and the warm days made the best of maple sugar weather. Where the public square now is west of it was a grove of maple trees, and here the Indians established a camp, tapped the trees and gathered the sap, and boiled it down into sugar, and the Norton homestead was swarmed with visiting Indians while the season lasted. The squaws brought the kettles, some on horseback, and others traveling the sixteen miles from their Upper Sandusky village, carrying the heavy brass kettle and a pappoose or two besides. Mrs. Norton visited the camp and was kindly received by the Indians, especially by the women, who showed great friendship for the "pale-faced squaw."

Norton had settled on his land, built his cabin, and in 1820, when the land was open to purchase he went to Delaware and entered 400 acres on the banks of the Sandusky, on 240 of which the central portion of Bucyrus now stands. The Norton daughters reported that their father told them that when he reached Delaware to secure the certificate from the government for his land, some Quakers endeavored to persuade him that the lands he intended entering did not correspond with the tract he wanted, but their father insisted he knew the land he wanted. The Quakers were partly right, as the final survey showed the Norton land did not extend to the river, but

only to Perry street, and Norton found he had built his cabin just north of his land. The cabin was of no value, but Norton hated to leave his home on the bluff overlooking the pretty river. He built another cabin, however, on his own land on the lot that is now the southeast corner of Spring and Galen streets. It was a double cabin, had two large rooms on the lower floor, and was built of large logs, a cabin raising being held when the neighbors came to place the heavy logs into position. The chimney was of stone for the first story, and above that it was made of sticks and mud. It had a large garret for the children to sleep in, and was for those days a commodious structure.

After the arrival of the Nortons and the Bucklins, the next settler to arrive was a "squatter," a man who does not enter land; he "squats" down wherever he pleases, builds a little cabin, stays as long as he pleases, and then leaves. Mr. Norton's daughters state that "One Sunday morning we were awakened by the crowing of several roosters in the southwest, and our ears were saluted with the welcome ring of another pioneer's ax, which sounds seemed to us, who had so often listened to the barking and howling of the wolves, the sweetest music." After a hurried breakfast, Norton and his wife started out in search of the newcomers. It was a man named Sears, who with his wife and family had located on land just west of where Oakwood cemetery now is. They had arrived the evening before with a horse and wagon, and were glad to meet neighbors in the wilderness. The whole family returned to the Norton home for a meal, and the next day Norton, Bucklin and Holmes put in the day raising a small log cabin for the new arrivals, and after it was erected Sears plastered the cracks with mud, put on the roof, and moved in, the wagon having been their sleeping apartment until the family home was done. While Sears was at work on his cabin, Seth Holmes took over a deer and other small game; the Nortons and the Bucklins sent over honey and other provisions they could spare, and at odd hours assisted in making the new home habitable. The Sears family did not stay long; the restless moving spirit of the "squatter" soon came on

them again, and they left for parts unknown, drifting still farther to the west, leaving an empty cabin behind.

But during the year 1820 other settlers, real settlers, did arrive. The Beadles were the first in the spring of that year, David Beadle, with two sons, Mishael and David, and a son-in-law, John Ensley. Next came Daniel McMichael and Joseph Young, and during the year several others. In his song of Bucyrus Col. Kilbourne thus gives them:

"First Norton and the Beadles came
With friends an enterprising band;
Young and McMichael, men of fame,
Soon joined the others heart and hand."

Poetry is not the best method of writing history, as to preserve the rhythm and meter much of the detail must be omitted, so two of the first pioneers, Bucklin and Holmes, get notice as "friends," the same with son-in-law Ensley. As to Sears, he was not a pioneer and Col. Kilbourne did well to omit him. Young and McMichael, although classed as men of fame, were not more distinguished than Norton and Beadle, but the necessity of a rhyme to "came," occurring in the line with their names, gave them the distinguished honor of being famous.

The Beadles came across the Plains from the Quaker settlement of Friendsborough in Morrow county, and Mishael Beadle had his cabin on West Mansfield street, where the late Silas Bowers' residence now is; this was on the north 40 acres of an 80-acre tract; on the south 40 acres David Beadle had his cabin, and with him was his son, David, a young man of 17; their cabin was near the corner of Charles and Spring streets. The Norton daughters and Mrs. Ichabod Rogers state the Beadles were very migratory, Mishael at one time living across the river at the northwest corner of the Tiffin road and North River street, the old man and young David moving into Mishael's former cabin on West Mansfield. John Ensley, with his wife, Ann Beadle, also lived over the river, near Mishael's second residence. Mishael was married, and in the summer of 1822, the first death occurred, a little son of Mishael Beadle, and Norton gave the ground for a burial site, at the junction of Walnut, Galion and Middletown streets, and here the little boy was

buried, the early pioneers all tendering what aid and sympathy they could to the afflicted family. That winter another daughter of David Beadle, named Clarinda, was married and later young David took himself a wife. Mishael Beadle tired of his residence over the river and entered a tract of land south of the present Oakwood cemetery, now the Magee farm, and here he was contented to remain several years, his brother-in-law entering the land just east of him, extending to what is now the Marion road. The Beadles were as fond of hunting as they were opposed to work, and when about 1826, Samuel Myers bought the original 80-acre tract they had entered only eight or ten acres had been cleared. The price paid to the Beadles by Myers for the land was \$6 an acre. About 1827 they moved west. Bucklin also left the county, but the Nortons, the McMichaels and the Youngs are still here in the third and fourth generations. Joseph Young entered his first land in section 5, Whetstone township, nearly two miles east of Bucyrus; he built a small flouring mill run by horse power, on the river a mile west of Bucyrus, where Sinn's dam was later built with a regular water-power mill; afterward known as Couts dam. The mill run by horse power meant with him that a man brings his grain, hitches his own horse to the mill, and grinds the grain. He kept no horses himself at the mill. Later he gave the mill to his son-in-law, George Black, and a dam was built, and the mill run by water power and it became an important mill for years to come. Young also gave each of his sons 160 acres, as the tax duplicate of 1830 shows that George, Jacob and John Young each had 160 acres along the river near the mill.

Daniel McMichael came to this section in the fall of 1819, and spent his first winter on the banks of the Whetstone, eight miles from Bucyrus. He was there with his family when Norton was making his trip looking up a location. He was in what is now Crawford county, but then it was a part of Richland county, in the neighborhood of the Sharrocks. Daniel McMichael then moved into Liberty township in the spring of 1820, the first settler in that township, built a grist mill on his land on the river one mile northeast of Bucyrus, the first mill in the county. Then he came

to Bucyrus erecting a house on his 80-acre tract north of the river, on the hill where the residence of Hon. E. B. Finley now stands. He also entered 80 acres east of Norton's land, and 80 acres south of the Norton land, this 80 being south of Middletown and east of Walnut streets. He started a small distillery on the banks of the Sandusky, where the electric works now are, but he only ran it a few months. He died in 1825, and for ten years the settlement of his estate occupied many entries in the court docket. The ruins of the old log house he built remained for many years, until in 1865 they were torn down and the present handsome building erected by John Sims, who a year or two later sold it to Mr. Finley, the present occupant.

In 1821 Zalmon Rowse came to Crawford county, and while he settled in Whetstone township came to Bucyrus the same year, settling on the land on the south side of the Galion road, where for so many years Col. Wm. Monnett resided. He promptly took an active hand in the village and county affairs, and when in 1823, Crawford was attached to Marion for judicial purposes, Zalmon was the first justice of the peace, his territory including the present three townships in range 16 and 17, and in 1825 was elected county commissioner, a position he held at the time Crawford county was organized, when he was appointed assessor for the entire county. When courts were first held here, he was appointed the first clerk. At the time of the first court, David H. Beardsley came over from Marion as clerk to act until the new court could find a suitable man. They found him instantly and promptly appointed him in Zalmon Rowse. Courts up to 1851 appointed the clerk. Rowse served without any interruption for 14 years. He was also recorder during practically the same time; also justice of the peace, and frequently township clerk, and now, after nearly a century has passed, it is a pleasure for any searcher of the ancient records, to meet with those kept by Zalmon Rowse in any of his multitudinous offices. They are clear and concise, and above all exact; the writing neat, legible and correctly spelled. They show he was systematic and methodical. He was at the head of ev-

ery movement for the building up of his village and county. Norton was the founder of Bucyrus, Kilbourne was the sponsor, Enoch Merriman was the capitalist, but Zalmon Rowse was the ceaseless, untiring worker, the first and greatest booster the town ever had, and when some really important public improvement is made in the future it should be called Zalmon, in remembrance of the man who did more than any other one man for his town. A generation later Stephen, Horace, Quincy, William and Henry Rowse were all active business men in this community, Horace and William building the Rowse Block that still bears their name; Quincy owning the woolen mills, Stephen being a heavy stock-dealer and Henry a rising young attorney, mayor of the village, but called away in his early manhood. In his leisure moments Zalmon Rowse was a farmer, a contractor and builder, and shone resplendent once a year in a gorgeous uniform as colonel of the Ohio militia, having been commissioned lieutenant-colonel in 1825. His duties as clerk of the court in those days included those of recorder and probate judge, and for filling these three offices he received \$60 a year, and never petitioned the legislature for an increase of salary. When the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike was incorporated, he was a director; when the Pennsylvania and Indiana road was built, he was for a time secretary, and when the Masons organized a lodge here, he was a charter member. He built the brick building still standing on the old Monnett farm, and he built the American House in 1831, which stood on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Warren streets. In 1835 he united with the M. E. church, and until his death was one of the pillars of that organization. The Rowses, once so prominent here, have all moved away, and the only ones now recalled are Edith Chesney, a great-granddaughter, her mother being Cora Rowse, her grandfather William Rowse, and another great-granddaughter Lucille Lewis, daughter of Lily Rowse, who was a daughter of Stephen D. Rowse; a great-grandson, Allen Campbell, son of Eva Rowse, who was a daughter of Horace Rowse. Zalmon Rowse died in Bucyrus, Aug. 15, 1854.

Heman Rowse, a brother of Zalmon, set-

tled in Whetstone township in 1822, and the following year moved to Bucyrus township, purchasing 80 acres on the pike just south of Bucyrus. He was killed while assisting at a house raising southwest of the village in 1831.

Seth Holmes, who came with the Nortons, entered some land in Whetstone township, but lived in the town and died here about 1826. He never married. He was Bucyrus' first old bachelor. His brother, Truman came to Bucyrus township in 1823 or 1824, with four sons, Lyman, Henry, Elisha and Zalmon. One of the daughters of Truman Holmes married Rensselaer Norton.

Elisha, Thaddeus, David and John Kent came about 1821, Elisha entering the 80-acre tract on Plymouth street, which was the Kerr farm for so many years and later the Hall farm. Abel Cary came to the township in 1821, and was followed by Lewis Cary in 1822, with a wife and nine children. A year or two later his brother Aaron came. The Carys all settled in Bucyrus village.

Amos Clark settled on 80 acres southwest of Sandusky and Charles, his cabin being near the present residence of E. B. Monnett. He also owned 38 acres north of town and donated a portion of it for the burying ground on the Tiffin road.

In 1826 Gen. Samuel Myers came and purchased of the Beadles the 80 acres west of Spring street, and also entered a tract south of Bucyrus. Later he received the commission of general in the Ohio militia.

George and John Shroll came in 1830, George having 138 acres, a part of which is now Oakwood cemetery. John had 140 acres west of this, where later Judge Summers resided, and still later known as the William Magee farm. He was an elder in the Lutheran church. About July 1, 1835, business called him to Sandusky City; he arrived to find cholera raging there. He hurriedly transacted his business and returned home, but he had exposed himself and he was stricken with the dread disease and died. His faithful brother Daniel hurried to his assistance and tended him to the last. Daniel was a deacon in the church of which his brother was elder, and his soul passed into the presence of his Maker, sustained and soothed by his faithful brother. But family loyalty and brotherly

faithfulness must look for their reward in the world above, for in ministering to his brother, Daniel himself caught the fatal disease and died, and if ever a man received the grand words as he entered the pearly gates of "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of the Lord," that man was Daniel Shroll. The Crawford County History of 1870 says: "The Lutheran church met on July 12, 1835, and, after showing due respect to their memory, elected successors to fill the vacancy caused by their sad death."

It will be observed that these early settlers all chose the high ground within a mile of Bucyrus. Those now so rich and fertile plains were passed by. Nobody wanted them. As James Nail said he "doubted if this land would ever be occupied"—land now where every acre is held as high as a town lot in many of the additions to Bucyrus. But some were wise—not Crawford county people, but the outside investors. In the southern half of Bucyrus township, much of the land had been entered by speculators, buying it of the government at \$1.25 an acre, believing the time would come when land already cleared would find ready sale. The heaviest of these investors was Henry W. Delavin, who never lived in the county, but owned several sections in southern Bucyrus. One of these sections was 26, on the Pike, three miles south of Bucyrus, later the Ross farm and the G. H. Wright farm, now owned by John Ross, Lafayette Yeagley, David Rexroth, J. B. Steifel, and Mrs. D. M. Odaffer.

It was Nov. 12, 1829, when William Vance Marquis came to Bucyrus and settled on land two miles south of Bucyrus; he had previously visited the county and entered several tracts of land, and in 1829 took possession of one of them. At that time there were just two families between him and the little village. William V. Marquis was a Virginian, who moved to Washington county, Pa., where he married Mary Page, whose father was killed by the Indians. The Marquis land was in section 24, the land later owned by David Marshal, then Benjamin Beal and later Benjamin Beal's children. Mr. Marquis was an early member of the Presbyterian church, and a prominent one. He died in 1834 and left ten children, one a daughter Ruth, who mar-

ried James McCracken, who for two generations was prominent in the affairs of this county, and whose children were also active and prominent in the history of Bucyrus.

About 1828 there came into southern Bucyrus Isaac, William, Thomas and Osborne Monnett. Isaac Monnett owned several farms on the plains prior to 1830. In 1835 Rev. Jeremiah Monnett removed to the township and purchased his land of John Barney, the Rev. Thomas Monnett farm, four miles south of Bucyrus, now occupied by William Monnett, son of Rev. Thomas Monnett. Rev. Jeremiah's house stood just south of the present large brick building. It was a cabin of hewed logs. Here he lived until a better house was erected on the east side of the pike. He had three children, Abraham, Thomas J. and Mary, the latter later marrying James Royce. There were several families of negroes settled on what afterward became the Gormly farm, two miles south of Bucyrus, later the Rexroth farm. This gave the name to the woods a quarter of a mile from the pike the "nigger woods." These first colored pioneers were from Virginia, and came in 1828. At that time, under Ohio laws, the poor overseers of each township had the right to demand bond of \$500 of any new arrival that he would not become a public charge. The Virginia owner on his death had given them freedom but not enough cash, and they were unable to put up the bond, so all left but one family, known as Old Solomon; he remained with his wife. He did not put up the \$500, but one family made no difference and he was allowed to remain. Among those living in the township in 1830, as shown by the tax duplicate, were Thomas Adams, John Black, John Bowman, Isaac Fickle, Joshua Lewis, John Miller, Joseph Pearce, Jane Stephenson and Gottlieb John Schultz. Thomas Adams had 48 acres in section 9, two miles west of Bucyrus, the Chris Wisman farm along the river; John Black, 80 acres, section 13, a mile south, the Henry Flock farm on the T. & O. C. John Bowman had 80 acres in section 11, southwest of Bucyrus, the William Magee property on the south side of the Little Sandusky road. Isaac Fickle had 160 acres in section 10, a quarter of a mile west of Bowman's, the William Shroll farm, through which the Little Sandusky

road passes; Joshua Lewis had 80 acres in section 15, south of Fickle, the George Gibson farm; John Miller, 80 acres, section 2, just northwest of Bucyrus, adjoining the Fourth ward, now F. W. Bittikoffer's. Joseph S. Morris, 80 acres, section 12, south of the fair ground, the John Wentz addition, Elizabeth Monnett, and the John Wentz land. Joseph Pearce, 80 acres, section 2, west of Miller's, owned by John Wentz. Gottlieb John Schultz, 80 acres, south of Miller's, adjoining the corporation on the west, the Pennsylvania road passing through the northern portion of his tract. Jane Stephenson, 160 acres, section 4, two miles west of Bucyrus, now owned by L. W. Buck and P. A. Beard; also a quarter section of the Wm. Caldwell farm on the Marion road, three miles south of Bucyrus. Other residents in the township as indicated by their paying tax on personal property in 1830 were John Bowman, Jr.; Thomas Bennet, J. Coulter, Isaac Didie, D. and I. Dinwiddie, William and Joshua Foreacre, William Fraley, Jacob Forney, Jesse Goodell, Jonas Gilson, Peter Hesser, George Hesser, William Hughey and son William, Lewis Heinlen, John Kent, Christopher Noacre, George Aumiller, George Sinn, Daniel Seal, David Tipton, George Welsh, Frederick Wisman.

Until 1835 Bucyrus was a fractional township, on account of the western third being an Indian reservation. The encroachment on the Indian land became so great, that early in the thirties pressure was brought to bear on the Indians to sell, but nothing came of it. Finally, in 1835, the government arranged to buy seven miles of their strip 12 miles deep. This was about two and a third miles of the western part of Bucyrus and Holmes townships, the two miles of northern Dallas, all of Tod, and southern Texas and extending nearly three miles into Wyandot county. The sale was set for Marion in 1837, but there were objections by the Indians after about one-third of the land was sold, and the sale was stopped. Later matters were arranged, and the entire seven-mile strip was sold, and all of the present Crawford county was open to settlement. The land brought about \$2 an acre. In the sale a syndicate bought up all the land around Osceola and laid it out into

town lots, in the hopes that it being the geographical center of the county as it then existed, it might become the county seat. The southeastern part of the county, especially Bucyrus township, recognized this danger, and later acquiesced in the formation of Wyandot county, with Upper Sandusky as the county seat, losing a strip of land 18 miles deep and 16 miles wide, not very well populated, except around Tymochtee in the northern part, and around Little Sandusky in the southern part. They secured in return a strip two miles wide along the southern border of the county from Marion and four miles wide and 20 deep on the east from Richland, getting in that territory the towns of Galion, Leesville, West Liberty, Middletown and De Kalb, at that time the densest settled section of the county, except Bucyrus.

It was Dec. 7, 1824, that the resolution was passed by the Marion commissioners for the organization of Bucyrus township as it exists today. Prior to that it had been a township, which included Holmes and Chatfield. In 1823 Zalmon Rowse was justice of the peace of these townships, his jurisdiction including Whetstone, Liberty and Cranberry.

The first recorded township election was Oct. 12, 1824, for justice of the peace, when 49 votes were cast: Conrad Roth, 26; Mishael Beadle, 22; Conrad Rhoades, 1. The following were the justices in Bucyrus township, dates being year of election: Zalmon Rowse, 1823-27-30-33-36-39; E. B. Merriman, 1824; Conrad Roth, 1824; Edward Billips, 1827; James McCracken, 1828-31-36-45; William Early, 1834; Peter Worst, 1837; James C. Steen, 1839-42; David Holm, 1840-43; Samuel S. Caldwell, 1842-69-72; Jacob Howenstein, 1844-50-53; James Stough, 1848-51-54; James Marshall, 1849; John Byers, 1856; John Smith, 1856-59; Christopher Elliott, 1859-62; Chapman D. Ward, 1862-75-78-81-84-87-90-93; William M. Scroggs, 1863-66; Wilson Stewart, 1863-66; George Donnenwirth, 1869-72; James M. Van Voorhis, 1872-75; John C. Jackson, 1875; Allen Campbell, 1878-81; Caleb B. Foster, 1884-87-90; Horace Holbrook, 1893; William H. Scheckler, 1896-99; George W. Didie, 1896-99; John A. Meck, 1901-05-09; Frank E. Lamb, 1902; Wallace L. Monnett, 1905; Edward J. Myers, 1907-

09; Cornelius H. Myers, 1908; and Rufus Aurend, 1912, vice Meck, deceased.

There are no records to show who the first officers of the township were, but there are several reasons why the first clerk was Zalmon Rowse. First, he was a fine penman; second, he was the most competent man for the position; third, he had practically every other clerical position; fourth, the records were destroyed, and the search for old records show that it was the records of the offices held by Zalmon Rowse that were destroyed when the jail burned in 1831; he kept all his records with the court records in the county jail.

In 1829 a young lawyer came to Bucyrus and opened an office. This lawyer was Josiah Scott, later supreme judge of the state and one of the most able lawyers the state ever produced, so able and so just that later, when supreme judge of the state, a grave question arose, he gave a decision adverse to the opinion of a majority of the people of his state, in opposition to the wishes of his political party and against his own personal views. He sacrificed popular opinion, party loyalty and private friendships in the interest of the law and legal right. The coming of Judge Scott was probably more advantageous to the village in those early days than it was to himself. He, too, was a fine penman, highly educated, and the result was that he was early pressed into the service and, at least as early as 1832, was township clerk. He not only was Zalmon Rowse's ally in these matters, but he was also Zalmon's crony and friend, and these men, full of life, strong and healthy, were boon companions in many a village prank and the leaders in every amusement. The judge was a great friend of the Indians, their admiration starting on his fine physique and being continued on account of his sociability and love of athletic exercises, and many a time he headed a band of mounted Indians in a race down Main street, bare-headed and coatless, yelling equal to the loudest Indian. That they had confidence in him and that he retained that confidence is shown from the court records, for when Indians brought suit the books show that the attorney for the Indians was Josiah Scott. The minutes of the annual meeting of the township trustees held March 4, 1833, are signed by Josiah Scott, and show that a full



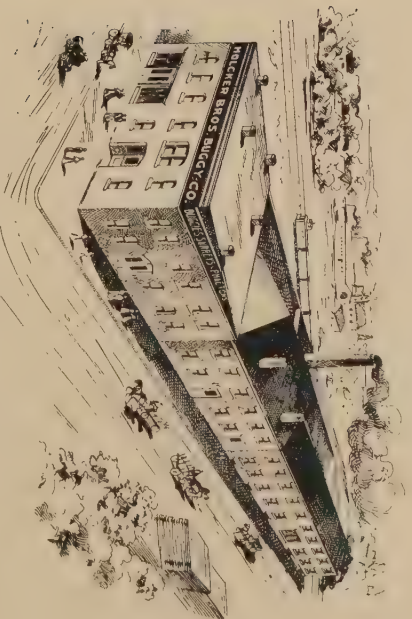
PLANT OF THE SCHILL BROS. CO., CRESTLINE, O.



THE CRESTLINE PUMP WORKS



BURCH PLOW WORKS, CRESTLINE, O.



HOLCKER BROS. BUGGY CO., CRESTLINE, O.

board was present. They settled with Samuel Myers, supervisor of road district No. 1, and found 14½ days of road labor unperformed in his district; William Early, 3d district, all labor performed; James Coulter and John Marquis, district No. 4, all labor performed. Coulter was paid 75 cents and Marquis \$1 for their services as road supervisors. George Hesser in the 5th district, showed all the labor had been performed. They settled with Abraham Hahn, the township treasurer, and found in the treasury a note of John and Jacob Staley for \$14.56, payable March 12, 1833; a note of James Coulter and Henry St. John for 75 cents; a note of Joseph S. Morris and Zalmon Rowse for \$5.31, due June 1, 1833, and \$3.15 cash, making a total of \$23.15. They issued an order to Hahn for 1.48 "for the percentage on moneys collected for the year 1832." They paid William Early 75 cents, his salary as road supervisor during the year 1832. Also order for \$1.55 to James McLean "for advertising the township election in the spring of 1831, and notifying the officers of their election." They paid John S. George \$3 for services as township trustee, and Henry Minich and Nicholas Failor \$1.50 each for services as trustees; Josiah Scott \$2.50 for services as clerk of the township, and the last order "in favor of R. W. Musgrave and Company, for 75 cents for a blank book for the use of the township," and thereupon adjourned.

This record shows that the trustees in 1832 were John S. George, Henry Minich and Nicholas Failor. Why George's services were worth the fabulous salary of \$3 it is impossible to state. Henry Minich owned a tannery and Nicholas Failor a store, and yet they only received half that amount.

In those early days township elections were called by the constables, so James McLain must have been elected constable in 1830, and he held the office from that time until 1836. He was first a carpenter by trade and made shingles. In 1836 he took the government contract to carry mail. He came here in 1828, and his residence was a one-story frame house standing on the site of the present Rowse Block. To run a township election for \$1.55, which included the posting or tacking of a written notice on three conspicuous trees, and then notifying the successful candidates after-

ward, at that price he could get the job today and hold it forever. And the treasurer, with \$1.48 to squander annually, would be pointed out by the little children and stared at by small boys as the man who positively had in his possession \$23.77 of public funds, of which \$3.15 was actual cash! Mr. Hahn at that time owned what is now the Deal House, a brick hotel erected by him in 1831. It will be observed the trustees issued orders for \$14.53, with only \$3.15 cash. It is probable that Mr. Hahn, being a shrewd business man, made his \$1.48 first lien on the treasury and let the others wait. True, James McLean's bill for \$1.55 was allowed in March, 1833, for work done two years previously; so people were used to waiting. But how McLean ever accumulated sufficient funds to buy a large flouring mill on a salary of \$1.55 is a problem. There was certainly no chance for graft on a treasury that only carried \$3.15 cash. And the notes! They were all good, as the trustees considered them the same as cash. The 75 cent note was abundantly secured, as James Coulter had 160 acres of land, and Henry St. John had the dry goods "emporium" of the village, and became so prominent and prosperous they later sent him to congress.

A month after this meeting the township election came on, being held April 1, 1833, at the court house, and the high-priced trustee, Mr. George, was either not a candidate or was defeated. Failor was re-elected and with him John Magers and John McCullough. Josiah Scott was re-elected clerk and Jacob Hinman constable; John Nimmon and Enoch B. Merriam were elected overseers of the poor. George Shaffer, John Cronebaugh and Lewis Cary were elected fence viewers. Samuel Myers was re-elected road supervisor in his district, notwithstanding his showing of "fourteen and a half days of road labor unperformed;" the other supervisors were—second district, John Barney; third, Emanuel Dearn-dorff; fourth, George Welsh; fifth, George Hesser, re-elected.

The office of overseer of the poor was one of honor, as Enoch B. Merriam was a very prominent citizen, and John Nimmon had represented the county in the legislature in 1830. One of the first acts of the trustees was to appoint Mr. Hahn as treasurer, and they didn't

forget the faithful James McLean, for they appointed him as constable. As far as can be seen by the salaries and the names, it was not a question of politics or of office in those days; it was only a question of who would take the position, and most of these men recognized it as an honor and served from a sense of duty and served faithfully, their highest reward being the consciousness of having performed their full duty as citizens by giving a part of their time for the public good. There is a lesson to be learned from our grandfathers.

Outside the city of Bucyrus there are three churches in the township. There was no call for any more. Bucyrus being a village with churches, people walked or drove from half a dozen miles around for family worship, while occasionally some traveling minister, on his missionary rounds, held services at the cabin where he was stopping. The first known of these gatherings for religious purposes was held prior to 1830, at the home of Isaac Monnett, in the extreme southeastern section of the township No. 36. Services were held in the various cabins at irregular intervals, but in 1835, when Rev. Jeremiah Monnett arrived, after he built his house on the east side of the pike, the old log cabin he had occupied on the west side was fitted up for a school and for school purposes. It was on the Bucyrus circuit, and services averaged perhaps once every two weeks. Rev. John Hazzard was the early minister, whose zeal and work built up the membership to such an extent that a better and larger church was needed. In 1840 the church was erected east of the pike, a short distance north of the Monnett home, on land donated by Rev. Jeremiah Monnett, who was also a large contributor to the building fund. The other contributors were Osborne, Abraham, William, Thomas, John and John Monnett, Jr., Rev. Samuel P. Ely, Charles W. and J. W. Shaw, Jeremiah Morris and David Saylor. The building was a neat frame and cost about \$1,500. It was named Monnett Chapel after Rev. Jeremiah Monnett. Among the early ministers of half a century ago were Revs. Stephen Fant and George Moore, who were appointed to the Bucyrus circuit in 1853.

The church was dedicated by Rev. Adam Poe during the winter of 1840-1. In 1871, un-

der the pastorate of Rev. D. M. Conant, it was repaired and improved, the dedicatory services being conducted by Rev. Dr. A. A. Nelson. In 1853 the Monnett chapel was assigned to the Caledonia circuit and regularly supplied. A graveyard was attached to the church on the east, and here many of the pioneers of southern Crawford sleep their last sleep.

The next church in the township was the Mt. Zion U. B. church on the banks of the Sandusky, five miles southwest of Bucyrus. Services were held at the various homes in the neighborhood and later in the schoolhouse. The ground where the church now stands was purchased of Thomas Newell, and about 1868 the old Wilson schoolhouse was removed to the lot, and the old frame building giving way to a brick, this served as a church for a few years. In 1871 the present building was erected at a cost of \$1,300. The earlier preachers to the congregation were Revs. McDowney and E. Berry. David Parcher built the church, and when it was dedicated, Rev. David Hart was the pastor. Preaching was generally held every other Sunday.

The third church is Scioto Chapel, on the Marion road, six miles southwest of Bucyrus, three miles west of the Monnett chapel, principally from whose membership the congregation was formed to have services more convenient in bad weather. The church was erected in 1874 and was built very quickly. In May of that year two meetings were held at the residence of E. B. Monnett; and at the second it was decided to build a church, and E. B. Monnett, F. A. Harvey and George Welsh were appointed a building committee. Christian Walther was the architect, and in October of that year the church was completed at a cost of about \$2,000—a very neat and commodious one-story frame. It was dedicated by Elder Wilson, of Kenton, O., and when the church started the membership were E. B. Monnett and wife, M. J. Monnett and wife, Isaac Shearer and wife, J. P. Beall, wife and two daughters; Oliver Monnett and wife, Benjamin Shearer and wife, E. Monnett and wife, G. H. Welsh and wife, Bishop Scott and wife. The church was attached to Claridon circuit, and the first pastor was Rev. Stephen Fant.

In the early days the parents whose children

lived outside of walking distance from Bucyrus had very little school instruction. Many came to Bucyrus, some from as far as four or five miles distant, bringing their dinner, starting from home, after doing a fair morning's work, and returning to do the "chores" in the evening. Thomas Shawke came to Bucyrus in 1832, and was a noted hunter, traversing the entire country for miles around in every season of the year, and he is authority for the statement that, certainly prior to 1832, there was not a single school building in the township south of Bucyrus. In some neighborhoods a few families joined together and small private schools were occasionally held. The first township schoolhouse built outside the village was in district No. 2, just west of the corporation limits and stood on the northwest corner of Warren and Spring streets. It was built of logs in 1833, and was later replaced by a one-story frame, the old log schoolhouse being used as a woodshed for the schoolhouse proper.

Previous to 1834 there were but four school districts in the county; on March 12, of that year, the number was increased to five by the formation of the four southeastern sections into district 5. On June 5, 1838, the township was reorganized into eight districts, four of these practically the four northeastern sections of the township, now the city of Bucyrus—these were districts 1, 6, 7 and 8; south of these the four square miles was district 2, and the southeastern four square miles was district 5; district 4 was north of the river, between the Indian reservation and the village of Bucyrus, a trifle over four square miles; district 3 was two miles wide and four miles deep, extending from the Indian reservation east to districts 2 and 5, what afterward became the Bell or Harvey and the Arbuckle districts.

When Ohio became a state, section 16 of every township was set aside for school purposes; this land could be held, leased or sold. On April 6, 1835, the question of selling this school section was voted on and carried. The vote was light but practically unanimous—sixty-two for the sale and only one against it. At this time small schoolhouses were being erected. Previous to this the old log cabin of some early squatter was fixed up and used for school purposes. In Oct., 1838, an enumera-

tion of the school children of the township was taken. The four Bucyrus districts had 315; No. 1, 82; No. 6, 51; No. 7, 107; No. 8, 75; the other districts—No. 2, 70; No. 3, 72; No. 4, 31; No. 5, 41; or 214 in the country districts; 529 in the entire township.

After 1837 the Indian reservation became open to settlement and the township was again divided into school districts. There are today nine districts. In the southeastern district a schoolhouse was not erected until 1840, the people along the pike wanting it there, and those in the eastern part of the district wanting it in the center of the four sections. It was finally built on the pike, five miles south of Bucyrus. Prior to its erection schools were held in an old log house, which was unoccupied, just south of the Monnett brick residence now occupied by William Monnett. Susan Bovel and Harriet Huntley were the earlier teachers here. Later the old log church on the Monnett homestead was used, and here Eliza Chapman and a Mr. Canef taught, the latter being like Silas Wegg in "Our Mutual Friend," "a literary man with a wooden leg." The schoolhouse located in 1840 was a constant source of dispute to the residents of the district. It was originally built on the pike, half a mile west of the center of the district, the residents there predominating in numbers and influence. Later the eastern part of the district elected trustees favorable to their section, and the schoolhouse was hauled across the fields half a mile to the east to the center of the district. The pike residents wakened up and at the next election selected their own trustees, and the schoolhouse was hauled back to its original site. There was no east and west road at that time, so transportation of the building was across the fields. This was so inconvenient that a road was petitioned for and laid out, and the next time the eastern section secured control, the schoolhouse had a road to travel on. The little temple of learning became a much traveled building, and was known as the "movable schoolhouse." Its search for a final resting place might have continued to this day, but for the fact that many years ago the early residents along the pike had moved away, and the schoolhouse was finally placed in the center of the district, half a mile east of the pike, where it still remains with no one to ob-

ject, as the entire four sections are now large farms, so that it would be considered a banner day in some terms when half a dozen scholars were present.

On March 22, 1834, a number of the residents of school district No. 5 met at the home of David Dinwiddie, two miles south of Bucyrus and decided to erect a schoolhouse on the southwest corner of Silas Sweney's land; later the building on the farm then owned by Andrew Kerr, on the east side of the pike, two miles south of Bucyrus. It was a small log building, and among the first teachers were Casper Rowse, Harriet Robinson, Abraham Myers and Sarah Butler. In a few years it was replaced by a small frame building and this, in 1877, by the present brick structure. It was known for years as the Beal schoolhouse, and here many a young lawyer of Bucyrus and many a pupil in the high school attended the debating societies and spelling schools held during the winter seasons. Other districts followed with log schoolhouses replaced by frame, and these gave way to the present brick buildings, the first brick being erected in district No. 8 in 1876.

In 1857 Miss Mary Monnett, a daughter of Abraham Monnett, who was attending the Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, made a donation to that college of \$20,000. This liberal donation, occurring as it did, had a very great effect in strengthening that seat of learning and was the first practical effort towards making the Ohio Wesleyan University what it is today. The money was used for the erection of a needed building, which was named Monnett Hall—a name it retains to this day, with the donor's picture occupying a prominent place in the building. Even before the donation Miss Monnett's relatives, being Methodists, attended the college; but in the last half century it is probable that a hundred of the Monnetts or their immediate relatives have obtained their instruction at that institution. One among them, the Hon. Frank S. Monnett, was a graduate of the class of '80; he was admitted to the bar and became one of the successful lawyers of Bucyrus and in this section, and in 1895 was elected by the Republicans as attorney general of the state. For some years the office of attorney general had drifted into minor

importance. The new attorney-general was active, fearless and energetic, and early restored the office to its former position as second only to that of the governor. He was ten years in advance of the political parties on the subject of trusts and combinations, and drifted into the Democratic party, removing his home from Bucyrus to Columbus. He had a collegiate education, a strong voice, and became one of the national speakers for Mr. Bryan in 1908, and it was generally understood that he would be the attorney-general of the United States in Mr. Bryan's cabinet.

Prior to 1830 several roads had been located in Bucyrus township, the Columbus and Sandusky pike entering the township two miles west of its eastern border and running northeast to Bucyrus. In laying out this road Heman Rowse, Nathaniel Plummer and Benjamin Parcher were appointed the viewers in 1824. The same year what is now the Wyandot, or Little Sandusky road, was ordered laid out, entering Bucyrus on its western boundary one mile north of the southwest corner of the township and northwest to Bucyrus. The next year, 1825, the Marion road was established, halfway between the pike and the Wyandot road and running northwest to Bucyrus. These roads, all being arteries from the southern and southwestern part of the state to Bucyrus and the north, were soon thronged with travellers, at first with a weekly line of stages, later tri-weekly, and eventually daily. As a result taverns were started all along these roads. Who kept the first it is impossible to state. But in 1836 a license was issued to Peter Hesser, on payment of \$5, to keep a tavern; also one to Benjamin Warner for \$7; his place was on the pike five miles south of Bucyrus and was known as the "Four-mile Tavern." He came to the county in 1826 from Pennsylvania and kept a tavern for about fifteen years. He was a Quaker, one of the Society of Friends, and his tavern was recognized as a synonym for good cheer. He was hospitable and made all welcome, and many a poor and weary traveller, without money, found rest and refreshment at Benjamin Warner's. Like a Quaker, he said little, but many a weary black, fleeing from slavery, arriving before daylight, found food and shelter during the day and left after

dark, guided to his next station on the underground railroad.

Joshua Bebout in 1838 took out a \$5 license to keep a tavern in the township, and some years later it was taken out by John W. Bebout. Thompson Brown took out a license in 1840 for \$7.50. There were taverns on the Marion road, three miles from Bucyrus, and another in Dallas township; on the Little Sandusky road there was one about three miles from Bucyrus and another some six miles out. All did a good business.

Excepting Bucyrus there are no villages or even settlements in the township, and no store ever existed outside the city. A number of saw-mills were erected in the early days. Young ran a horse-power mill, later changed to waterpower on the Sandusky, a mile southwest of Bucyrus, later Sinn's mill, then the Coutts mill, then abandoned, and of which only the ruins now remain, the dam being washed away.

Further down the stream was Danser's dam, where once stood a saw-mill run by waterpower; and still farther was Athey's dam, with another saw-mill, both long since abandoned, the dams washed away and hardly enough ruins left at either place to mark where they once stood.

The plains from the start were almost entirely used for grazing. True, wheat and corn were raised, but the corn mainly for feeding purposes, although fine crops have been produced on the plains. As early as 1852, Linus H. Ross, father of John Ross and grandfather of Linus Ross, reported a yield of 126 bushels to the acre, and the next year E. Barrett reported three acres with an average yield of 129.2 per acre, and the same year Samuel S. Caldwell, three acres, with an average of 124.2 per acre, and in 1859 Joseph Kerr reported one acre yielding 128 bushels. But the bulk of the plains was devoted to cattle raising and cattle grazing, and some flocks of sheep. In 1834 there was a craze for short-horn Durhams in this county, and Robert Kerr brought in some from Pickaway county, and John Ross some from Kentucky. Many farmers devoted their attention to cattle breeding, and also to the fattening and sale of cattle, a thousand head sometimes being held by one man. Abraham Monnett was the cattle king of southern Crawford and northern

Marion, and when but a young man E. B. Monnett made several trips to Illinois driving 100 to 300 head through for his father; also from intermediate points. The trip took weeks. Later followed their sale, the seller sending along a man the first day or two to get the cattle "started," for after one or two days' driving, the cattle had a leader and they followed without any trouble, these trips frequently extending as far as New York.

The plains being low and marshy in many places and overgrown with tall grass and weeds, decaying each season, it was easy to obliterate traces of the Indian trails. Yet Sylvester Bourne, in his field notes, made in 1817, finds many distinct traces of these Indian trails across the plains. Hulbert, the authority on Indian trails, gives as one of the most prominent a trail commencing west of the mouth of the Scioto, north on the west side of that river, until south of Columbus, where it crosses the river and continues north, passing through or near Bucyrus. This trail is distinctly traced by Bourne's notes, but west of where Hulbert's map would place it. It is marked in sections 35 and 36 in Dallas township, and enters Bucyrus township in section 30, going from section 30 northeast through sections 20, 21, 16, 15, 11 and 1. In section 30, Bucyrus, northwest of the Harvey schoolhouse, perhaps half a mile, the notes show a trail going through the northeast corner of section 24, Dallas township, crossing the river between sections 24 and 25, Dallas, and continuing on to the Indian village at Upper Sandusky. According to writers on ancient trails, this trail from Upper Sandusky continued through southwestern Bucyrus in a southeasterly direction through Dallas and toward Owl Creek (Knox Co.) and to the Tuscarawas region. Bourne's notes show it continued east, crossing the Little Scioto in the northwest quarter section of section 28 (farm of Daniel Rexroth) then northeast near the south side of the Little Scioto through the northwest quarter of section 27 (farm of W. H. Miller) the southwest quarter of section 22 (farm of Wm. Caldwell's heirs) and through sections 23 and 24 into Whetstone township, where one branch went toward Leesville and the other to the Whetstone and followed the north banks of that river into Polk. In the east half of sec-

ton 28 Bucyrus (between the land of Daniel Rexroth and Jonathan Carmean), the trail it met leading northeast was a man trail, and that continued southwest crossing the little Scioto in the south half, section 28 (Carmean farm) and following the Little Scioto through Dallas into Marion county and south to Columbus. The Bourne field notes show a trail from Bucyrus to Upper Sandusky crossed the river just about at the Mansfield street bridge and followed the present Oceola road one mile, then ran a little south of it, and following through sections 33, 32 and 31 in Holmes it entered Tod, in the northeast corner of section 36, half a mile south of the Oceola road, passing through sections 25 and 26 in Tod, crossed the Brokensword, half a mile southwest of Oceola, about on the farm of G. E. Sigler, then west to Upper Sandusky.

As to the military road, over which some of the Pennsylvania troops marched in 1812 to Fort Ferree, Benjamin Sears, who came to Crawford county, in 1837, remembers no trace. At the time he arrived, the Mansfield and Bucyrus road had been laid out, and was in use; it had extended west toward Oceola a quarter of a mile past their home, and was in 1837 almost to the Indian reservation line, which was about a mile beyond his father's house. Mr. Sears hunted all over that region, and does not recall a trace of any road. At that time, 1837, he is certain no road was cut through the woods from Bucyrus to Upper Sandusky nor was there any trace of such a road. The road is given on all maps from 1815 to 1825, so it seems it was only used for military purposes; in the dozen years that elapsed from its use to the first coming of the pioneers, it became overgrown with bushes and grass and small trees, leaving no definite trace behind. It is difficult to figure how a road could be cut through the forest, and a generation later, and even less, leave no trace behind. That a body of Pennsylvania troops did pass from Crestline through Bucyrus and on to Upper Sandusky all records show there is no question. Another military road it appears also existed, entering the county north of Galion, passing through southern Whetstone, and southern Bucyrus through Wyandot to Little Sandusky. Of this faint traces are seen in eastern and central Polk township, but all trace is lost for

about three miles in western Polk and eastern Whetstone townships, just before it reaches the plains, where, of course, the open country and decaying vegetation and overflowing swamps would obliterate everything in a very few seasons.

There was an Indian camp existed at an early day, about four miles west of Bucyrus. The Bucyrus Journal of June 10, 1853, contains the following item:

"We were shown the other day a sword, found on May 29, by Jacob Kinsey, about four miles west of this place, at what is called 'Plumb Orchard,' or the 'Old Indian Camp.' The sword bears every appearance of having been made and used by some ancient race, unknown perhaps in this country. The blade is three feet, two inches in length, about one and a quarter inches wide at the hilt, tapering from both sides to the point, which is very sharp. The hilt is covered with a basket of steel, strongly made, and serves as a perfect safeguard to the hand and wrist. It is very much rusted but if there were letters on it, they could easily be seen; there are, however, none. The following figures are found on the basket of the hilt:

6/56

"It is quite a curiosity and may lead to a more careful examination of matters connected with it. It was found with the point in the ground, with a large root practically grown over the hilt. In the same place, we learn, a musket was found a few years ago, which had every appearance of being very old."

The early grave yards of Bucyrus were outside the original plat of the town but now inside the corporation limits. The very first was along Middletown street east of Walnut. Among those known to be buried there were Daniel Beadle, the infant child of Mishael Beadle, who died Sept. 1, 1822; the next burial was the five-year old child of Jacob Kellogg, died Dec. 30, 1822. The first adult was John Deardorff, who died in 1823, and the same year his daughter Margaret was buried here, and in 1824 his son William. Rachel Kellogg was buried here in 1824, and her father, John Kellogg, in 1825.

In 1824 the Carys had a grave yard across the river, in what was known years ago as the Henry orchard, just south of the present Holy

Trinity cemetery. The first burial here was in 1824, Rachel Cary, wife of Lewis Cary, and that same year was buried Elizabeth Bucklin, the mother of Albigenice Bucklin and Mrs. Samuel Norton. Daniel McMichael was buried here in 1825, and also Seth Holmes the same year; also Timothy Kirk and wife. In this yard was buried in 1827, Peter, the colored servant of Lewis Cary, the first colored man ever in Bucyrus.

The next burial ground was the Tiffin grave yard, located on land donated by Amos Clark, and still in existence as a cemetery, but for many years unused as a burial site. The first burial was that of Samuel Yost, the infant son of Abraham Yost, who died May 12, 1827. In these grounds are the last resting place of Samuel Norton, who died April 18, 1856, and his wife Mary Norton, who died April 29, 1859, the first pioneers of Bucyrus. Two other graves there are Thomas Howey, died May 27, 1835, and Joseph Knott, died Nov. 5, 1826, both reported as soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war. Among others buried here of the early pioneers were Isaac H. Allen, the first prosecuting attorney of the county; Elias Cronebaugh who was killed accidentally at the building of the first court house on Dec. 4, 1830; Matthew and Elizabeth Free, Robert Foster, John Heinlen, Abraham, John and Daniel Halm, Elisha Kent, John Kanzleiter, Darius Langdon, Hugh and William McCullough, Hugh McCracken, Matthew McMichael, William V. Marquis, William Magers, John J. Mollenkopf, John Nimmons, Thomas Parks, William Robinson, Thomas Rogers, Conrad Roth, Christian Sexauer, Henry and James Sell, William F. Schindler, John Stine-man, Benjamin and Joseph Spahr, James and Matthew Tate, Jonathan Timberlin.

In 1830 the Lutheran grave yard was

started, known as the Southern grave yard. It was outside the corporation, and was on the west side of Spring street, between Rensselaer and Warren. When it was abandoned all the bodies were removed to Oakwood cemetery. Among the pioneers originally buried there were George Aumiller, Christopher Boyer, Isaac Ditty, Peter and George Lauck, Peter Miller, Abraham Myers.

There was a grave yard, two miles west of Bucyrus on the Wyandot road, where Joseph Young and many of his family were buried. The first known burial was that of William Young, who died Oct. 25, 1839, aged 77 years.

In the Monnett chapel grave yard the first burial was Margaret Slagle, who died Aug. 22, 1841. John W. Shaw, colonel of the 34th O. V. I., is buried here; also Abram Monnett, who died Aug. 12, 1854. Jeremiah Monnett, the founder of the church, died Sept. 1, 1864, and is buried here.

One mile north of the Monnett chapel was the original Monnett grave yard, on the land of Isaac Monnett. The first known burial was John Monnett, who died Nov. 26, 1831, aged 26 years.

Mt. Zion church has a grave yard, and the first recorded interment is the McIlwain twins, who died Sept. 25, 1866. Another grave there is Esther White, who died Oct. 22, 1884, in the 89th year of her age.

Five miles west of Bucyrus is the Streib grave yard, and the first known interment was Mary Zimmerman on Feb. 17, 1867. Many buried here are over seventy years of age, J. G. Mellenkopp, who died Oct. 18, 1886, being then in his 93d year, and Rev. Michael Streib, who died May 4, 1807, being in his 86th year; Christopher Sniegla, 84; John Steinhilber, 83, and Michael Snyder, 81.

CHAPTER X

CHATFIELD TOWNSHIP

The Erection of Chatfield Township—Topography and Drainage—The Cranberry Industry—Pioneers and Early Settlers—German Immigration—Early Industries—Rearing Silkworms—Taverns—The McKinley Graves—Justices—North Liberty and Its Founder—Richville—Chatfield P. O. Established—Postmasters—Grove Hill P. O.—Schools and Churches—Cemeteries.

The farmer sat in his easy chair
Smoking his pipe of clay,
While his hale old wife with busy care
Was clearing the dinner away.
—Charles G. Eastman.

March 6, 1828, Chatfield township was erected by the Commissioners of Crawford county. Prior to that time it had been a part of Cranberry township, but the building of the pike road from Bucyrus to Sandusky, the large amount of travel over that road, and the tendency of settlers to enter land along the most traveled routes, had made the western part of Cranberry as populous as the eastern, so the citizens in the western portion presented a petition to the commissioners for a division of the township and the request was granted. Cranberry at that time was six miles deep and eight and a half wide, and the four western miles were taken off and the new township was named Chatfield, after Silas and Oliver Chatfield. The division left Cranberry the same as it is at present. At the same time Lykins was erected six miles square—the present Lykins and the western mile of the present Chatfield. When Wyandot county was created by the Legislature in 1845, it necessitated a rearrangement of the western townships of the county, and the eastern mile of Lykins was attached to Chatfield, making both townships five miles square, as they exist today.

Chatfield township is one of the most fertile sections of Crawford county. Crossed by

those extensive glacial ridges which extend from east to west in the northern part of the state, it has the advantage of long and gradual slopes which give it excellent drainage. The soil is chiefly alluvial in the eastern part, while the western portion contains more clay. Its principal drainage is Sycamore creek which, with several branches, covers almost the entire township. In the northern part Silver creek passes to the west entering Seneca county on its way to the Sandusky, while in the southern section of the township are small branches that find their way to the Broken-sword.

Many of the Wyandot Indians roamed over Chatfield township as late as 1830, as they came every autumn and camped near the cranberry marshes in the southeastern part of the township. They often remained all winter, the squaws gathering the berries, while the men engaged in the manlier occupations of hunting and trapping. The cranberries and skins were taken by them on their ponies to Sandusky or Bucyrus, and here exchanged for a few necessities, more trinkets, and still more "Sandusky water," the latter an inferior whisky which was a bad investment for poor "Lo." The white settlers were not long in discovering that the cranberry industry was a profitable one, and the same rule prevailed in Chatfield, as elsewhere, of the survival of the fittest, and the Indians were gradually driven from the region. The influx of settlers, with the clearing of the land, no longer left that

section a hunting ground, and in 1843 the few of the Wyandots who occasionally drifted into the township joined with their tribe and turned their faces toward the setting sun, typical of the departed glories of their race, and found a new home in the reservation allotted to them in far away Kansas.

The first settler in Chatfield township was Jacob Whetstone, who as early as 1820 roamed through the woods hunting and trapping. He built for himself a cabin about a mile and a half northwest of the present village of Chatfield on the bank of the Sycamore. He had a wife and family and cleared about an acre of land. But his principle support was the rifle, and the products of his skill, carried to Sandusky or Bucyrus on foot, furnished the necessities of life the forest failed to supply. Later George Stuckman "squatted" near him, another hunter, but owning no land, supporting his family by his rifle. As the first settlers came these hunters were employed by them to secure the game while the real pioneers put in their time clearing away the forest. They assisted the settlers in erecting their first cabins, and at times in the work of the forest and field. But manual labor was irksome to them, and both moved with their families to the west where the game was still plentiful.

Another early settler was John Henry, who devoted his entire time to hunting and trapping. He was an expert shot, careful and provident, and from the sale of his furs secured sufficient money to purchase a farm in section 19, and as the country became more settled and game became scarcer, he devoted less attention to hunting and more to farming.

As early as 1824 the road, which later became the Columbus and Sandusky Pike, was in existence from Columbus through Bucyrus to Sandusky and there was already much travel along this route. Settlers began locating along this road, among the first being Silas and Oliver Chatfield, James and John Robinson, William Spanable, William Champion and David Clute, the Chatfields entering land near the present village of that name and Champion and Spanable north of Chatfield.

Among other early settlers were Ira Chase, Demetry Winterhalter, John Hamilton, Thaddeus Kent, David Tipton, Ichabod Smith,

who came about 1828; John Armitage, Luther C. Flint, David Kimball, John Mitchell, Daniel Shaffstall, in 1829; Lloyd Ady, Jacob Bible, Richard Davidson, Samuel Foote, Sidney Holt, William McPherson, Truman Wilkinson, Jonas Yingling, in 1830; and Nathan Anthony, Jacob Bunce, John, Benjamin and Ephraim Clements, Richard Frisbie, Adam Fauser, in 1831.

These settlers were mostly of English descent, and came to Chatfield from the eastern counties of the state, having previously emigrated from New England. They entered land along the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, which being an outlet both north and south soon became lined with the log cabins of these and other settlers. Many of them became early prominent in township affairs. In 1831 Ichabod Smith was elected justice of the peace, Richard Davidson in 1834, and Daniel Shaffstall in 1837; Richard Davidson was also township clerk in 1833, and David Clute and John Mitchell were trustees the same year; Luther C. Flint was appointed the first postmaster in 1834 by Andrew Jackson.

As early as 1832 was an influx of Germans, coming direct from the mother country. In later years their friends were sent for and eventually Chatfield and surrounding townships were so strongly settled by this nationality that public and private business was best conducted in the German language, and at the national and state elections, the tickets were printed in both English and German. These German settlers were steady and industrious, temperate and frugal; they labored early and late, cleared the forests and reclaimed the marshes, and half a century later, in times of monetary depression, when the business men of Bucyrus had need of cash to meet some pressing emergency they took a hurried drive to Chatfield township and never came back empty-handed.

Among the Germans and others arriving in the thirties were the following:

1832—George Brown, Edward Biggs, Jacob Bright, George Carrothers, Henry Durr, Harris Garton, John Heckenlively, John G. Karg, John G. Long, Benjamin Lindsley, Jacob Nigh, John Scott and five sons, Isaac, Solomon, George, William and John H.

1833—Daniel Brindley, Jacob Gross, Chris-

tian Hipp, William Koenig, Gottlieb and Michael Lutz, Jacob Regala, Peter Reidel, Thomas Timony, Peter Wieter, George Widdle, John Winterholter, James Adams.

1834—Hugh Goshorn, Jacob L. Gurwell, Abraham Harmon, Benjamin Hilliar, John G. Ott, Benjamin Royce, Jacob Schlater, B. Dimock.

1835—Johannes Burgbacher, John Fissel, Thomas Johnson, William King, David and James McKinley, George Shaffer.

1836—William Kolb, Spencer Moffitt, Timothy Park, Nathan Rich.

1837—George Leonhart, David Spore.

As their names indicate some of these settlers were of English or Scotch-Irish origin. David McKinley above mentioned being no less a personage than the great grandfather of the late President McKinley, and James McKinley his grandfather. These settlers located in different parts of the township, and their log cabins and clearings soon began to encroach on the primeval forest, their settlements being the germ of that advanced civilization, and well cultivated farms and comfortable homesteads that meet the eye on every hand today. The substantial and well furnished residences which the farmer of today regards as necessary to his comfort and respectability would doubtless have been regarded by them as palatial, and they would no doubt have looked on such modern furnishings as brussels carpets, cane-seated or plush furniture, pianos and all the various nicknacks in which the modern housewife takes such pride, as scandalous superfluities.

They experienced the same inconvenience of those in other portions of the county. Money was scarce, and besides clearing their land, and making their own crude furniture they obtained needed cash by working on the turnpike then being constructed, or leaving the farm during the summer to the care of their wives and children, went on foot to the western part of the state, where they obtained employment on the Miami canal, then building between the Maumee river and Dayton, and the cash obtained for their labor they promptly invested in additional land.

One of these settlers was Jacob Shaffer, who came from Germany in 1833, at the age of 18, settling in Stark county, and in two years

saved \$50, when he came to Chatfield township with his wife and entered forty acres of land in section 3. He built his log cabin, and it was pointed out for several years as the best house in that neighborhood. His land was all forest, and the first year he cleared three acres, which he planted in wheat. Shaffer was one of those who walked over sixty miles to Paulding county to obtain needed money by working on the canal.

George Leonhart came to America in 1833, and having \$600, invested it in land in Stark county, which he later sold at an advance of \$200, and came to Chatfield where he started with 160 acres, adding to his land as the years passed until his holdings were nearly 1,000 acres.

Gottlieb Lutz came to Chatfield in 1833, and his brother Michael about the same time. Gottlieb started with forty acres in the woods where he built his cabin. He was married in Germany to Eva Kibler, and his wife accompanied him to their new home. Like the others they were much annoyed by the wolves whose depredations on stock left the sheep-pens and pig-styes tenantless.

William Kalb came to Crawford county in 1833, settling first in Holmes township where he remained three years clearing the land, and in February, 1836, removing to Chatfield township where he had purchased 110 acres of land in section 19, the price being \$400, less than four dollars an acre. Three acres of this land was already cleared. He planted his crops among the stumps, and in some places harvested them with a butcher-knife.

Christian Hipp came from Germany with William Kalb in 1833, and settled in Chatfield township that same year. Accompanying him was his 11-year old son Frederick Hipp, who when he became of age learned the trade of a wagon maker in Bucyrus, went into business at Chatfield, was one of the early postmasters of the village, justice of the peace for twenty-one years, only resigning in 1882, on account of his removal to Bucyrus, having been elected probate judge of the county.

Johannes Burgbacher settled in the north-western part of Chatfield in 1835, purchasing eighty acres of land in section 7. Here he died in 1842, and on his eighteen year old son John devolved the support of his family. The

day before the Fourth of July in 1849 John married Susanna M. Koenig, a daughter of one of the pioneers, and later he became active in the affairs of the township. He was first elected justice of the peace in 1856, and re-elected in 1859 and 1862. Retired from the office long enough to serve as county commissioner for two terms, and at the expiration of his services as commissioner, in 1872, he was again elected justice, and re-elected every three years until his last election in 1899, making thirty-six years as justice of the peace, the banner record of the county.

One of the first industries of the county was a cooper shop started by William Koenig, who arrived from Germany in 1833. David or Daniel Shaffstall built a sawmill on Sycamore creek as early as 1834, this being one of the first industries in the township. It was located where there was quite a slope of land toward the mill on the opposite side from the stream, and often in winter, when this slope was covered by snow or ice, the logs were rolled down it to the mill. After being operated for nearly twenty years by Mr. Shaffstall, it passed into other hands for ten years and was again disposed of and finally abandoned.

As early as 1832 there were two taverns on the turnpike about a mile north of Richville, one kept by Richard Frisbie and the other by Nathan Anthony. They were located on opposite sides of the pike, were two-story frame buildings, and both were well patronized, as this turnpike was largely used by settlers from the central part of the state, who passed along to the northern markets on Lake Erie, with large droves of hogs or cattle, or with grain-loaded wagons, and these drovers being a thirsty and hungry tribe, they seldom passed a tavern without stopping a few moments to refresh the inner man.

Another tavern was opened in 1833 near the southern boundary of the township by Garton Frislen, and still another was built about this time in the extreme northern part, which, however, bore a somewhat bad reputation, as a resort of carousers or even worse characters, though nothing more serious seems to have been proved against it except excessive drinking and some gambling on the part of its frequenters. It was at one time, however, suspected of being a resort of coun-

terfeiters, and the suspicion may have been well founded, as at a later period some implements such as counterfeiters use, were discovered in an old shed near the tavern. With this tavern was also connected a distillery having two copper stills, having a united capacity of about thirty gallons. After this place had been conducted for about ten years the landlord was forced by popular opinion to sell out, and he moved to another locality, and a public nuisance was ended.

The Richard Frisbie tavern and the Senate House kept by Nathan Anthony were at the crossing about a mile north of the present village of Chatfield, where the pike is crossed by the road running from Plymouth to Sycamore and McCutchenville, which was a much traveled east and west road in the early days. Other taverns along the pike prior to 1840 were kept by Luther C. Flint, Jacob Bunn, Samuel Webber and Harris Garton, the Shade House kept by a brother of Samuel Shade, who ran a tavern in the northern part of the township, also the tavern of Nathan Plummer. Later Martin Wirt had a tavern south of Chatfield which he advertised as a "temperance inn," and near him Phillip Moffitt had a tavern. L. D. Johnson fitted up grounds at considerable expense south of Chatfield, and established a sort of summer resort hotel, which was known as the "Everglade Retreat." It was a great place for picnic parties and dances, but proving unprofitable was discontinued, and Johnson moved to Bucyrus, and purchased the McCoy House, now the Deal.

In 1837 Jacob Reidel built an ashery near Richville, which was conducted for about ten years. The majority of asheries in those days were run in connection with stores, as owing to the scarcity of money, business was largely conducted on a system of barter and exchange. Goods were exchanged for the ashes, which were subsequently manufactured into potash.

In 1840 John Lucas, with his widowed daughter, Mrs. Sarah Breston, started a silk manufacturing industry in Chatfield township. They reared the silkworms from eggs obtained in Eastern cities, feeding them on the leaves of the few mulberry trees found growing in the woods. The attempt was only partially successful, owing chiefly to the difficulty of ob-

taining a sufficient supply of mulberry plants. Some good silk was made, however, and found a ready market in Bucyrus or Sandusky city and the enterprise was carried on for some twelve years, when it was finally abandoned. No cloth was manufactured, although neckties and ribbons were woven by Mrs. Breston. The buildings were located in the northeastern part of the township, and were visited by many people from all over the county and elsewhere. Mr. Lucas and his daughter were of English descent and were educated and refined people; their business, if not wholly successful, was an object lesson in intelligent enterprise and as such was probably not without its fruits.

Among the prominent early settlers in the northern part of Chatfield was the Scott family, whose members were industrious and intelligent citizens, having a large share in the building up and improvement of the township. A member of this family, John H. Scott, a son of the original settler, was one of the contractors on the turnpike and in addition to money, had received an extensive tract of land adjoining the turnpike as part payment for his services. After residing in Chatfield for many years, the Scotts sold out and moved farther west.

About 1838 a wool-carding factory was erected in the northern part of Chatfield by Martin & Hilliar, the building being a two story frame. The business was carried on for some eight or ten years, when it was abandoned, the proprietors taking up farming, as a more profitable industry.

James McKinley has been mentioned as one of the early settlers of Chatfield township. He was the grandfather of President Wm. McKinley. He settled on the pike, south of Chatfield, near where German Lutheran church now stands, and near the site where his cabin stood is now the brick school house of that district. When he came to Crawford county he was accompanied by his brother Ephraim who settled in Bucyrus, and married Hannah McCreary, a sister of the late Thomas McCreary of Bucyrus. Both the brothers were carpenters, and a number of buildings in Bucyrus, Holmes, Lykins and Chatfield townships were built by them. When James moved to his farm in Chatfield all his sons accompanied

him, excepting William, the father of the president. There was also with him his father, David McKinley, and his mother-in-law, Hannah C. Rose, both great-grandparents of President McKinley. David McKinley was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was born in 1755, and died in August, 1840, and was buried on the farm of his son James. A week later the mother-in-law of James McKinley died and she was buried beside David McKinley. The land was owned by David McKinley, and in 1844 it was sold by James McKinley and he moved to Lykins township, a little over a mile west of Lykins. At this new home on August 14, 1846, there was a double wedding, one daughter, Hannah, marrying T. J. Tilford, and another daughter, Ellen, marrying James Winters. On Christmas day, 1853, another daughter, Martha, was married to Stephen Waller. The parents had moved to South Bend, Indiana, where both died on the same day on the fortieth anniversary of their marriage in 1847, and were buried in the same grave. James McKinley, the grandfather of the president, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and passed through this section during the war, and was so favorably impressed with the country that it eventually led to his location in the county. In disposing of the farm the David McKinley heirs still retained control of the burial site, and on the death of James it passed to his son William, the father of President McKinley. More than a half a century passed, and the stones that once marked the last resting place of the ancestors of a president of the United States had long since mouldered into decay, the graves alone remained, grass grown and briar covered, when the name of McKinley became known through the length and breadth of the land, and the old settlers recalled the fact that the grandfather of one of the nation's greatest men had once made his home among them. The coming president, then governor of the state, visited the site, and at his request the little churchyard was extended to include the McKinley burial plot, and in the extreme southeastern corner of the yard can be seen the two stones, erected by the president of the United States, and bearing the simple inscriptions:



PLANING MILL, OF GALLION LUMBER CO.



BIG 4 DEPOT, GALLION, O.



ERIE RAILROAD DEPOT, GALLION, O.



PLANT OF E. M. FREESE & CO., GALLION, O.

DAVID MCKINLEY
 REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
 Born 1755, Died 1840.
 HANNAH C. ROSE
 Born 1757, Died 1840.

In 1830 one of the pioneers was Richard Davidson. His father, George Davidson was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a cousin of the ill fated Colonel Crawford. Richard was born in Virginia on May 28, 1799, on land which was granted to his father by the government for services in the Revolution, but the title was never perfected and the land passed into other hands. George Davidson went to Knox county, Ohio, and in 1830 his son Richard came to Crawford, settling on land just southeast of Chatfield, and in 1834 was one of the first justices of the county, serving for three terms.

The complete list of justices of Chatfield township is as follows: Ichabod Smith—1831-34; Richard Davidson—1834-37-40; Daniel Shaffstall—1837-40-43-49; Levi Caskey—1846; James Gibson—1846; John Roberts—1849; Demetry Winterhalter—1849; Ormond W. Johnson—1852; Wilson Stewart—1852-55-58; Simon Nefsger—1853; John Burgbacher — 1856-59-62-71-75-78-81, 84, 87-90-93-99; Frederick Hipp—1861-64-67-70-73-76-79; J. H. Davidson—1865-68-82; John H. Lust—1885; John Guiss—1888-91-95-98; D. H. Angene—1894-95; Joseph H. Mollenkop—1896; F. H. Barth—1898-01-07-11; and C. F. Hammer—1903.

The first town laid out in Chatfield township was by John Henry who came to the township in 1824 as a hunter. From the profits of his marksmanship he bought land in section 19 a mile south of the present village of Chatfield, but he was not cut out for a farmer. In those early days stock was allowed to run at large, and the hogs soon grew wild. As a protection settlers marked their stock so that even the hogs when wild could be identified. These marks were made a matter of township record, as the following from a township clerk's book in the possession of Frederick Hipp shows:

"Thomas Johnson's ear mark for his cattle and hogs is a square crop off the left ear and a slit in the same."

"Adrian Hoblitzell's ear mark for cattle and hogs is a slit in both ears."

"John Davidson's ear mark for cattle and hogs is a swallow fork in each ear."

If the ears of the hogs held out it is probable that each settler had his distinguishing brand. There were many wild hogs in the early days, and also many not marked, but when a settler shot a hog it was the almost invariable custom to return the dead animal to its owner. John Henry was an expert shot with the rifle; he disliked farming, and it was generally reported by his neighbors that many of their hogs found their way into his larder. At any rate he salted down large quantities of pork, and realized considerable money by selling this pork to his neighbors. One day he sold a barrel of this pork to Richard Davidson, who lived about a mile from him, and after Henry left, Davidson humorously remarked to his wife: "Well, we are only buying back our own pork."

John Henry concluded to lay out a town along the pike, so in the summer of 1834, he sent for the surveyor of the county, Thomas C. Sweney, and a town of forty-one lots was platted along both sides of the pike. The plat was filed in the recorder's office at Bucyrus on June 9, 1834, and showed the location as being on "the north half of the southeast quarter of section No. 19 Chatfield township." It was nearly a mile south of the present village of Chatfield. The town was called North Liberty, the Pike was the principal street and was called Bucyrus street; west of this was a street running north and south called Poplar and east of Bucyrus street was Sycamore. There was but one east and west street, which was called Cranberry, but for lack of east and west streets it had an alley on each side. There were sixteen lots on Bucyrus street, eight on each side, seventeen on Poplar and eight on Sycamore. The prospects of the town were good, with a daily line of stages passing along the road, with Bucyrus nine miles to the south and Caroline eight to the north. The Bucyrus Journal, of June 1834, thus mentions the enterprise:

"John Henry, sr., has laid off a new town to be called North Liberty, in the center of Chatfield township, and offers lots for sale on

July 10th. The town is nine miles north of Bucyrus, on the Columbus and Sandusky pike, on which there is a daily line of mail stages. the county road from Cranberry to Sycamore crosses the turnpike at the town."

When the town was originally laid out John Henry had his house on the land and near was a small frame which had been erected by Demetry Winterhalter. The two first settlers in the new town were Jacob Bibble and John Winterhalter, who built houses into which they moved with their families, two other families coming soon after. The place never advanced to the dignity of having a store or a tavern. There were taverns north and south of the village, and half a mile south, in 1839 Jacob Kronenbach started a store with about \$300 worth of goods, which he had purchased in Bucyrus; this store was continued until about 1851 when the proprietor died and the store was discontinued. The only industry ever in the village was the ashery of Jacob Reidel. The serious drawback to the town was the proprietor himself. He was openly accused by his neighbors of shooting their hogs. On one occasion several settlers while hunting near the cranberry marsh heard the crack of a rifle, and creeping through the brush saw Henry in the act of cutting up a hog he had just slain. One of them indignantly fired, bringing Henry down with a shot in the leg. However, after shooting him they carried him home on a stretcher, and ever after he was called "Hog Henry." He made no complaint of the shooting, rather gloried in the name, and as soon as he was able to be about again his supply of pork was kept up as before. His town was known all over as "Hog Town," and without a store or a tavern or a friend it died a natural death, Henry eventually removing to the west.

In May, 1840, the village of Richville was laid out and platted by William Fitzimmons, the county surveyor, on the land of Nathan Rich, the promoter of the new town and the sole proprietor, and the plat was filed in the recorder's office May 4, 1840. It was laid out on the southeast quarter of section 18, and consisted of nineteen lots. The Pike road was the main street, and was called Harrison street; east of it was a north and south street called Sycamore. One street ran east and west

called Washington. Nathan Rich was of English descent, and about 1837 had erected a story and a half frame on the present site of the village. The second house was built by John Robbins and the third by John Pugh, both locating there immediately after the laying out of the town. Pugh engaged in the manufacture of shingles and siding, which business he continued for a number of years, finally moving west. His charges were from 25 to 50 cents per hundred for the shingles. He made his siding by splitting out the rough clapboards, and afterward shaving them down to the required thickness, the shingles being prepared in much the same manner. He had a son who was constitutionally and resolutely opposed to manual labor, which no amount of punishment could make him perform, but who was a particularly bright scholar. This son subsequently became a member of congress from the western district to which the family had moved. His conduct, however, with respect to shirking physical labor cannot be held up as an example to youths of the present day, as not all boys who are thus idle become congressmen, the rule applying rather in the opposite direction.

Mr. Rich, who founded the village, also opened the first store, beginning with about \$75 worth of notions, which he kept chiefly to exchange for ashes, as he owned one of the largest asheries in the county, manufacturing as high as twenty-five tons of pearlash per annum. He paid from three to five cents per bushel for the ashes, or gave notions, at the same rate, in exchange. The pearlash was sold in Bucyrus or Sandusky city at a handsome profit.

In the same year in which he founded the town Mr. Rich also built a saw and grist-mill. It was a large two-story frame building, furnished with one set of "niggerhead" stones and with a large "up and down" saw. The only grain ground was corn, and that only to a limited extent, but the saw-mill did a good business. These industries, including the ashery, attracted settlers to the village, which before long began to assume an air of prosperity. New houses were erected and stores and other business enterprises were opened. The first real store in town was kept by John Robbins, who began in 1840 with a general assort-

ment valued at about \$800. After conducting the business for six years he sold out and removed to Wyandot county.

His successor was, singularly enough, a man of the same name, John Robbins, who for ten years kept a large general stock and did a fair business, after which he also sold out and removed to some other locality.

The first saloon in town was kept by John Quaintance, who also sold groceries. The whiskey, the stock of which at the start scarcely ever exceeded a jugful, was sold at three cents per drink. Mr. Quaintance's stock of groceries, which included coffee, was also very small. He had as an assistant a bright youth of sixteen summers—or winters—who on a certain occasion, as narrated by a former historian, evinced a singular inaptitude for business. It seems that while Mr. Quaintance was out buying paper rags or engaged in some other outside business, a citizen came in with about fifteen pounds weight of rags, which he wished to exchange for coffee. The youth, after weighing the rags, weighed out the same number of pounds of coffee, which he handed over as an even exchange, and was much hurt subsequently to find his business abilities seriously questioned by his employer. After conducting his store for a number of years Mr. Quaintance finally closed out his stock and retired. Another saloon was opened not long afterward by a man named Kaler who, however, did not remain long in the business.

In 1839 Lorenzo Bartimess, a practical distiller, erected buildings on a somewhat large scale for the manufacture of whiskey and brandy. They were furnished with two copper stills, one containing about eight barrels and the other four and both together turned out from ten to thirty gallons per day, the liquor being of fair quality. This distillery commanded an extensive patronage and was the most profitable enterprise in the township. Late in the seventies the distillery was discontinued owing to the intervention of the United States officials.

A store building was erected in the town in 1864 by Hipp & Robinson and furnished with \$6,000 worth of goods. The business proved profitable for a short time only, being unfavorably affected by the general decline in prices on the conclusion of the war. The

partners continued for five years, however, at the end of which time they sold out for \$3,000, having sustained large losses. Markley & Durr, who bought the store conducted it for several years, but they also found it unprofitable and finally gave it up. Previous to Hipp & Robinson's undertaking a man named George Maltz had opened a store a little south of the village, in 1854, with a stock of goods valued at \$2,500. He continued in business for about ten years, luckily or wisely closing out just before war prices began to decline. Michael Hall succeeded Maltz, and was in business about four years, but the investment was not a profitable one and he closed up his stock. Other merchants in Richville were Hiram Lyons, in 1859; Frederick and William Achbaugh, and Jacob Buckman, who carried stock to the amount of \$2,000 to \$3,000, Mohroff & Lutz, J. M. Durr. August Muth kept the principal store of the village for many years, being succeeded by his son-in-law, Joseph Mollencop. The first physician in the village was Dr. A. B. Fairbanks, locating there soon after the town was started.

In 1830 Chatfield township had a population of ninety people, and this was increased by the census of 1840 to six hundred and eighty. After 1830 the settlement of the township was rapid, the completion of the Columbus and Sandusky Pike making land along that road desirable. On March 8, 1834, a postoffice was established in the township, called Chatfield, named after the township. It was located north of the present village at the cross roads where the Frisbie tavern was situated. The first postmaster was L. C. Flint. One of the early postmasters was Harris Garton, who came to Bucyrus in 1822, married Louisa Norton, and moved to Chatfield. When John Henry laid out his town of North Liberty attempts were made to have the post office removed to that place, but the lack of a store or tavern there and the feeling of the people against the town and its owner prevented its removal. In 1848 the post office was removed to Richville, that place having become a business center, Dr. A. B. Fairbanks being the first postmaster. The name, however, remained Chatfield, and eventually the little village dropped the name of Richville, and is now known by all as Chatfield. Among

the postmasters at Chatfield were Wilson Stewart, who was elected county commissioner and removed to Bucyrus; Frederick Hipp, who followed Wilson Stewart in 1856, twenty-five years later removed to Bucyrus, having been elected probate judge. His son-in-law, James H. Robinson, was postmaster from 1867 to 1870, and came to Bucyrus as county surveyor, and later was auditor of the county for two terms; it was under the administration of Mr. Robinson that Chatfield first secured a daily mail service. Today it has several mails a day, and there are two rural routes on which carriers start daily to deliver the mail at the homes of all the farmers in that section.

Prior to the removal of the postoffice to Chatfield, the postmasters were tavern keepers, the taverns in the early days being the most frequented place, in the various sections. The county records show tavern licenses granted to Luther C. Strong, Samuel Webber and Harris Garton during the years they were postmasters. The following are the different postmasters at Chatfield with the date of their appointment:

L. C. Flint, March 8, 1834; B. Dimock, April 4, 1837; S. P. Webber, April 9, 1838; Richard Frisbie, March 2, 1839; Harris Garton, November 9, 1841; Richard Frisbie, July 6, 1843; A. B. Fairbanks, July 5, 1848; John Roberts, March 11, 1850; L. D. Johnson, March 15, 1851; James M. Stewart, July 16, 1853; Wilson Stewart, May 31, 1856; Frederick Hipp, August 1, 1856; J. Pitzel, July 26, 1861; George W. Moltz, September 19, 1861; M. R. Hull, December 5, 1863; William Aschbacher, June 22, 1865; James H. Robinson, July 29, 1867; C. D. Markley, May 2, 1870; William Aschbacher, July 5, 1871; Charles D. Markley, February 3, 1873; William Holste, July 17, 1876; William Mohrhoff, March 31, 1879; Elizabeth Mohrhoff, April 23, 1885; August Muth, January 27, 1886; Harrison Williams, April 19, 1892; H. A. Williams, November 11, 1892; L. F. Kibler, June 8, 1894; Joseph H. Mollenkop, May 9, 1898.

The people in the southern part of the township in 1863 petitioned the government for a postoffice. The request was granted and a postoffice established about seven miles north

of Bucyrus in the Hopple-Klink neighborhood. The postoffice was called Grove Hill, and Frederick Rapp was appointed postmaster March 30, 1863; he was succeeded by Philip J. Moffitt October 5, 1868, and he by Isaac Anderson June 11, 1873, and sixteen days later, on June 27, the office was discontinued.

The advancement of any community is usually in proportion to its educational facilities. In this respect Chatfield township has kept up with the times. The educational movement was inaugurated in the summer of 1834 by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, who opened a school in her own dwelling at North Liberty. She was a lady of refinement and education, though little is known of her previous history. She taught several terms of school of three months each, charging her pupils—of whom she had some twelve or fifteen—one dollar each for the term. After her removal from the neighborhood, school was kept in a frame building erected in 1836 on the turnpike near Richville. John Rissell was one of the first teachers here. A few years later two more school-houses were erected—one about a mile northwest of the village and the other about a mile and a half south on the turnpike. An early teacher in the school in the northern part was Mrs. Sarah Breston, previously mentioned in this chapter as having been engaged in rearing silkworms with her father, John Lucas. Several teachers, however, had preceded her, whose names are now forgotten. After the division of the township into school districts, each had a frame schoolhouse, and the old log schoolhouse fell into disuse. Several of the township schools were taught in the German language, owing to the large proportion of settlers of that nationality. John H. Davidson was in former years a potent factor in the educational work of the township, and was the first teacher in the first brick schoolhouse. Some of the most efficient teachers in adjacent townships were educated in Chatfield.

The first division of the township into school districts was on November 11, 1833, when the trustees held a meeting and divided the township into three school districts. The township was then four miles wide and six deep, and the northern two miles, extending across the township was district No. 1, the central two miles district No. 2, and the south-

ern two miles district No. 3. The township now has eight school districts, with a brick school house in each one, the first township in the county to have all its schoolhouses of brick.

The spiritual needs of Chatfield township were early looked after by ministers who came from Bucyrus and other parts of the county, some of whom organized churches or religious societies. The German Lutheran and the German Reformed churches were organized soon after the large influx of German settlers in or about 1832. Meetings in the cabins of the settlers, which, in fact, was the general custom until 1837, at which time the German societies fitted up a large log cabin exclusively for church purposes, and it was thus used for many years the building subsequently becoming a schoolhouse. The log cabin above mentioned was succeeded by a large, almost square structure, having four windows and a door and constructed of black walnut lumber. Here also a Sabbath school was organized. An early revival increased the membership of the church to such an extent that even this building was scarcely large enough to hold the usual congregation. In the late seventies or thereabouts, the congregation divided, the Lutherans retaining the old building and the Reformers erecting a new and more imposing one a short distance east on the turnpike.

In 1844 the Baptists erected a church on the turnpike in the southern part of the township, which building is still standing. Not far away is a quiet little cemetery, where repose the remains of some of Chatfield's best known and most beloved citizens of former days.

About 1846 the Dunkards built a church just across the line in Seneca county, near the northwest corner of Chatfield, which drew many members from the latter county. Many years afterward it was moved across the line into Chatfield, and the old building was finally replaced by a new and more commodious structure.

As early as 1832 the Methodists held services in the cabins of the settlers, being supplied with occasional preachers by the minister from Bucyrus and traveling missionaries. Later, as the membership grew they erected a frame church which did service for many years and was succeeded by the structure now erected in Chatfield.

Chatfield is today a solid, substantial little village, with a population by the census of 1910 of two hundred and seventy. It has two railroads, and one large mill, the Chatfield Milling Company, which being the center of a rich grain-growing region does a large business. It has several stores and shops, a town hall, and graded schools.

CHAPTER XI

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP

Location and Erection of the Township—Topography and Drainage—Cranberry Marsh—First Settlers—Early Industries—New Washington—Kibler's Tannery—Postmasters—Construction of Railroad—Justices—Education—Churches.

Happy the man who tills his field
Content with rustic labor;
Earth does to him her fullness yield,
Hap what may to his neighbor.
Well days, sound nights; oh, can there be
A life more rational and free?
—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Cranberry township comprises land lying on either side of the eastern boundary of an extensive tract which, subsequent to 1820 was known as the "New Purchase." The three tiers of sections on the east belonged to the "Three-mile Strip," a narrow tract of land lying next east of the boundary mentioned above; and the tier of sections on the west and the fractional tier lying next east of the western tier, were portions of the New Purchase. The former portion of the township—that lying east of the New Purchase—was laid out in sections as early as 1807, the remainder not being surveyed until about 1820. These townships were at first known only by their numbers and ranges, names being given subsequently to them by the settlers. Cranberry was named from the extensive cranberry marshes lying in its southwestern parts. It was erected as a township by the Crawford county commissioners in 1826 and included what is now Cranberry and the eastern four miles of the present Chatfield township. Its boundaries have been frequently changed but in 1828 at the presidential election the polling place was at the cabin of Joshua Chilcote, in Cranberry. Out of the fifteen or sixteen votes then cast, seven came from Cranberry, and the remainder from the Chatfield part. In 1828 Chatfield was

erected by taking from Cranberry its four western sections. Its present boundaries and dimensions were assigned to Cranberry in 1835, at which time Sandusky township was divided and Jackson township created, sections 34, 35 and 36 being annexed to Cranberry.

The surface of Cranberry township is generally flat, though in the northern part somewhat undulating. Lying on the northern slope of the Ohio watershed, it is drained on the northern and eastern sides by streams running into Huron river. Its western side is drained by Sycamore creek, a branch of the Sandusky. The drift deposits are deep and in no place is the underlying rock exposed. In the southern part of the township is found a rich, black and largely alluvial soil, while in the northern part, being mixed with sand and clay, it is somewhat lighter. This clay of a heavy tenacious quality, has been used to quite an extent in the manufacture of brick, tile and pottery. A few sulphur springs occur in several parts of the township but are of no particular value.

Owing to the wet and marshy character of the soil in a large part of the township, Cranberry offered few or no attractions to the pioneer settlers and, as a rule, they passed on to more favored localities. Of course, in those days artificial drainage was not thought of, or, if thought of, was regarded as impracticable, as so much other real work needed to be done. The vast cranberry marsh, however, proved an attraction to hunters and trappers, as it was a favorite hiding place for game, and in the win-

ter, when the water was frozen, was the scene of many an exciting hunt. Wolves, foxes, mink, and other fur-bearing animals were taken in large quantities, while occasionally a panther or bear was found. In wet weather the water was in some places two feet deep and large pools of stagnant water abounded through all this vicinity.

Bands of Wyandot Indians camped in the northern part of the township as late as 1825 and they continued to visit the locality for ten years subsequently, after which they came no more. In the winter they often organized extensive hunts, being sometimes joined by the white settlers. The game was surrounded by a wide circle of hunters, who gradually closed in upon it, driving it to a common center, where it was slaughtered, being afterwards divided among the participants. Many such exciting scenes took place in early days in this township. Most of the large ponds which in those days formed such a leading feature of the landscape, are no longer to be seen, owing to the system of drainage inaugurated somewhat over a generation ago, by which means the stagnant water was turned into neighboring streams. The marsh has also been drained and the soil rendered fit for the plow.

The name of the first settler in Cranberry township will probably never be ascertained. In 1825 there were but three or four families settled in the township, none of whom, probably, had been there more than three or four years. In 1823 or 1824 a Mr. Bergin built a log cabin on what was afterwards the Cory farm, being assisted in raising it by some settlers from Auburn township. By 1826 he had cleared and fenced a number of acres.

In that year the township witnessed the advent of Aaron Cory, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was of Scotch descent. He is thought to have been a descendant of Giles Cory, who was executed for witchcraft at Salem, Mass., September 1, 1692, when aged 77 years. Removing from New Jersey to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1802, he had resided there a number of years and afterwards been a resident of Richland and Wayne counties. He died in Cranberry township in 1834 at the age of 60 years, having founded a family that has given to the county some of its most intelligent, disting-

uished and upright citizens. Among them was Thomas, son of Rev. Aaron, who "served with singular fidelity in various positions of honor and trust." Another, James E. Cory, represented Crawford county in the state legislature and was the author of several useful legislative enactments, and Hugh M. Cory was state senator from 1909 to 1911.

Other settlers who came about the time of Cory were Charles Doney, George Myers and Joshua Chilcote. Doney, who came in 1825, was a hunter and trapper and built a log cabin near the cranberry marsh. He gave his name to a long winding ridge or strip of land which extended out to the center of the marsh and which to this day is known as Doney's Point. He was a Connecticut Yankee and had previously settled in the northern part of Richland county but on account of game becoming scarce in that locality had removed to Cranberry township, this county, where he erected a cabin for himself and family. He cultivated a small garden but his main business was hunting. He had much trouble with the Indians, who stole his furs, but he finally stopped this practice by catching one of the thieves and giving him a sound thrashing.

George Myers bought land on the subsequent site of New Washington and was afterwards closely identified with the early history and development of that village.

Chilcote was an Easterner who before coming here had resided for some time in Columbiana county, Ohio. He was an enterprising and energetic citizen, took a prominent part in opening up roads through this locality and served with ability in most of the township offices. It is thought that the first marriage in the township was that of one of his daughters with "Oak" Tyndal. He has numerous descendants, though most of them are residents of other counties. His immediate family numbered five sons—John, Nicodemus, James, Joshua and Heathcote—and two or three daughters. In 1820 Jacob Lederer settled in the township with his three sons.

About 1828 James Boner settled in the southern part of the township. He also was one of the township's most useful citizens during its early period. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and served for many years as a justice of the peace. A for-

mer historian relates that on one occasion—about 1829—Judge Boner was called upon to “splice” a young German named Zipsie with the object of his choice. About a week later Zipsie appeared and addressing the Judge, who was weeding his garden, exclaimed: “Wie gehts, Mishter Boner, wie gehts, You did got me a first shtrate wife dot time.”

In 1830 arrived Jacob Boyer, Jacob Shafer and Christopher Faulk. They were followed three years later by a large number of German settlers who located in various parts of the township. Among them were George Klein, Timothy McCarty, Jacob and Philip Gangloff, George Seifert, Warren Rang, William Hoover, Henry Koehler, Benjamin Hudson, George Seiter, William and Arthur Tildon, George Donnenwirth, William Scott, George Strohacker, Frederick Weaver, Michael Hartneck and Joseph Worst.

About the same time came Adam and Valentine High, Jefferson Kibler, Valentine Lantz, John, William and Armstrong Irwin, John Siefert, Amos Stevens and six sons, and others. Most of the German settlers came directly from Germany to Cranberry township. The majority of these settlers selected the higher lands for their settlement, but some braving malaria, chose the ridges that projected like peninsulas into the swamp. They took some measures, however, for draining the worst places and in the course of years their united labor in this direction had a most beneficial result. Many of them made no little money out of the cranberry-picking industry, the berries in 1824 selling for 20 and 25 cents per bushel, with the price steadily advancing. With the aid of a box-like implement having a serrated board for scraping off the berries, 15 or 20 bushels per day were often gathered. The pickers wore long-legged boots to keep out the water and as a precaution against snake-bites, rattlesnakes being numerous in the marsh. The picking season began the latter part of September and lasted until well into the following spring; but few being gathered in the winter, however, owing to their being frozen in the ice. Those gathered in the spring were considered of the best quality, as they required less sugar to prepare them for table use. By 1855 the marsh had become so dry that cranberries no longer grew there in paying quantities.

Previous to 1830 the township was without any of the usual appurtenances of civilization. Mills, manufactories, schools, churches or villages were non-existent. To obtain flour or meal it was necessary to go to the Huron river, 20 miles north, except that a very small quantity could sometimes be obtained at the horse-mills in Auburn township. Household supplies were brought from Huron and Richland counties, or where obtained, later, at Bucyrus. By 1842 Jefferson Wallace, a cabinet-maker began business in the southern part of the township, after which many of the citizens procured their household furniture from him.

In or about 1836 a log grist-mill was erected in the northwestern part of the township, on Broken Knife creek, “niggerhead” stones being used. This mill was conducted, it is thought, for about six or seven years and produced a good article of flour. On the other side of the race was a sawmill operated by Mr. Chilcote, which ran for about the same length of time. Both mills were built of logs, the grist-mill being the larger building.

In August, 1833, the town of West Liberty was laid out, and the plat was filed in the Recorder's Office in Crawford county, on Sept. 2, 1833. It was platted and surveyed on land belonging to John Drum, who was the projector and proprietor of the new town. Its location is described as being the south end of the west half of the southwest quarter of section No. 12, Chatfield township (now Cranberry.) It was laid out almost entirely on the east of the road which ran through the northern part of the county from Mansfield to Attica and Tiffin. There were three north and south streets and three north and south alleys, named Caroline, Walnut and Poplar streets, and a West, Middle and East alleys. All of the 26 lots laid between two east and west streets, Jackson being the street on the north and Front on the south. The Mansfield and Tiffin road crossed diagonally through the southwest corner of the plat. It was proposed to abandon that part of the road that cut through the town and have it enter from the north on Caroline street, run south to Jackson, then east to the original road. It was only four days after the plat was filed in Bucyrus, that George Myers filed the plat of New Washington, which laid just south of

Drum's town of West Liberty. There was a very spirited rivalry for a while between the two places as to which should be the town. But eventually New Washington proved the stronger, and the site of West Liberty was abandoned, but it is now the northern part of New Washington.

George Myers was a very energetic and industrious citizen. His cabin stood near the site of the grist-mill and was a small building constructed of round logs. He was a short chubby man with heavy whiskers, which stood straight out from his face and which caused him to be generally known as "Chipmunk" Myers. In course of time he broke himself down by hard work. By 1833 he had cleared and fenced 30 acres of land and had it under cultivation. A part of it is now the business center of New Washington.

The early growth of New Washington was slow but steady. It was well situated for a trade center, having no near rivals in this respect and the number of merchants gradually increased, most of them keeping large and well selected stocks. Jacob Hoover came soon after Myers and built a round log cabin near the northern limits of the town. He, however, was a very different kind of man, having a strong disinclination to hard labor and being by natural taste a hunter, at which he was very successful.

The first stock of goods was brought to the town by a Mr. Hussey, who, in 1835 or 1836 erected a double log cabin, where he kept a general assortment of goods, purchased in Sandusky City and valued at about \$800. The stock, of course, included a liberal supply of whiskey, without which as a sort of lubricating oil—as was generally supposed in those days—the world would have failed to turn on its axis. Mr. Hussey was drowned in a storm on Lake Erie in 1842, and for some years after his death his business was conducted by his widow, who subsequently became the wife of John A. Sheets. Mr. Sheets then carried on the business, increasing the stock until it was worth several thousand dollars, and enjoying an excellent trade. He was succeeded by his sons, by whom the business was still further expanded and increased in value and importance.

Volney Powers was the second merchant in

New Washington and had a good trade, though secondary in importance to that of Sheets. He had, however, one of the largest asheries in the county and turned out on an average about fifteen tons of excellent pearl-ash per annum for about eight years. He also owned a large farm near the town from which he cut and burned the timber, preserving the ashes for use in his ashery. Many of the early merchants dealt in furs and some in wool, or in anything from which an honest penny might be gained, achieving success or failure according to their business ability or the conditions by which they were confronted. In 1836 New Washington could boast of seven families who were living in log cabins of various patterns and dimensions. By 1840 the population of the village had increased to nearly fifty, at which figure, or nearly so, it remained for about twenty years.

Adam High, previously mentioned as among the early arrivals came in 1834, and was an old man when he arrived. He was one of the most wealthy among the pioneer settlers, having money out at interest as well as invested in land. His cabin, built probably the year of his arrival, is thought by some to have been the second one erected in New Washington. His son Valentine carried on a blacksmith's business for many years, opening a shop about 1837. He also built a small tannery which he conducted for about eight years. Years later, a grandson of the original Adam High was badly hurt in the most serious accident that ever occurred at New Washington. The grandson was also named Adam, and was a wagonmaker. On July 4, 1860, he was pounding broken brick on a charge of powder in an anvil. The charge exploded and tore off his left hand and about one-half of his arm below the elbow. His face and breast were much bruised and a deep wound was made in his side under his right arm and shoulder. At the same time three or four others were also badly hurt, among the worst injured being Mr. Gangloof. The latter was holding the powder receptacle from which he had just charged the anvil and it also took fire, burning his hand, arm and face. The faces and necks of all were much cut and marked by the fine grains of brick, though fortunately all their eyes escaped injury.

George Shichtal had a finger torn off. The force of the explosion was terrible, throwing Mr. High up and back and causing him to strike on his shoulders and side six or eight feet from the anvil. One or two others were also knocked down. Robert Robinson, a tanner and cobbler, began the manufacture of shoes in 1834. He prepared his own leather, having five or six vats and selling his surplus in Bucyrus. He employed three men and kept several hundred dollars worth of stock on hand. About 1845 his tannery passed into the hands of Matthias Kibler, an active and enterprising citizen who did much for the development and improvement of the town, particularly in advancing its educational interests.

Mr. Kibler was born in Germany, June 11, 1822, and came to Cranberry in 1841. He started tanning on a farm that was subsequently owned by Daniel Early. In 1846 or '47 his tannery burned and in the next spring he took up his residence in New Washington, as above mentioned purchasing the tannery of Mr. Robinson. This he conducted with great success, also dealing in boots and shoes. His business increased until it became the largest and most successful of its kind that ever existed in the town. On his death, which took place Sept. 23, 1876, it passed into the hands of his sons, being conducted by his son Jefferson and later in connection with his brother Matthew, under whose management twenty or more vats were in full operation, and today the hide business of the Kiblers is one of the greatest industries of the county. Mr. Kibler, Sr., served with credit in various local offices and at the time of his death was mayor of the town. He made an addition to the town of a number of lots platted from a tract which he had purchased on his first arrival here. He was the chief mover in having the township at an early day divided in eight school districts and supplied with schools and adequate school facilities.

Jacob and Magdalena Lederer came to Cranberry in 1826; Valentine and Catherine Lantz in 1834; John M. and Jane Robinson came in 1835, locating half a mile west of Waynesburg. Robinson was one of the earliest blacksmiths. Amos and Hannah Stevens came in 1834, as did also John and Saloma Siefert.

The Siefert bought 80 acres of land, for which they paid \$85, leaving them with \$25 cash on hand.

Robert Cuning, grandfather of J. H. Stevens, served in the War of the Revolution. Amos Stevens was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas and Esther Cory (father of Aaron and Elizabeth) came to Cranberry in 1826. Aaron emigrated to Ohio, settling in Wayne county about 1814-15.

Benjamin and Hannah Hudson came in 1833; Morgan and Elizabeth Cummins in 1828.

George Donnenwirth came to New Washington in 1838 and kept a blacksmith's shop. He was postmaster for several years, 1852 to 1856, the office being located at his shop. In those days New Washington got its mail from Chatfield. Every Sunday, regardless of the weather, Mr. Donnenwirth went over to Frisbie's on the pike and got his mail. During the week his sons or the neighbor boys frequently went over, walking the distance, about five miles. A correct list of the postmasters of New Washington from 1846, with dates of appointment, is as follows:

Postmasters, John A. Sheetz, Jan. 5, 1846; George Donnenwirth, Jan. 17, 1852; George Walter, March 13, 1856; Peter Miller, March 20, 1857; E. A. Hesse, Nov. 9, 1861; John S. Hershiser, Feb. 28, 1866; Jacob F. Ailer, April 9, 1866; John Donnenwirth, Aug. 6, 1885; T. B. Carson, April 20, 1889; John Donnenwirth, Sept. 1, 1893; T. B. Carson, Aug. 4, 1897; S. A. Pugh, Feb. 1, 1911.

One of the most enterprising citizens that New Washington ever had was William H. Pratt who came in 1844. He was a carpenter and millwright having a very thorough knowledge of his trade and was moreover a man of good general business ability. He entered largely into building operations, having a large shop, and keeping fifteen men employed. He erected a large number of buildings throughout Cranberry and adjacent townships, many of which are standing today, and his reputation as a contractor stood high throughout the county. After carrying on this business for about eight years, he sold out and opened a provision store and saloon. He also dealt largely in furs, buying all he could ob-

tain and shipping them to the eastern markets, where they brought a good price. In a single year—1859—he invested \$2,000 in this branch of his business alone. He also caught many fur-bearing animals by means of dogs and traps. At that time mink skins sold for \$4 and \$5 each; coon skins, 75 cents to \$1; fox skins from \$1 to \$2 and wolf skins for about a dollar, exclusive of the bounty, which was several dollars.

After conducting his provision store a few years he sold out that branch of his business and put in instead a stock of drugs, which also proved a good investment. In the early fifties he bought a steam muley sawmill, which he ran for about four years. This mill afterwards passed through various hands. In 1871 he built a large planing mill, which he conducted until 1880, when it was sold to Anthony Harmon.

Perhaps the greatest business disappointment that New Washington ever had was the failure of the foundry project in 1850. Elaborate plans were laid out and a large building erected and supplied with furnace and other necessary appurtenances, the project being backed by men with considerable money at their command. The result was eagerly looked forward to by the townspeople who naturally expected an era of business and commercial activity. The proprietors, however, were not made of the right stuff to command success. They squandered their resources in loose living and the foundry was never put into operation. In spite of this the town took on a healthy growth at this time, several new industries arose, new houses were built and the population increased until in the early sixties the town had some 200 inhabitants, who were for the most part thrifty and prosperous. In 1854 a man named Johnson built a large and substantial grist mill at a cost of about \$4,000. This mill was furnished with three sets of stone and was operated by steam and soon commanded a large trade, furnishing excellent flour. It is still running, a large part of its product being shipped to other localities.

Another noted citizen of New Washington was Jacob J. Bear. He was born Aug. 6, 1835, and at the age of 13 began to learn the printers' trade at Painesville. He subsequently pub-

lished a book on latitude and longitude, entitled "Mnemotechny." In 1860 he made the journey overland to Pike's Peak, with the intention of engaging in mining. But finding this occupation unprofitable, he turned his attention to journalism, assisting W. N. Byers in starting the Rocky Mountain News, the first paper published in Colorado. He took part in the Civil War as a member of Company A, Twenty-first Indiana regiment. Returning later to New Washington, he opened a livery business here which he conducted with fair success for a number of years.

So far as is now known the first physician to locate in New Washington was Dr. Stouteneour, and the first lawyer was J. C. H. Elder who opened a law office in the village, January 16, 1878.

The construction of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad gave a great impetus to the growth of New Washington, which was noticeable as soon as the construction became certain. Many new buildings, both public and private, were erected, new industries were projected or started, property increased largely in value and the population soon tripled. Since the road was put into operation a number of additions have been made to the village, largely increasing its area. On the 4th of March, 1874, in accordance with a previous petition, signed by a majority of the legal voters, the village of New Washington was incorporated by the County Commissioners and immediately afterward the following officers were elected: Matthias Kibler, mayor; Lewis Donnenwirth, clerk; John Miller, treasurer; Lewis Faeth, marshal; J. H. Miller, Jacob Stouteneour, William Aschbaugh, Jacob Sheets, William Donnenwirth and John Tribolet, councilmen. Succeeding Mr. Kibler as mayor was W. H. Pratt for two years, Peter D. Studer two years, L. C. Donnenwirth four years, and in 1885 H. M. Cory was elected, serving over a dozen years.

On Dec. 28, 1827, the County Commissioners appointed Isaac Matthews and Nicodemus Chilcote as Justices of the Peace. The following is a complete list of those who have held the office, and the dates of their election:

Isaac Matthews, 1827; Nicodemus Chilcote, 1827-30-33; Aaron Cory, 1832; John Cory, 1834; James Boner, 1836; Jacob Shaffer,

1837; Abraham English, 1839; Abner Cory, 1839-42; Alexander Stevens, 1842; George Donnenwirth, 1843-46-52-55; Moses Kling, 1845-48-51-54-57; Mathias Kibler, 1849-58-61-64-67-70-73; Christian Guiss, 1859-62-65-68-71; John Tribolet, 1874; William H. Pratt, 1876; Peter D. Studer, 1877-80-83-86; John Michelfelder, 1879; H. M. Cory, 1882-85-88-91-95-98-01-05-08-11; George B. Wolf, 1888; Matt Sheibly, 1892; F. S. Blair, 1895; John Donnenwirth, 1899; E. D. Robinson, 1901-05; and A. A. De Roche, 1908-11.

In April, 1862, New Washington had two churches, two dry goods stores, one drug store, six groceries, three blacksmith shops, five shoe shops, two wagon shops, one tin shop, two cabinet shops, one flouring and sawmill, a tannery and an ashery. Today it is a thriving and prosperous town, has a good weekly newspaper, the New Washington Herald, owned by Percy Lantz, and a solid, substantial bank of which George W. Sheetz is president. It leads the county in two things: the Kibler tannery does a business of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, and has a national reputation, and a large combination store is the most extensive mercantile establishment in the county. Another thriving industry is the Uhl hatchery, the little chickens being shipped to practically every state.

The Farmers Exchange Bank, of New Washington, O., was organized as long ago as 1876 and is thus one of the old established financial institutions of the county. Its original officers were: John A. Sheetz, president; Jacob Sheetz, vice president; and John H. Sheetz, cashier, and they continued to operate the bank until the death of John A. Sheetz in 1889. The business was then reorganized, with Jacob Sheetz as president, John M. Guiss, vice president, and John H. Sheetz, cashier. The directors and stockholders, in addition to the officers, were Mrs. Margaret Sheetz and Louisa P. Guiss. The death of John M. Guiss, in 1907, and of Mrs. Margaret Sheetz in 1892, caused further changes. Jacob Sheetz continued as president, Mrs. Louisa P. Guiss became vice president, John H. Sheetz continued as cashier, George H. Seitter became assistant cashier and, in 1910, Miss Ida Kimberline became bookkeeper. This bank was organized with a capital of \$25,000, with a

surplus of \$25,000. Its earliest location was in the back part of the J. Sheetz & Bros.' store. In 1906 the present modern bank building was erected. This building is of brick construction, with dimensions of 70x25 feet, and two stories in height. The first floor is occupied by the different banking departments, and the second floor by the local telephone exchange and by tenants. The bank is equipped with a burglar and fire-proof vault, with inside dimensions of 8x11 feet, and an automatic time-lock door, weighing three tons. The officers of the bank are members of the American Bankers' Association, the Ohio Bankers' Association and the Ohio Private Bankers' Association.

The first settlers of Cranberry township were too much occupied in the struggle with nature to pay much attention to the question of education. Their children were taught at an early age to make themselves useful—the boys assisting their father in extending the clearing, draining the marshes or developing the farm, and the girls in helping their mother to perform the multifarious household duties, which, in many or most cases, included the making of homespun clothes for the family. If they attended school at all, it was probably in Auburn township—where at an early date there were a few rude schoolhouses—and at short and infrequent intervals. But in the winter of 1833-34 an educational change set in. The elder people had by that time seen the advisability of providing their children with an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the elements of knowledge and a small building was therefore rented and roughly prepared for the purposes of a schoolhouse. The name of the teacher, who was probably the first teacher in the township, has been forgotten. School was taught there every winter until 1839, at which time a large log schoolhouse was built about a mile southeast of New Washington. This was attended by the town children until about 1842, when a log schoolhouse was built in the town. The latter building was used until 1855, when a schoolhouse was built at a cost of nearly \$2,000, to be succeeded 30 years later by the present handsome and commodious brick structure. At the time the log schoolhouse was erected in the village, others were built in various parts of the town-

ship. One near the present Tabor church, in 1840, and another in the northern part at about the same time. Several years later one was built near the eastern limits. These buildings were used generally for about 25 years, after which the present more commodious and substantial ones were erected.

The pioneer settlers of Cranberry being largely of German origin, the Lutherans and German Reformers united to organize a church in the township. This was done in the spring of 1834 by Rev. Mr. Stanch, who afterward made periodical visits to the society, at intervals of every two months. Among the first members were the families of John Seifert, Conrad Seiter, Phillip Gangloof, Adam High, and Mrs. Ehregott Hesse. Two years later Rev. Maschop came to serve the congregation, preaching once a month. He was succeeded by Rev. John Krauss, who visited the society from 1839 to 1845. At first services were held in schoolhouses or in the cabins of the members, but in 1840 a log church was built in the eastern part of New Washington, which, though small, was adequate to the membership. After the erection of this church Rev. Mr. Krauss visited it every alternate Sunday. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Graetz, who preached every Sunday from 1845 to 1850. In 1853, the congregation having largely increased, a new and larger church was erected at a cost of \$2,700, including a bell and organ. In the previous year the Lutheran members being in a preponderance, the title of "German Evangelical Lutheran Church" had been adopted. The new church dedicated in 1854, the councilmen at that time being George Don-

nenwirth, Jacob Utz, Jacob Weil, Valentine High, George Leonhardt, John P. Walter, Michael, Margaret and John A. Sheetz. This is one of the strongest church organizations in the county.

The early Catholics in Cranberry township attended a church located on the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, in the southern part of Seneca county. But by 1844 they so increased as to be able to organize a church of their own, which was accordingly done, a small frame building being erected a little to the east of Hillburn's tavern. This building, which cost about \$600, was used until 1868, when the present fine church was erected at a cost of \$25,000. In 1875 the parsonage was built on an adjacent lot at a cost of \$4,000.

About 1850 a Protestant Methodist church was organized in the township, the members meeting for services in schoolhouses. In 1854 they built a frame church on section 27, at a cost of \$1,400.

The United Brethren about 1844 began holding meetings at the residences of some of the members of their faith, among whom George Keller was one of the most prominent. Their meetings were afterwards for several years held in a schoolhouse. The society increasing, a church was built in 1852 at a cost of about \$800. The families of George Keller, Conrad Cragle, Peter Lash, Nicholas Whittle and Charles Hagerman were among the first members. Rev. John Smith was one of the first ministers. In 1880 or 1881 a Methodist Episcopal church was built in the northern part of the township at a cost of \$1,200, the membership of which has since largely increased.

CHAPTER XII

DALLAS TOWNSHIP

Peculiar Shape of Dallas Township—Dimensions—Fertility of the Soil—Erection of the Township—Drainage—Stock Raising—First Settlers—Taverns and Mills—Arrival of Johnston Family—Enterprise of Mr. Kerr—His Donations—The Monnetts—Roads and Stage Lines—Milk Sickness and Cholera Epidemics—Schools and Churches—The "Devil's Half Acre"—Early Marriages—Justices—The Bucyrus and Marion Electric Road.

There buds of the buckeye in spring are the first,
And the willow's gold hair then appears,
And snowy the cups of the dogwood that burst
By the red-bud, with pink-tinted tears.
And striped the bolls which the poppy holds up
For the dew, and the sun's yellow rays;
And brown is the pawpaw's shade-blossoming cup,
In the wood, near the sun-loving maize.

—WILLIAM W. FOSDICK.

That peculiarly shaped strip of territory which clamps, so to speak, the southwest corner of Crawford county, and which is designated on the map as Dallas township, forms part of a tract that was surveyed as far back as 1819, by Deputy Surveyor Gen. Sylvanus Bourne, assisted by Samuel Holmes, from whom Holmes township derives its name. It forms a part of the famous Sandusky Plains, a strip of land about 20 miles in width and stretching east and west through Marion and Wyandot counties, for 40 miles, that is one of the most fertile tracts of land to be found in Ohio, and which in early days was noted for the rank luxuriance of its sedge grass and yellow blossomed weeds, but which today, laid out in fenced and cultivated fields, yields bountiful crops of a more useful nature in grains and farm produce of every description, and makes the finest of pasture land.

The peculiar shape of the township is due to the conditions brought about by the Legislature creating the county of Wyandot in 1845. Bucyrus, Holmes and Lykins were already established townships, and when Wyandot was erected west of these townships was a

strip two miles wide, while to Crawford county was added on the south two miles from Marion county. Instead of attaching this territory to adjoining townships, the Crawford County Commissioners erected new townships from the strips, and one of these was Dallas, which was made up of the strip six miles long and two wide taken from Scott township, Marion county, and in the extreme southwestern corner four square miles taken from Grand Prairie township, Marion county, and north of this, six square miles taken from Antrim township, which had been a township of Crawford county, but the bulk of it had gone into the new county of Wyandot. This made an "L" shaped township in the southwestern part of the county, two miles across. The new township was named Dallas, in honor of George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, who the year previous had been elected vice president of the United States.

Dallas township is drained by two principal streams—the Sandusky or, as called by the Indians, "Sa-un-dus-tee" (clear water), and the eastern branch of the Scioto, known as the Little Scioto, original Wyandot name "Sci-on-to." The former enters the township near its northeast corner and meanders in a southwesterly direction until it enters Wyandot county. Its bed consists of a coarse wash-gravel, diversified with sand bars that make the river a favorite resort of minnows. The gravel is also much used for making road

repairs. The gravelly bed and picturesque aspect of the stream made it in former days a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians whose camps might often have been observed on its banks.

The other stream referred to—the Little Scioto—enters Dallas a quarter of a mile east of the Marion road, and, like the Sandusky, also flows in a general southwesterly direction, passing into Marion county about a mile and a half east of the Wyandot county line. This river furnishes a constant supply of water to the stock farms that lie along its banks.

Mud Run, now a partly artificial stream cuts Dallas township close to the Whetstone township line, flowing south into Marion county, and empties into the Whetstone. During the spring freshets it is sometimes swollen to a considerable width. A small tributary of the Sandusky, which passes through the Hoover farm and is known by the somewhat imposing title of "The Outlet of the Plains," had its origin in a dug ditch, but, on account of the fall of the land, which gives it a swift current, and what man began nature has completed by cutting a gully fifteen to eighteen feet deep, giving passage to a perennial flow of water. The original ditch, man made, was there long before the first pioneer settled in this section, and it was believed to be the connecting lines between the Sandusky and the Scioto used by the French and Indians two hundred years ago on their way by boats from Lake Erie to the Ohio river.

Dallas township contains a considerable variety of timber, much of which is of recent growth, in particular the picturesque clumps of jack-oak trees. Much of the earlier timber was destroyed by the Indians—not that they were accustomed to exercise themselves by felling it, but in their "ring-hunts" they used to fire the grass in order to drive the game to a center, and in dry and windy weather the fire sometimes got beyond their control, thus destroying the young growth of timber. Upon the ridges, or so-called "islands," where the grass was not so long and rank, the timber sometimes escaped, and these spots accordingly were the best-wooded portions of the township. One of the most common trees in the southern and western parts of Dallas was and still is the "shellbark" or nut-bearing hickory. A

generation ago it was customary for large nutting parties to be formed at the proper season, large numbers of people going in wagons and picnicing in the groves. As some of these people had little regard for property rights, they trespassed where they would, broke down fences and damaged the property of the farmers generally, besides disturbing the peace and quietness of the Sabbath, Sunday being a favorite day with them for this kind of recreation. The nuisance was finally abated by legislation. Along the rivers some fine walnut timber may be found, while in the northern part the maple gives rise to family sugar camps. Timber useful for building purposes, such as the ash, also occur, while among other trees or shubbery may be mentioned hazel, ironwood, buckeye, dogwood and sassafras.

The southern part of Dallas township is favored with a deep black soil, peculiarly adapted to corn, and also, since it has been drained and tamed by cultivation, very suitable to wheat, though it was formerly too rich for that cereal. Oats and rye may also be raised in abundance. In the northern portion the soil is more of a clay loam. On the "white ridges" it is thinner and of a less rich quality, but when artificially enriched produces good wheat crops. Excellent grazing is found throughout Dallas township and the raising of cattle was formerly extensively carried on, though owing to the formidable competition of the large western ranches, it has been partly abandoned, the farmers, as in other parts of the county, still raising cattle, and the grazing remains an important industry. Sheep and hogs are raised to some extent. For many years Mr. John Monnett was a leading breeder of short-horn cattle, importing many choice animals into Crawford county from Kentucky. He removed in 1873 to Iroquois county, Ill. Ephraim Monnett was also noted as a large dealer in the Durham thoroughbreds.

Sheep raising was attended with many difficulties in pioneer days, these animals being particularly liable to attacks from wolves, which made great ravages in the flocks, unless the latter were well protected. They had to be closely watched and at night were kept in high-built pens. The pork trade was also an uncertain business of doubtful profit, as the hogs usually ran wild among the timber and

owing to their roaming nature, were frequently the subject of litigation. Among those who devoted their attention largely to the sheep and hog trade in early days were David and Simon Bryant, who about 1829 took possession of what later became the Ephraim Monnett farm. Madison Welsh at an early day established a packing-house on the Marion road, on land that was later known as the George Welsh place.

The first white settlers in Dallas township were men of a low and more or less worthless if not criminal character, who squatted on land in the vicinity of the watercourses. They usually built a rude cabin and cleared a small patch of ground, on which they raised such necessary vegetables as could be cultivated with the minimum of physical exertion. Their rifles procured them plenty of game, and fish could be had in the streams for the catching. Their instincts were predatory and in many cases, at least, their conduct was governed by the motto: "When you see what you want, take it," which they did when they were able or when they could do so undetected. With the advent of a better class of settlers, however, who came to found permanent homes, these gentry found the moral atmosphere getting uncongenial to them, and so they gradually departed to wilder scenes, turning their faces to the setting sun and following close in the wake of the retreating red man, much to the relief of the better-ordered portion of the community.

One of the earliest permanent settlers was George Walton, described as "a middle-aged man," of large family, who moved into Dallas from the Pike-Whole-Prairie, in Pickaway county, in the fall of 1820. Taking possession of an abandoned squatter cabin, located near the site of the subsequent residence of Maj. Matthew Carmean, he repaired and enlarged it and made it suitable for habitation. Here he reared an enterprising family the members of which became useful and industrious men and women. Here also the first Methodist meetings in the township were held, and ministers of that faith—to which he himself belonged—entertained. After having seen his children comfortably settled in life as farmers, or engaged in other vocations, he removed to the state of Iowa, where he died in 1857. An-

other Pickaway county man, Mr. Van Horne, came to Dallas in 1821, and developed a farm consisting of two 80-acre lots. He had three sons and the family remained here until the death of the elder Van Horne, after which they appear to have moved away.

Christian Hoover settled here in 1822, being accompanied by his son William, then aged six years. His daughter Hannah was married Nov. 25, 1830, by Zalmon Rowse, Esq. to Charles Wesley White, theirs being one of the first weddings in Dallas.

Charles W. White was a son of Charles White, who served in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war. The latter on the death of his father inherited a number of slaves in Virginia. He subsequently removed to Kentucky, where he liberated his slaves, and in 1821 removed from there to Ross county, Ohio. Two sons of Charles—Samuel and George—fought in the War of 1812, Charles W. being then only ten years old. The latter came to Crawford in 1820 and was employed for some time at the old Indian mill on the Sandusky near the present town of Upper Sandusky. He was also employed by the Government as Indian agent, his assistant being Charles Garrett. He worked at the mill three years and then bought 207 acres in Dallas township. He continued his investments in land until he eventually owned 1,300 acres. His wife died in 1851 and he never married again. His son, W. T. White, and grandson, Leo, followed him on the original farm. In his latter years he spent his winters at the home of his son-in-law, J. J. Fisher of Bucyrus.

In 1830 Christian Hoover bought out the heirs of William Johnson the land he then acquired subsequently becoming the property of Christian Hoover, Jr. In addition to the daughter Hannah, above mentioned, his son, William, who was a boy of six years when he first came to this county was one of the largest wheat growers in the township. He was a progressive man and as early as 1835 purchased a threshing machine, which, though not equal to the thrashers of the present day, was a novelty at that time and a great improvement on the flail, the implement usually used for the purpose. Mr. Hoover, Sr., died in 1849 at the age of 60 years. His wife survived him but a short time, passing away in

the following year. The son William came to Bucyrus in the sixties, and became engaged in manufacturing, and later retired from all active business, his sons and grandsons still being prosperous farmers.

John Mason, a widower with three sons, John, Thomas and Joseph, came to America from England in 1825 and subsequently found their way to Dallas township, this county, where they followed ditching for an avocation. They lived in a cabin on a forty-acre lot, which Mr. Mason purchased, and which subsequently came into possession of his son John, and from the latter into that of his widow. Old Mr. Mason, it seems, was an excellent cook and his skill in bread making was greatly admired by the housewives for miles around. He died in 1876. Samuel Coulter came to Dallas in 1832 from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. He first leased a piece of land from Mr. Van Horne, which he afterwards purchased, and it subsequently became the property of his youngest son, George. He devoted his main energies to the raising of grain, and gradually enlarged his holdings, buying out his neighbors. John and Daniel Reecer, and acquiring other 40 and 80 acre lots until he was one of the heaviest land holders in the township. He also put up a large barn, built in the Pennsylvania style, which was something of a novelty at that period and which is still standing. He lived to a ripe old age. His maiden sister, Miss Sarah Coulter also lived well into her eighties, being the oldest person in Dallas at the time of her death.

One of the most successful stock dealers of Dallas in the first half of the last century was Robert Griffith, generally known as "Bob" Griffith, who came from Ross county in 1832. He first took care of some land owned by Linus Ross, a resident of that county and afterwards bought this land from Mr. Ross, adding to it 200 acres more. In 1842, seeking a still larger field for his operations, he moved to Iowa, where he prospered and became a heavy shipper of cattle to the Chicago markets.

One of the earliest taverns in Dallas which was located on the Wyandot and Bucyrus road, on the county line, was kept by David Bibler, who conducted it for many years. In 1826 Mr. Bibler took up his residence near what has since been known as the "Bibler Spring,"

the land having been entered a few years previously by Christian Stahley. This tavern was one of the welcome stops on the old stage road, and was doubtless the scene of many a hasty but substantial repast in old stage-coach days, of which, alas, the glory hath now departed. In connection with his tavern Mr. Bibler also ran a still-house on the south bank of the Sandusky, and, not satisfied with these activities, conducted a sawmill, cultivated a farm and dealt in live stock. The year 1856 was an unfortunate one for him, as he lost his first wife, who died in December; also a son, who committed suicide, and a daughter, Susan. He subsequently contracted a second marriage, but his second wife dying within a few years, he removed to Hardin county. The Bibler Spring near which his tavern was located was of the purest of water, and was visited from miles around, and it was this water that was used in the running of the still. The site was also historical as it was at this point Col. Crawford and his army passed their last night, before their engagement with the Indians on June 2, 1782.

In the year 1826 Thomas F. Johnston and family, accompanied by Benjamin Warner arrived in Dallas. Mr. Johnston, who subsequently became one of the foremost citizens of the township, was then a young man, having been born in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1800. He was a cabinet maker by trade. With his wife and infant child and with Benjamin Warner, his wife and infant son, he started in the fall of 1825 for the capital of Ohio, intending to stop on their way at the home of a relative, George Walton, who had settled at Dallas a few years previous. After journeying for three weeks, the approach of winter and the badness of the roads compelled them to stop for the winter in the eastern part of the state. Resuming their journey early in the spring, they were again brought to a halt on the eastern border of the county by their wagon becoming badly mired. Leaving the wagon, the men went ahead with their rifles, the women and children following on horseback, and, being guided by a settler with torches, arrived at two o'clock in the morning at Mr. Walton's, where they found the eldest Walton daughter, Miss "Tishy" still awake, being engaged in entertaining a beau, a son of

their neighbor Van Horne. Naturally their unexpected arrival at that hour caused some excitement, under cover of which Miss "Tishy's" amorous beau effected a masterly retreat. Refreshments were at once the order of the day—or rather, of the night, while discussing which the travelers entertained their hospitable hosts and relatives, with the story of their adventures. The next day, with the assistance of a team of oxen, the wagon was rescued, and a few days later the party were following the Claridon blazed road to Bucyrus. Near the Sandusky they found the country largely under water. Mr. Johnston took up a temporary abode at Bucyrus in a deserted cabin, but after a short stay in this neighborhood, he resolved to proceed to Columbus. Having been offered by his neighbors, however, a free gift of land in a choice of two forty-acre lots, now a part of the Jacob Herr farm, in Whetstone township, he accepted the offer on condition that wheat could be raised on the land. This condition was fulfilled, though many discouragements were met with in the swarms of birds, which devoured the grain in the ear, the distance to the nearest mill, which required a journey of two days and a night to reach, and the poor quality of the flour when ground. But a still greater drawback was the impure quality of the water in the neighborhood, and this finally induced Mr. Johnson to remove to Ft. Findlay, where he purchased a quarter section of land, and was promptly elected to a county office to induce him to remain in Hancock county. But later he returned to Crawford county, where he found improved conditions, with an increased population. He accordingly bought a 40-acre lot about half a mile west of his first homestead and subsequently added to it by further purchase. Here, about 1857, he erected a handsome Gothic residence designed by Mr. Cullison, which long continued to be one of the finest houses in the county. He was an accurate shot with the rifle—an accomplishment that counted for more in those days than it does today—and he derived the title of Major from his connection with the Marion county militia, Dallas township at that time being a part of Scott township, Marion county.

Two of the early settlers were Samuel and Rachel Line who came to Crawford county in

1820. The same year George H. Bushy and Peter Longwell came with their families and entered land.

Robert Kerr, was one of the prominent land owners of Dallas. He was born in Mifflin county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1807, son of James and Betsy (Arbuckle) Kerr. Both grandparents were natives of Ireland. Robert remained with his parents until 19 years of age, receiving scarcely any educational advantages. His father had a farm of 160 acres in Knox county. In 1826 young Robert began learning the tanner's trade at Meartinsburg, Ohio, and completed his apprenticeship in two years and five months. At the end of this time he hired out to drive hogs through to Baltimore, Md., at three shillings a day and board, excepting dinner, which he was to furnish himself or go without. On his return to Ohio he found general work around a sawmill at \$11 a month. While employed in the following harvest, he was prostrated by a fever. This sickness, with the expense of it, soon took the greater part of his earnings. On his recovery, and some time thereafter, he followed the business of clearing up land for different parties, at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre. His part of the contract was complete when everything was cleared up within 12 inches of the ground. Over 100 acres of land was cleared up by him in this manner. While clearing this land he cut 1,000 cords of wood at 20c per cord, and many hundreds of rails at 50c per hundred. He then bought two 80 acre tracts in Dallas township (then Scott township, Marion county.) For the first 80 he paid \$100, and for the second 80 he paid \$200. Aug. 29, 1833, he married Matilda Swaggert, daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Coonrod) Swaggert, and at once commenced keeping house on his 160 acres. From this time on he devoted his attention to farming, the first year clearing \$100. About 1836 he purchased 360 acres for \$1,500, on five years' time at 6 per cent, to pay \$300 each year. He stocked this land with sheep, and made enough to pay the notes as they fell due. The first year he sold his wool at 21½c. He was an extensive wool grower when wool brought 80 cents a pound. When it declined to 50 cents and showed there was a constant tendency downward he disposed of his sheep. He was also a heavy

dealer in cattle. He constantly added to his land, and had at one time 2,573 acres in Marion county, 1,059 in Crawford, and 443 in Wyandot, making over 4,000 acres all free of encumbrance. He started banks and built hotels, the Kerr house at Marion costing \$60,000 and the one at Nevada \$18,000. He made various liberal donations, one of about \$53,000 to Hiram college, and \$23,000 to Bethany college of Virginia. He was at one time a member of the Disciple church; he remained a member for a number of years, but for what he considered unchristian conduct on the part of some of the members he withdrew from that church and never united with any other. Two of his sons, Stephen and John, became residents of Bucyrus. On January 1, 1883, while walking down the street in Caledonia, which was very icy, he slipped and fell causing a fracture or dislocation of the hip joint on the left side, and he was forever after badly crippled in his walk. He lived on his original farm in Dallas township until about 1877, when he moved across the line into his new house in Marion county, and made his home at one of his hotels until his death a dozen years ago.

Another prominent stock dealer and land owner was Abraham Monnett. Abraham Monnett, Sr., moved from Virginia to near Chillicothe in 1800 with his family of six sons and two daughters. One son, Jeremiah, returned to Virginia where he married Miss Alice Slagle. In 1814, Jeremiah Monnett who was an ordained minister, came to Pickaway county with his family, one of the children being Abraham Monnett. The trip was attended with many difficulties and probably would not have been undertaken but for the timely assistance of a widow named Jones who accompanied them to the state. Upon arriving at his destination in Pickaway county, Mr. Jeremiah Monnett had only \$5 in money, his team and some household goods. In 1835 he came to Crawford, settling on the farm on the Pike, four miles south of Bucyrus, where he lived until his death, Sept. 1863. Abraham Monnett came with his father to Crawford county in 1835. He was born in Virginia, Oct. 12, 1811. He purchased his first 40 acres in Marion county, Scott township. In 1836 returned to Pickaway county

where he married Miss Catherine Brougher, an orphan. When starting for himself his father gave him \$120; on his marriage his wife brought with her \$2,500. Outside of these sums the fortune accumulated by Mr. Monnett was due to his individual work. In 1838 he commenced the handling of cattle, sometimes driving them from as far as Illinois, grazing them on the plains, and then selling them to eastern purchasers, who drove them to New York for consumption. The trip from Illinois sometimes took 35 days. As Mr. Monnett increased his stock he was also increasing his land purchases, until finally he had 11,000 acres of the choicest land in Crawford and Marion counties. He went into banking, started the Farmers Bank at Marion, and the Monnett Bank at Bucyrus, practically all the stock being owned by him and his sons. Later he started the Crawford County Bank, which became the Second National. Of his twelve children, all but two made Crawford their home. Ephraim B., who settled in Dallas township, succeeded his father as president of the Monnett Bank, coming to Bucyrus; Martha married G. H. Wright, who settled on a farm south of Bucyrus, just north of the original farm of her grandfather; Wright was in the stock business for a number of years and moved to Marion; Oliver is a farmer on Marion road in Dallas township; Augustus, a farmer in Bucyrus township; Alcy, wife of James Malcolm, a farmer in Bucyrus township, later a stock dealer, at Bucyrus; Mervin J., a farmer and stock dealer in Dallas, was later president of the Second National Bank and a mine owner, is now a banker at Los Angeles, and a millionaire; Mary J., became the wife of G. W. Hull, banker at Mt. Gilead and Findlay, then president of the Crawford county bank and Second National; Madison W., became cashier of the Monnett Bank, and was also in the Crawford County Bank; then went west; Amina J. married James C. Tobias, and came to Bucyrus; Kate married Linus Ross, settled on the Pike, just south of the original purchase of her grandfather. The other two children remained in Marion county, John T. in Grand Prairie township, and Melvin on the old homestead in Scott township. Mrs. Monnett died Feb. 8, 1875, and on May 30, 1877, Mr. Monnett married Mrs. Jane L.

Johnston, widow of Henry L. Johnston, a daughter of Samuel Ludwig. He was early identified with the M. E. church, and gave liberally to the erection of new churches all over his section. In 1850 he made a liberal donation to the Ohio Wesleyan Female Seminary at Delaware, and in 1853 to the Ohio Wesleyan University, both of which had much to do in placing those institutions on their feet, and making the combined institution the prominent seat of learning it is today in Ohio. He died at his home in Bucyrus, March 7, 1881.

John Rosencrans who came to Bucyrus in 1882, was born Oct. 14, 1808, in Luzerne county, Pa. His grandparents came from Holland, the grandfather being a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Margaret Fairchild, in Pennsylvania. He was elected school director of his township, and when 29 years of age was elected Auditor of Luzerne county. His home was in Newport township, Pa., and a postoffice was established there, he being appointed postmaster by Andrew Jackson, and served six years, the office being in his house. He was also township assessor, land appraiser, and filled any other office that needed a man who would do the work. Having held about all the offices, he concluded to give others a chance and came west, and in 1847 settled on 160 acres just west of Latimberville. He was too influential a man and too good a citizen to be left quietly to his farming, for the very next year, 1848, they elected him justice of the peace, a position to which he was constantly re-elected for eleven terms—33 years—and the only reason he did not die in the office was that he removed to Bucyrus, thus compelling them to select some one else. As justice of the peace he "filled the office with such impartiality and good judgment that he was continued in the position by the unanimous votes of the people for thirty-three years, and, what is unprecedented, only one case was ever carried up to a superior court that came before his court." Other odd jobs to fill in his time were as member of the school board thirty-five years; land appraiser two terms; assessor two terms; county commissioner of Marion county six years; and member of the Legislature two years—1866 to 1868, Thomas Beer being the member from Crawford at that time. He was also post-

master at Latimberville (Kirkpatrick) under President Taylor.

The first public boarding house in Dallas was a double log building known as the Half-Way House, or "Ramey Tavern," which was located on the east side of the Marion and Bucyrus road, about half way between the two towns. Here the stage horses were exchanged and fed. Mr. Ramey dying in 1835, the tavern was afterward conducted by Mr. Knapp of Marion until 1840, when, the stage line being abandoned the building, which had been enlarged and improved by Mr. Ramey, became a private residence. This tavern always had a good reputation. On the opposite side of the same road was another hostelry, first owned by James Carmean, and afterwards by Fay Muhlinger, into whose possession it came about 1836 and who conducted it for several years on a somewhat smaller scale. The third tavern—the Bibler House on the Wyandot road. Bibler also had a sawmill there. It was a water mill, built on the Sandusky, close to the Wyandot county line. It began operation about 1827 but some ten years later was sold to Mr. Longacre. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Rumble, who converted it into a grist-mill, running two sets of buhrs. Mr. Vail, a later proprietor, repaired it and put in a steam engine. The property being attached, the machinery was sent back to Cleveland. It was then operated again as a water-mill by a Mr. Rex, but gradually fell into disuse.

The first roads in Crawford county, as throughout the frontier regions generally, followed the old Indian trails, of which one of the best known and most used was that leading from Capt. Pipe's town, near Little Sandusky, in Wyandot county east toward the present site of Leesville. This was the route followed by the Wyandot and Delaware Indians southwest of Bucyrus in traveling to and from Bucyrus. Along this trail came also the white settlers from the southwestern townships of what was then Crawford county to pay their taxes at the county seat. They often traveled in large companies of 70 or 80 in single file, both Indians and white men. Upon it doubtless there often passed the renegade Simon Girty on his way to take part in some deed of blood and slaughter with his savage

allies or to carry the news of such a successful expedition to Chief Pipe. In the earliest days this route was marked by blazed trees but by 1825 it had become so well known that these mute guides were no longer needed. The main road passing through the township is the Columbus and Sandusky pike, a fuller account of which may be found in the chapter on Transportation.

The first known death and funeral in Dallas township took place in the spring of 1827 and was that of a young man, who died in the cabin of Jacob Synder. The body was enclosed in a rude coffin and buried near the Mervin Monnett place, without any stone or mark of identification. In the same year the first interment was made in the White graveyard in the central part of the township, about a mile east of the village of Wyandot, the deceased being a man named McClary, who resided near the village. The second burial in this cemetery took place when Charles Parish died in 1829 on the farm west of Ephraim Monnett's. A few years later—in the fall of 1833—a severe epidemic of "milk sickness" broke out which caused a number of deaths. This disease, which at times proved very fatal to the pioneer settlers, was caused, it is thought, by drinking the milk of cattle that had fed on a certain kind of poisonous weed, and the doctors of that day seem to have known no effective method of treatment. Among those who died at this time were three members of the Wood family—Elizabeth, Henry and James, whose deaths all took place within a few days.

At about the same time several people died from Asiatic cholera in the southern part of the township. This latter scourge again attacked the settlement in the summer of 1854, being introduced by John Norris, who, against the warnings of his wife, had gone to Marion to get some strong drink, the disease at that time being prevalent there. He was taken sick soon after his return and died August 29th, within little more than two days after he had thus rashly exposed himself to gratify a pernicious appetite. On Sept. 1st Mrs. Norris was attacked and died within twenty hours. Their two adopted children fled to the woods, where they were fed by the neighbors, who left food and bed clothing for them upon a

stump, and where they remained for some days. They escaped the plague and lived for many years afterward. Doctor Fulton, of Bucyrus who had attended Mrs. Norris, also took the disease, but recovered.

In 1827 a subscription school was started in Dallas township in a log house on the Sandusky river, a short distance north of David Bibler's cabin. The first teacher was Miss Clara Drake, daughter of Capt. Drake, who taught there for two years, being paid \$1.25 per week. She had about twelve pupils. Not long after, or perhaps about the same time, another school was opened opposite the location afterward occupied by Maj. Carmean's residence. This school, which was due to the enterprise of Osborn Monnett and George Walton, was later known as the "Monnett Schoolhouse." Mr. Haney was engaged as the first teacher at a salary of \$10 per month. In the summer the school was taught by Miss Chapman. After the Huntly schoolhouse was established in 1830 it was discontinued and the building appropriated to other purposes. In the fall of 1838 a frame schoolhouse was erected by Rev. Jackson Doeling and John Cooper, John Bevington being the first teacher at a salary of \$15 per month. The township is now well equipped with educational facilities, there being a sufficiency of commodious houses, provided with modern furniture and presided over by competent, well trained teachers.

As was customary in all the frontier settlements religious services in Dallas were at first held in schoolhouses or in the cabins of the settlers. Indeed there were no church buildings erected previous to 1875. In the summer services were often held in the open air, than which, perhaps, no better place could have been found, for what more fitting than the God of Nature should have been worshipped in His own temple. Later services were held at Winchester and "Sixteen Chapel," on the eastern boundary.

The Methodist Episcopal and Disciple churches at Latimberville, on the south, drew a part of their membership from Dallas township, likewise the Methodist and Presbyterian churches on the west. Many Dallas citizens with their families also attended the Monnett Chapel in Bucyrus township and later Scioto

chapel erected just north of the township line. One of the most zealous workers in this church was Zachariah Welsh of Wyandot, at whose cabin religious exercises of prayer and praise were frequently held before the school-houses were utilized for that purpose. One of the most noted among the early Methodists was the Rev. James Gilruth. He was a man of powerful frame and with a voice to correspond, and a commanding air that awed even the turbulent element or "rowdies" one of whose favorite amusements it was to attend church for the express purpose of disturbing the meeting. His physical prowess was well known to this unruly class and there was little trouble from them when he occupied the pulpit. In 1823-24 he traveled a four weeks' circuit, which took in the neighboring villages of Delaware, Kenton and Bucyrus, with intermediate appointments in the lesser villages. He often preached in Mr. Welsh's cabin and in those of some of the other settlers. In 1840 he was transferred to an Iowa conference, after having twice been returned to this circuit. He was followed in 1824 by Rev. Mr. Cadwallader. Once every three months the western part of the county was visited by Rev. James B. Finley, who, as early as 1817 was superintendent of the Wyandot Mission. The celebrated Russell Bigelow who was stationed at the Sandusky Mission in 1827, also preached occasionally in this district, to the great edification of the settlers, who came from miles around to hear him. Dallas was then part of the Portland District, Ohio Conference, which included in its bounds the state of Michigan. In the winter of 1836-37 Rev. John Gilbert Bruce conducted revival meetings, being assisted by Rev. Jeremiah Monnett. The presiding elder of Portland District from 1826 to 1830 was Rev. James McMahon, in 1836, Rev. Adam Poe, and in 1840, Rev. William Runnels.

One of the most able divines who ministered to the spiritual needs of the early settlers was Rev. S. P. Shaw, founder of Shaw University, Tennessee. He was a highly educated man and an earnest and powerful preacher. He was ordained deacon in the Ohio conference in 1827.

The "Devil's Half-Acre" is the name given to a locality in the midst of Dallas township,

this side of the Scioto, which has been the scene of many unsuccessful efforts to establish a church. A log cabin stood on the spot previous to 1830, which was used for school and church purposes, and which after that date was replaced by another log building, which stood on the site of the present school building. Here efforts were first made to establish a society by the United Brethren, but without success. The Methodists made two attempts, under the Rev. William Mathews and others, but succeeded in making only a few nominal converts, who soon relapsed into the ways of sin. The Presbyterians tried under Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, but also failed. The United Brethren made a second attempt and were followed by the Disciples, with like results. It was then that Amos McMullen declared that he believed the spot was in possession of the Devil, which remark, becoming known, led to its being called the "Devil's Half Acre," which name it has since retained.

Prior to 1845 the eastern six miles of Dallas township were a part of Marion county, Scott township, while still another part belonged to Grand Prairie township in the same county. Among the citizens who resided in the Crawford county part, and were justices of the peace in the early days were Zachariah Welsh in 1824, Daniel Swigert in 1827, and Jacob Shaffer in 1828. The Crawford county records show many marriage ceremonies performed by Alanson Packard; he lived near Latimberville, in the Marion county part of the township, and was justice for many years. He was poetically inclined, as one of the entries on the record is as follows, the parties being in the Marion county section of the township:

"Marriage license was granted to Norton B. Royce and Eunice M. Dexter, March 14, 1832.

"I certify—that is to say,
This present March, the 18th day,
Eunice Dexter, Norton Royce,
As did your license authorize—
An awkward, ungainly, long-legged pair—
By me in marriage joined were.
By sages wise, it has been said
That matches all above are made.
If so, these ones in heaven have been:
God knows they'll never go again."

Alanson Packard, himself, married Nancy Fickle in June, 1824, and there is little doubt she was related to the Fickles who settled in the southern part of Bucyrus township in 1823, a daughter of Daniel Fickle, who came here from Marion county.

Since 1845 the following have been the justices of the peace of Dallas township: Andre Corn, 1845; William Hoover, 1847-50; Daniel Swigart, 1848; Ezra Huntly, 1850; Isaac N. Munson, 1851; Samuel P. Shaw, 1852; James Hufty, 1854-57; S. D. Welsh, 1860-63; Henry Martin, 1863-66; William H. Churchill, 1866; Caleb McHenry, 1869-72-74-77-92-95; R. H. Rogers, 1869; E. B. Monnett, 1872; John Monnett, 1873; Barnhart Sayler, 1876-79; A. M. Zook, 1880-83; Otis Brooks, 1882-86; H. Q. Johnston, 1886; George Whiteamire, 1888-91; Marcus Hoover, 1888-89; William Petry, 1889-98-01; J. M. Quaintance, 1894; Isaac Shearer,

1897; Ira E. Quaintance, 1902-03-06-09; and P. S. Hinkel, 1905-09.

In 1892, when the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking railroad was built it passed through the center of Dallas township, and a town was laid out by Mervin J. Monnett, and named after himself and the many representatives of the Monnett family who had been and were prominent in that section. The little village started well. A large elevator was erected by Mr. Monnett; a store was started, and on October 25, 1893, William A. Heinlen was appointed the first postmaster; he has been succeeded by the following: G. J. Feltis, November 30, 1897; D. L. Parcher, December 23, 1901; William Monnett, June 5, 1906; F. G. Smith, April 5, 1910; C. S. Wert, June 23, 1911.

Three quarters of a mile west of Monnett is the Bucyrus and Marion electric road, with a station to accommodate the people of that village.

CHAPTER XIII

HOLMES TOWNSHIP

Location and Erection—Drainage and Topography—Burnt Swamp—Limestone Operations—Mysterious Mounds—First Settlers—First Elections—Justices—German Immigration—An Early Tragedy—Joseph Newell's Town—Wingert's Corners—Conflict Over a Name—Brokensword Postmasters—Early Industries—Saloons and Taverns—Interesting Anecdotes—The Underground Railroad—Schools and Churches—Sunday Schools—Stone Quarries—Spore Post Office.

Let other lands exulting glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green
The cluster from the vine;
We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us, when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.
—WHITTIER'S CORN SONG.

This township lies wholly on the northern slope of the Ohio watershed and is drained by tributaries of the Sandusky river. One of the most attractive and wealthy townships in Crawford county, it was organized by the commissioners in March, 1828, and was named after Deputy Surveyor General Samuel Holmes, who originally surveyed this section, and who was authorized to make a resurvey of its territory in 1836 as the western sections were a part of the Indian reservation purchased about that time from the Indians. The largest stream is Brokensword Creek, which enters the township in the northeastern portion and runs in a southwesterly direction into Tod township. The banks of this stream in some places rise into a series of low bluffs, that were in early days covered with a heavy forest of poplar. Grass Run, a small branch of the Sandusky, meanders in a southwesterly direction across the southern portion. Brandywine Creek, entering Holmes from Liberty township, flows into Brokensword at a point in section 9. The southeastern part of Holmes township is the most level and in early days

was wet and muddy throughout the year. The outflow of the water was retarded by fallen logs, which lay thickly scattered over this entire district, so that the settlers in traversing this portion were obliged to wade ankle-deep through mud and water. These logs and fallen trees were often used as stepping stones, being so close together that it was sometimes possible to go quite a distance by jumping from one to another. The other parts of the township have more of a rolling character and in the northern and western parts there are small hills both long and steep.

In the western part there is an area of about fifty acres which, from the earliest times has been known as the "Burnt Swamp." It derives its name from the circumstance that originally it was covered thickly with willows and tall weeds, and one of those fires that were often lighted by Indians or settlers to dislodge game, swept over it, destroying all the vegetation. In the southeastern part of the township the soil consists of a black alluvial earth overlaid with decaying vegetable matter, and when properly drained, as it is today, is very productive.

It was not until after 1820 that the white settlers were able to purchase land in Holmes township, and the western part remained in possession of the Wyandot Indians up to 1836, at which time the eastern side of their reservation was purchased by the government and

sold at public auction, the land adjoining Holmes township becoming a part of that township. This newly acquired portion was something more than two sections wide and proved a source of wealth to some of the citizens, owing to the large and numerous beds of excellent limestone it contained. This limestone brought from \$1 to \$2 per load and was used for the foundation of houses and barns and for the walls of wells. Among those who engaged extensively in taking out this stone were Nicholas Pool, Adam Gearhart and Christian Reiff. Lime has been burned in considerable quantities in this district ever since 1838 or 1840.

In the vicinity of Brokensword creek are some nearly obliterated mounds, which are regarded as relics of that mysterious aboriginal people usually denominated as the "Mound Builders," and whose origin and history have been the cause of much speculation among scientists. Many interesting works have been written upon this subject, but the entire truth about them will never be known, for they left no written records, nor have their successors, the Indians, by whom they were probably driven out or exterminated, retained any but very vague and uncertain traditions concerning them. Though they built extensive earth-works and have left behind the numerous articles of pottery inscribed with more or less picturesque designs, they were probably of no high order of civilization and were certainly inferior to the Red races in the art of self preservation, though they may possibly have been in some way related to the latter.

A man named Heaman, who is supposed to have come from some eastern township, or from Bucyrus, is said to have been the first settler in Holmes. He settled on the Pike north of Bucyrus, but little more is known about him. He was soon followed by a settler named William Flake, who built a log cabin and began a clearing on the old farm of Joseph Quaintance. This man was of a very peculiar character. He was kind and charitable and freely gave away his property, but as readily appropriated the property of others to his own uses, finally carrying his communistic tendencies so far as to break open a store in Bucyrus, for which he was sentenced to serve some years in the penitentiary. He died soon

after his release and none of his descendants, so far as known, are now living in the county. The first settlers came about 1823.

Two years later a man named Daniel Snyder, known as "Indian Snyder," built a round-log cabin in the eastern part of the township, into which he moved his family, consisting of a wife and some half dozen children, the latter all about the same size. He was a famous hunter, spending most of his time in the woods and was often paid \$1 per day by the settlers to furnish them with venison. He understood the Indian tongue and invaded the Redmen's lands in pursuit of game with apparent impunity. He was also often called upon to act as interpreter between the white settlers and the Indians. Many swine belonging to the pioneers were shot by the savages and found their way into an Indian stew-kettle. The swine usually ran wild in the woods and those that had no earmarks were regarded as the property of the finder. Many possessing the requisite marks, however, were stolen and shipped to the Sandusky market.

Joseph Lones came to Holmes township from Columbiana county in 1828, having practically no money or property at the time. He was accompanied by his father-in-law, John Boeman, who brought his family in a wagon drawn by five horses, while Lones drove the sixth horse to a small empty Dearborn wagon. The journey was rendered extremely difficult from the depth of the mud and the great quantity of fallen timber that obstructed the route; yet in spite of this they made about ten miles a day. It was often necessary to use the axe to cut a way through the natural obstructions, and for that purpose the men preceded the wagon on foot, walking almost the entire distance with axes on their shoulders. Mr. Lones built a cabin on land adjoining the Quaintance farm and found work on the Columbus and Sandusky pike, then in process of construction. He continued thus occupied for about two years, receiving \$10 per month for his services, out of which money he paid for most of his land. He lived to an advanced age and in his declining years was surrounded by the comforts of wealth, the result of his early industry and self denial.

In 1828 William Flake lived in a round-log cabin on land that today is the farm of Joseph

Quaintance; of this land he cleared about ten acres. At this date there were in the township, besides those already mentioned, John Bretz, Abraham and Isaac Ditty, Henry Fralic, Christian Haish, John Hussey, Samuel Hemminger, Martin Holman, Joseph Lones, Jacob Lintner, David Moore, Joseph Newell, Daniel Potter, Michael Shupp, Isaac Williams, David Brown, Samuel Miller, William Spitzer, James Martin, Jacob Andrews, Joel Glover and Jacob King. J. P. Black owned the farm that was originally the property of Timothy Kirk. Mr. Spitzer settled on the farm later owned by Charles Lehman. Mr. Glover was on the farm where George Lapp is living. Jacob Andrews was on a farm east of the Pike, where he lived for over half a century. Eli Quaintance was on the Tiffin road, near the farm now owned by Eli Lones. Martin Holman was on the Pike, and in 1830 John McCulloch on the farm now owned by R. V. Sears. Jacob King in 1828, was living in a little log cabin on Broken-sword creek, on the farm later owned by Samuel Slapp, south of Broken-sword. James Martin, a sort of local minister, came to Holmes township at an early day from England and settled on the farm now known as the Gebhart farm. He was accompanied by a young man named Thomas Alsoph, a son of an English nobleman. This young man was an interesting character. He was refined and well educated but to some extent was mentally afflicted, though rational on most ordinary subjects. Some said that his mental infirmity was due to a disappointment in love, though why he came, or had been shipped so far from home to become a backwoodsman, was what nobody knew or could understand. He taught some of the early schools and became a general favorite, and after a residence in the township of quite a number of years he returned to England.

The annexing of that part of the Wyandot Reservation to which reference has already been made, gave Holmes a township of 36 square miles. The first election was held at the cabin of John Hussey, in the spring after the township had been organized and nine votes were polled. Joseph Newell was elected clerk and Jacob Andrews was the first justice of the peace. At the second election Joseph Lones was elected constable, having no competitors for this office. Indeed the office was not much

sought after in early days, for the remuneration was small, and hardships and danger had sometimes to be encountered in the pursuit of fugitives from justice, the serving of writs, etc., which frequently militated against the popularity of the incumbent. Constable Lones had but one annoying experience, however, during his term of office. He was called upon to levy on the personal property of one Thomas Williams, and while reading the warrant Williams suddenly snatched it out of his hand and refused to give it up. Mr. Lones thereupon procured another execution from the Squire and going to Williams' cabin in his absence, accompanied by a deputy with an ox-sled, he seized the furniture in spite of the protests of Mrs. Williams and carried it to the cabin of Squire Andrews, who advertised it for sale. This brought the rebellious Williams to terms, and he accordingly paid the charges, about \$15, and was allowed to take his property home.

The following are the Justices of the Peace of Holmes township since its organization: Jacob Andrews, 1832; Joseph S. Newell, 1832; David Brown, 1835-38; John McBride, 1835-38; John Pittman, 1843-44-53; Jedediah Cobb, 1843-44-47; Samuel Shaffner, 1847; Daniel Fralick, 1850-53-56-59-70; Thomas Menaigh, 1850; John P. Black, 1855; Enoch Knable, 1858-61; Reason Eaton, 1862; Charles H. Tisley, 1863-66; John Holman, 1865-68-71-74-77-82-86-89; Jasper W. Taylor, 1867; Horace Flickinger, 1874; Samuel Flickinger, 1876; David Bair, 1879; Rufus Aurand, 1880-86-89; J. E. Ferrall, 1892-93; J. C. Lichtenwalter, 1893; William Lahman, 1894-97; J. N. Taylor, 1895-98; A. M. Vore, 1901; A. L. Whitmyer, 1900-03-06; A. L. Gallinger, 1904; John I. Wentz, 1906-07; George H. Orthwein, 1906-07; W. L. Fralick, 1908-10; W. J. Cosgrove, 1911, and Jacob Campbell, 1911.

The southern part of Holmes township witnessed an influx of new settlers about 1830, among those who came at this time being Samuel Shaffner, John McCulloch, William Roberts, Thomas Minich, Thomas Williams, John Hussey, Jacob Mollenkopf, Abraham Cary, Moses Spahr and John Lichtenwalter. As their names indicate, some of these settlers were German. Two distinct settlements were

formed, about six miles apart, one near the present site of Brokensword, and the other in the southeastern corner, near Bucyrus. The one in the northern part was almost wholly German and included, with a few others, some eight or ten German families that had come in 1828 from Dauphin county, Pa. Among these settlers were Michael Shupp, Henry and Daniel Fralick, Isaac and Abraham Ditty, Jacob Lintner, Jacob Moore and Daniel Porter.

For a number of years the southern part of the township bore an enviable reputation due to the fact that no liquor was used at the house-raising or log-rollings, the settlers being a rarely temperate lot who used nothing stronger than coffee.

As new settlers came in, however, they brought with them the inevitable whiskey and the community in consequence lost a portion of its fair fame. The northern settlers were from the first a bibulous lot, whose evenings were largely spent in passing round the flowing bowl and in drinking each other's health to the usual detriment of same. It is said that even women were often seen lying by the roadside completely overcome by liquor. Fortunately this state of things has long since passed away. Abraham Didie, born in Dauphin county, Pa., removed to Holmes township in 1828. He died March 14, 1870.

Fisher Quaintance, previously mentioned as one of the arrivals in 1828 or 1829, was a member of the Society of Friends. He died in Holmes township March 27, 1866, at the age of 73 years. His wife Sarah came to this township with him.

Years ago a murder was committed on the Joe Quaintance farm, known as the old Flake farm. An old peddler was killed, and in order to cover all traces of the crime, his body, together with his wagon and all his belongings, were thrown into an old well and covered up. Whom the peddler was and who were the perpetrators of the deed have never been discovered to this day.

William Mateer, an early settler of Holmes township, was a great grandson of an immigrant who started for America in the year 1700 with four sons. All died on the voyage and were buried at sea. The immigrant reached America and subsequently had four

more sons, whom he named respectively after the first four, and their descendants became prominent in the affairs of the township.

John and Barbara Peterman came to this county in October, 1827, and entered 320 acres in Liberty township on the Sandusky river. Clearing his land he erected thereon a hewed log cabin. Their son, Samuel, came to Bucyrus in 1832. He engaged in a sort of express business, hauling goods from Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus and Sandusky with a six-horse team and also carried considerable money for others. He later took up farming in Holmes township.

Joseph Newell came to Crawford county in 1825, and entered 160 acres of government land in section No. 9, of what is now Holmes township. He was above the average in education and business ability. He early saw that with the settling up and developing of the county, especially in the north and west parts, his land would be much nearer the center of the county than the little town of Bucyrus, and there was a possibility that the county seat might be located at some point nearer the center of the county, and he selected his land for that purpose. Bucyrus then had a population of something over two hundred people; it had a post office, stores, taverns, and several shops; notwithstanding this Newell laid out a town on a part of his land, on the banks of the Brokensword, below where the Brandywine empties into it. He named the new town Crawford, and set apart several lots as donations for public buildings, and also laid out a graveyard. The first election in Crawford county after its organization was in April, 1826, at which election commissioners were to be chosen, who would meet in the town of Bucyrus, and there select the temporary county seat of the county. The greatest interest in the election was over the commissioners, the voters in the west and north supporting the commissioners who would favor Crawford for the county seat, while those in the south and east were for the commissioners who favored Bucyrus. The election resulted in favor of John Magers of Bucyrus, Thomas McClure of Liberty, and George Poe of Whetstone, who met at Bucyrus the third Monday in May and selected Bucyrus as the temporary county seat of the new county. Newell, while temporarily

defeated, did not give up the fight, but continued it up to 1830, when the legislature appointed three commissioners to settle definitely the county seat question, and they came to Bucyrus, looked over the field, and decided in favor of Bucyrus. Then Newell gave up the fight and the town of Crawford became farming land. Newell himself had erected a house on the land, had sold one lot to a man named Swigart, and perhaps one or two others had located there, but today nothing remains of the town whose proprietor had hopes of making it the county seat. When Holmes township was organized Mr. Newell was one of the first officers elected and on his death was buried in the graveyard he had laid out.

About 1834 William Wingert was appointed postmaster of a country post office that was opened under the name of Lykens. The post office was in his house, on the Tiffin road just north of the Holmes township line. Several other families located in that section and in a few years it assumed the aspect of a thriving village. Here he built a shop and manufactured furniture, and in 1851 started a store. In August, 1852, fifteen years after the post office had been established, David Porter laid out a town just south of the settlement of Wingert, and called it Portersville, in honor of himself. The two settlements were really one, as they bordered on each other, Wingert's being in Lykens township and Porter's in Holmes township. But there was the bitterest rivalry between the two for the name of the village. Wingert's claim that it be called Wingert's Corners was on the ground that his settlement ante-dated the mushroom town of Porter's by nearly twenty years. Porter's claim was that his was a town, laid out, and had a name legally, and therefore that name was the correct and only one for the new town. The post office department decided in favor of Portersville. But Wingert and his friends were so persistent, having their goods and their mail all addressed to Wingert's Corners, Crawford county, that everybody else recognized that as the name, and only the government and Porter knew there was such a place as Portersville. During the war of the rebellion the people of the county, the state, and the nation with one accord gave it a new name. Party spirit ran high, and there

were some at Wingert's Corners so bitter that they were very pronounced against the Union. At this stage Petroleum V. Nasby commenced a series of burlesque, political letters, taking his characters and views from the situation as it existed at Wingert's Corners. Later these letters were dated "Confederit X Roads", and although the date line of the letter always contained the additional description, "which is in the State of Kentucky," the description was useless; the people still recognized it as Wingert's Corners, and through the war, and for years after, the place was best known as "Confederit X Roads." It had a national notoriety by this name; its county and local name was Wingert's Corners, and the government carried it as Portersville. As the bitterness of the war passed away, there was a general desire to get away from the bitterness that still rankled on account of the action of lawless men and the name of the office was changed to Brokensword, after the stream that passes to the south of that village. Today no one would recognize the name of Portersville; some few allude to it as Wingert's Corners; Confederit X Roads is but an historical allusion, and as Brokensword it is one of the villages of the county which still retain an existence.

The following are the postmasters at Brokensword, with dates of appointment:

William Wingert, April 6, 1837; George McDonald, Jan. 30, 1850; Daniel Fralick, July 5, 1861; William Seele, Oct. 23, 1895; Matilda E. Chapman, June 24, 1898; and Frank Sprow, June 18, 1904.

On Feb. 14, 1906, the office was discontinued, the mail being supplied by rural route from Bucyrus. Daniel Fralick was postmaster for 34 years, the longest service of any man in the county.

Jacob Lintner, who came at an early day to this settlement, was a blacksmith and built a shop just across the line in Lykens township. As he could not find enough work at his trade to keep him busy, he also did carpenter work, becoming self-taught through frequent practice. Jacob Moore kept a small shoe shop in one end of his cabin, and traveled from house to house plying his trade, as was an early custom in the frontier settlements generally. Although the price of shoes was small in those days as compared with the present, many peo-



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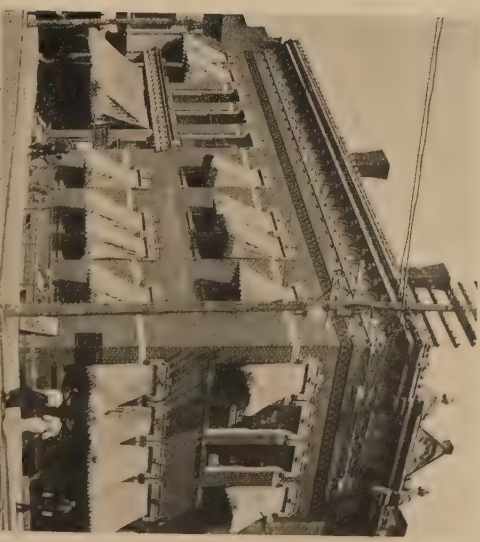
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ple were unable to buy them and wore instead a sort of rough moccasin made from the skin of the deer or some other animal. Buckskin clothes were also largely worn.

Among other artisans of those days may be mentioned William Fralick, a carpenter, who built many of the early frame houses; and William Spitzer, a mason residing in the southeastern part of the township, who, when the construction of a better class of buildings began, built many of the foundations and chimneys. He also made bricks which he sold to the settlers, commencing this business about 1830.

Samuel Burnison, before he turned his attention to farming, tried one or two business ventures which proved unsuccessful. He owned a small copper still and in 1841 built a small distillery in the northern part of the township, operating in connection with it a small horse-mill from which he obtained his supply of ground grain. When the enterprise failed—perhaps because the whiskey was not of very good quality—he bought some cows and made arrangements to begin the manufacture of cheese, turning his distillery into a cheese factory, but for some reason he changed his mind before he had the enterprise started, and went to farming.

David Porter started an ashery about 1837, manufacturing black and scorched salts, and continued the business for some ten years, when, the supply of ashes failing, he gave it up.

About 1857 William Wingert was employed by George Quinby of Bucyrus to sell goods on commission, and was given about \$300 worth to commence with. These were the first goods sold in Portersville and were quickly disposed of. After thus working for Mr. Quinby for several years, Mr. Wingert started in business for himself with an \$800 stock of goods purchased personally in New York city. He continued as a merchant for about ten years before retiring to his farm, and was fairly successful. About two years before he retired another store was opened in the village, which was a branch store owned by Brinkerhoff and Wilson, of Sycamore. They put in about \$3,000 worth of goods. The stock was purchased in 1854 by Daniel Fralick, who added to it considerably and carried on a successful

business for many years. At a later date Shook and Ditty were also engaged in mercantile pursuits here.

Liquor has been sold in Brokensword (Portersville) since 1846, at which time Seale & Hollingshead opened a saloon in the village, also occasionally entertaining travellers. The first genuine tavern keeper in the village was John Stinerock, a tailor by trade, who conducted a very orderly place and kept no bar. In 1868 Elias Shirk built another tavern in the town, which subsequently passed into the hands of his widow.

Martin and Rosannah Holman came to Crawford county, Holmes township, in the twenties for John Holman was born in the township Nov. 7, 1828.

Mary Martin Hemminger, born January 1, 1812, was a daughter of James and Sarah Martin, who took passage for America from England in the fall of 1822, Mary being then ten years old. On the voyage the ship's rudder became detached and the vessel was for a while in great danger, several lives being lost in the attempt to readjust it under water. It was finally secured, after a long delay, and the voyage took nearly three months to accomplish. They must have reached Crawford county from about 1824 to 1828. From the perils of the ocean wave they changed at once to the hardships of pioneer life on the frontier, which, if a trifle less dangerous, were no less hard to endure. The daughter Mary became cowboy for the family, taking care of the stock and often passing days and nights in the woods. At one time when no less than 26 miles from home, she was overtaken by darkness and was compelled to wait for the moon to rise before she could direct her weary march homewards. In stormy weather their cabin was often resorted to for shelter by Indians, who came by the dozen or score, almost crowding the family out of doors. Mary Martin was married May 13, 1830 to a Mr. Hemminger. She died Sept. 6, 1877, at the age of 80 years.

Samuel McClure, a weaver by trade, came to Holmes township, May 5, 1830.

Rebecca Sells, a lady of forceful character, at one time well known in Holmes township, was a daughter of John and Anne McBride, who came to Crawford in 1830. On Oct. 4th,

she became the wife of Jacob Sells, whose parents, Peter and Barbara Sells, had come to Crawford in 1831. The young couple immediately began housekeeping in their own home on the Tiffin road. Jacob was an architect and builder and was away much of the time, not only on account of the demands of his profession, but also on account of military service during the Civil war and because of his attendance at land sales in the Osage country, Mo. During his absence she had to suffer many trials on account of her fearless advocacy of abolition, the people around her being generally in favor of secession. During the war, not having received any communication from her husband for a long time, she feared he might be dead, but had not lost all hope until one day she received word that his corpse was awaiting her at Bucyrus. She went there at once almost broken hearted. The body was identified by the family and friends, but before removing the corpse, her sorrow was changed to surprise, joy and gladness on being handed a communication from her husband, stating that he would be with her in a few hours. Thus suddenly was a scene of the deepest sadness turned into one of rejoicing.

Michael and Margaret Shupp and their son Henry came to Crawford in May, 1828, settling on 80 acres on Brokensword Creek in Holmes township.

John and Ann Shupp and son Samuel came to Crawford county and Holmes township in the spring of 1831.

Jacob Brinkman came to Bucyrus when it was a small hamlet and after a residence there of several years removed to Holmes township.

Jacob and Mary Bash came to Bucyrus in 1829. Both died and their son Peter Bash went to the grandfather at Annapolis, who was a Dunkard preacher. Grandmother Bash was the first person buried in Annapolis cemetery. Peter later purchased a farm in Holmes township.

William and Mary Fralick and son Daniel came to Bucyrus in 1830 and settled on the Rowse farm, later known as the Monnett farm. In the fall they removed to the northern part of Holmes township, where they entered 80 acres and erected a log cabin. In 1834 Daniel came to Bucyrus and worked in the flour and saw-mill of Elias Slagel during high

water, when the mill was running. During low water he worked on his father's farm. In 1853 he commenced keeping store at Wingert's Corners, and in 1855 built a new house, which he occupied until his death.

Samuel Flickinger, born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 29, 1792, moved to McConnellstown, Pa., in 1796; went from there to Stark county, Ohio, in 1811, coming from there to Crawford county in the spring of 1833 and resided here until his death June 20, 1871 at the age of 79 years. In 1820 he married Miss Phylinda Healy, who was born in Jamaica, Wingham county, Vt., and they resided on a farm in Holmes township. Their sons, Samuel and William ran the principal saw mill in the township for many years.

John Eaton, born in Washington county, Pa., 1778, removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1808 and to Crawford in 1830 or 1831. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812. He died July 23, 1850, aged 72 years. Soon after Eaton came to the township, he was joined by Edmund Ferrall, who had married his daughter Mary in 1827.

About 1834 the first saw mill was built on the Brandywine by Frederick Williams. He ran it about ten years and then disposed of it to other parties. When gold was discovered in California, in 1849 Williams joined a party and crossed the country to the gold fields. About the time Williams built his mill in 1834 Jesse Quaintance built a mill on the Brokensword; it was of hewn logs, two stories, and 25 by 28 feet in size. It was originally a grist mill, but after a few years a frame addition was added and a saw mill started, and for twenty years both departments of the mill did a large business. Both these mills were run by water power, little dams being erected across the streams. After Williams sold out his mill, the little dam was washed away, and was never rebuilt, so the mill was abandoned.

The third saw-mill was built in 1845 by Rodney Poole, at the falls on Brokensword creek. This was the best site in Holmes township for either a grist or saw-mill, as at this point there is a fall of about a foot and a half in the bed of the stream, which, together with a good dam and race, furnished abundant water power. The mill was a frame building, having a long shed at right angles to the main

building, in which the sawed lumber was stored. The charge made for sawing, when not done on shares, was at the rate of 50 cents per hundred feet. The mill dams of those days were far from being as substantially built as they are at the present day, when stone can be had at a small cost. A pile of dirt, stones, brush, logs or anything that came handy, was heaped together in a line extending across the stream, and the whole held in place by logs driven into the bed of the stream in a slanting position. These loosely constructed dams often gave way, resulting in a total suspension of milling operations for some time until they could be repaired or rebuilt. The muskrats often caused such breaks by burrowing into the dams. During heavy rains, when the dams held, they often caused the surrounding country to become flooded to a considerable depth.

A steam saw-mill was built in 1853 on Grass Run in the southern part of the township, by Joseph Lones, and was furnished with a muley saw. After being operated by Mr. Lones for three years, it was sold to other parties. Two years after Lones built his mill, Fralick and Flickinger erected a large steam saw-mill on Brokensword creek, which continued in operation until after the war. It was a large frame building and had a muley saw. Other mills were subsequently built in various parts of the township and while the timber lasted a lively business was done in this line of industry. With the gradual disappearance of the timber nearly all of these mills went out of existence.

Although previous to the Civil war a strong sentiment existed in Crawford county against assisting negroe slaves to escape to Canada, many were thus aided by that mysterious, but effective organization, or system, known as "The Underground Railroad." A family named Jackson, living in the southern part of the township, kept one of the stations on this "road," and Isaac Jackson and his son, Stephen, were seen on more than one occasion driving rapidly northward by night with a sled or wagon load of these black fugitives, conveying them into Seneca county, where doubtless there was another station from which they were assisted farther north. In this manner—as the plan was operated all over the state of Ohio and to some extent in other states—

thousands of slaves were helped to freedom. In engaging in this work the Jacksons, of course, sacrificed some of their popularity, but doubtless had their reward in the approval of their own consciences.

The first school was opened in Holmes township in the northern part during the winter of 1829-30, although the southern part had been earlier settled by almost a decade. The school was started in the cabin of David Moore, an old bachelor who had come to Holmes a year or two previous and who had left his cabin vacant to go on a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania, to bring his widowed mother to his new home. John Bretz, a Pennsylvanian of German antecedents, was the first schoolmaster and the school was well attended. Although Mr. Bretz's scholarly attainments were not above question, he was excellent in enforcing discipline—a very desirable quality for a schoolmaster in those days—for he was a man of great strength and fine physique and, it is said, "could handle any other man in the neighborhood with ease." He taught for a number of years in the German settlement and its vicinity and always had good orderly schools. The first regular schoolhouse in the township, was built on section 3, during the summer of 1833. It was first taught by Edward Porter, who during the previous winter had taught school in a log cabin in Lykins township. About nine years later it was superseded by a larger and better schoolhouse erected a short distance to the southward. This latter building was a frame made almost entirely of lumber sawed at the mills on Brokensword creek. One of the early teachers in the northern part of Holmes was Miss Margaret Cannon, who gave general satisfaction both as to maintaining discipline and imparting instruction. The first school building in the southern part of the township was erected in 1835 on or near the farm of Mr. Black, and was constructed of hewed logs. Some years later a frame building was put up on the Lones farm and school was kept in it for nearly 20 years, after which it was removed to make way for a more modern structure. About 1836 the township was divided into school districts and a schoolhouse built in each district, according to the present plan.

The gospel was first preached in Holmes

township by itinerant ministers from the neighboring villages, who made occasional visits, and were ordinarily designated as "circuit riders." For some time previous to 1834, meetings were held regularly in the cabins of Michael Shupp, Daniel Seale and others. In that year an Evangelical church was built in the extreme southern part of Lykens township, which was attended by a number of citizens from Holmes. A little later the Lutherans and members of the German Reformed church united in erecting a log church in the northern part of Holmes. A lack of harmony prevailed, however, in this combined society; which resulted in litigation. In 1852 the Protestant Methodists built a log meeting-house about a mile west of Portersville, which became known as the Concord Meeting-house. The pastor of this church during or at the beginning of the Civil war period was the Rev. William Brown, a strong abolitionist, who persisted against the wishes of a large part of his congregation, in preaching anti-slavery sermons. This led to such bitterness of feeling that finally, one night, a party of men assembled and leveled the church to the ground. We read also that upon another occasion a minister, of similar views and similarly outspoken, who was conducting a revival meeting near Portersville, was pelted with eggs, which had been bought for the purpose at the store of Daniel Fralick. Another outrage took place soon after when a church on the line between Holmes and Liberty townships, was burned down for the same cause.

In the southern part of the township the Quakers erected a church in 1840, which is still standing. It was built originally of logs and afterward weather-boarded with poplar lumber. It has not been used as a church for many years.

In connection with the different churches or otherwise, a number of Sunday schools have been established in Holmes township from time to time. Mission Chapel was established in 1848, the first summer had an attendance of sixty scholars and was conducted for sixteen years. James Moore was the first superintendent, he being followed by Samuel Shaffner, John Lichtenwalter and others.

Pietsel Sunday-school, organized in May, 1850, had the first summer an attendance of

fifty. Among the early superintendents were William Pietsel, G. Hall, William Taylor, and Newton Taylor.

The Grass Run Sunday school was organized May, 1852, with fifty-five scholars. Its early superintendents were Abraham Kniseley, D. J. Heller, John Kerstetter and Almon Ames.

Other later Sunday schools were:

The Friend's Sunday school was organized in May, 1860, with fifty scholars. Lavina Benedict was superintendent, followed by James Jackson and others. The Spahr Sunday school was organized in May, 1870, 115 enrolled, with William Mateer, superintendent. Wingert's Corners Sunday school in May, 1869, with an enrollment of 70, Daniel Fralick, superintendent. The Lutheran Sunday school, in May, 1870, with an enrollment of 118; G. W. Parks, superintendent. Mission Chapel was reorganized as Holmes Chapel in May, 1870, with 71 scholars, and James Moore superintendent. No. 3 Sunday school in May, 1870, with an enrollment of 60; Henry Dieffenbacher, superintendent. From 60 pupils in 1860, with 12 teachers, the Sunday schools of the township now have an enrollment of over 500, with 50 officers and teachers.

All along the Brokensword is an abundance of stone, which the early pioneers found so useful that stone quarries were started, but the business developed to such an extent that capital was invested and the Brokensword Stone Company took over the business, and employed a large force of men, the quarries being fitted with all the latest machinery, the T. & O. C. road having a spur which furnishes shipping facilities. The development of the quarries led to the establishment of a post office and a station on the railroad, called Spore, after Sidney L. Spore, one of the prominent men in that section. The first postmaster was F. D. Osborn, appointed May 22, 1888. Owing to the difficulty of securing a man to take the office it was discontinued Dec. 24, 1889, but was re-established April 9, 1892, with Rufus D. Spore as postmaster. He was succeeded July 17, 1897, by D. R. Diefenbacher, and he by G. F. Cox, on July 31, 1900. No town was started, and when rural routes were established, the postoffice was discontinued on July 30, 1904.

CHAPTER XIV

JACKSON TOWNSHIP AND CRESTLINE

Jackson Township—Its Size and Location—Its Origin—Topographical Features—Productions—First Settlers—An Early Tragedy—The First Road—Early Schools and Teachers—Trading Points in Early Days—Taverns—Livingston Laid Out.

CRESTLINE—Growth of the Town—Railroad Interests—First Passenger Train Through Crestline—An Early Description of the Town—First Merchants and Prominent Citizens—Destructive Fires—An Exciting Bear Story—Epidemic of Cholera—Manufacturing Interests—City Departments—Schools—Churches—Justices—Incorporation of Crestline and List of Mayors—Water Supply—Telephone Service—Banks—Societies—Post Office and Postmasters.

Who are they but the men of toil,
Who cleave the forest down,
And plant, amid the wilderness,
The hamlet and the town.

—STEWART.

This township, bearing the name of one of America's most famous heroes and Presidents, is the smallest in Crawford county, and probably one of the smallest in the state of Ohio. It is a fractional township, being now ten sections, or about a fourth of a Congressional township. It lies in the eastern part of the county, somewhat south of a central line, and is bounded on the north by Vernon township, on the east by Richland county, on the south by Polk township and on the west by Jefferson township. According to documentary evidence, up to 1845 it formed a part of Richland county, and from that date to 1873 it included the territory now known as Jefferson township. The twelve western sections of what is now Jefferson formed a part of Sandusky township. In 1835, three miles wide and six deep, was taken from the southern section of Sandusky township and named Jackson in honor of the hero of New Orleans. In 1845 a four-mile strip was added to Crawford from Richland county, and Jackson township was created seven miles wide and four deep, while south of it was Polk, seven wide and three

deep. The setting off of Jefferson was due to the fact that the people in the eastern part of the territory, after 1850, on account of the city of Crestline, appropriated to themselves most of the lucrative offices, as well as those conferring chiefly honor on the incumbents, the western end of the township being assigned only the leavings or crumbs of office. Accordingly proceedings were taken by the latter to change this state of things, as will be seen by the following record of official action;

March 11, 1873.

To the Board of Commissioners of Crawford County in the State of Ohio:

The undersigned householders, residing within the bounds of Jackson township in said county, respectfully represent that it is necessary and expedient that a new township be laid off and designated, embracing the following portions of the territory of said township of Jackson, to wit:

Sections—1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24 in township 16 of range 21. Also sections—5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20 in township 16 of range 20.

The undersigned therefore pray your honorable body to lay off and designate such new township.

Signed—D. O. CASTLE,
BENJAMIN HECKART,
WILLIAM MCKEAN
and 414 others.

The commissioners considered the matter on Monday, March 10, 1873 and ordered the township divided; the new township, five miles from east to west and four miles deep, to

be known as Jefferson; the remaining territory, two miles east and west and four miles deep to continue as Jackson. In 1900 by petition of nearly all the tax payers of sections 27 and 34 in Vernon township these two sections were added to Jackson.

There is very little in the way of Indian tradition connected with the history of Jackson township, though this is not the case with Jefferson, as that territory can boast of numerous Indian legends, but through both the ill-fated Crawford marched to his terrible doom. There were also several Indian trails through the present Jackson township.

In its topography Jackson township resembles closely the surrounding country. In former days it was heavily timbered, though in some places flat and swampy. The soil is naturally rich and in the last forty or fifty years, artificial or tile draining has largely reclaimed the swamps and rendered the soil suitable for cultivation, which has been brought to a high point of perfection. Its principal productions are corn, wheat and oats. The timber originally consisted of several kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, sugar maple, beech, elm, ash and some walnut, together with various shrubs of the more common varieties. The only streams are a tributary of the Sandusky, passing through the northern part, Whetstone creek, and one or two little brooks, all of which are small streams, most of them not even being indicated on the map.

Jackson township may be said to play second fiddle to Jefferson, in the sense that in the latter territory the first settlements were made and most of those events took place which constitute the early history of a township. The first settler in what is now Jackson is supposed to have been Joseph Russell, who arrived, it is thought as early as 1820. He came from the vicinity of Coshocton, this state, and settled about a mile south of Crestline. He subsequently removed to Hancock county. Russell was soon followed by John Doyle, who settled near him, coming from the vicinity of Steubenville in Jefferson county. After remaining here several years he sold out and went to Indiana. About the time of the advent of Doyle, the population was still further increased by the arrival of two families which settled in the same neighborhood, whose names are now

forgotten. Mr. Snyder, who some years ago was a resident of Crestline, and whose father settled in what is now Jefferson township, in 1816-17, tells a story of one of these families which reveals one of those pitiable tragedies not uncommon in pioneer history. It seems the pioneer having cleared a piece of ground, his neighbors came together and rolled his logs for him into heaps some distance from the cabin. He then fired them, together with the brush, and was in the habit of going out to attend to the fire at night, his wife sometimes coming out to assist him. But one night she was too busy with household duties to come, and on that night the tragedy happened. As he failed to come home, in the morning she went out to look for him and found him burned to death at a log heap. It seems that in mending the fire, a heavy log had fallen on his feet, knocking him to the ground and holding him so fast that he was unable to extricate himself. In that helpless position he died by slow torture, doubtless shrieking for help so long as his voice lasted, and vainly hoping that his wife or some one might hear his cries. Of the wife we have no further record. Her feelings may be imagined.

Benjamin John and Benjamin Rush are spoken of as settlers who were in the township prior to 1820. Samuel Rutan settled in the township in 1821, David Bryant in 1823, Elisha Allen and John Fate in 1824, William Minnerly in 1827, David Ogden and Edwin Manley in 1828, David Seltzer and Michael Magill in 1829, Edward Cooper, Isaac Dille and William Snodgrass in 1833, David Dewalt in 1835. Others were James Lowne, John Philip Bauer, John and Philip Eichorn and Harvey Aschbaugh.

The first settlers had to get their corn ground at Belleville, or the Heron Mill south of Mansfield, which were the nearest points. At a later date Christian Snyder put up his horse mill at Leesville, and Hibner and Horsford had their mills on the Whetstone near Galion, which were a great convenience to the people of Jackson township. There were no grist-mills ever in Jackson township until after 1850 when Crestline became a village. It was the Snyder family who cut the first road through Jackson township, when they originally came to Crawford county in 1817,

and were endeavoring to find a short cut from Mansfield to their land near Leesville. The markings of this road can still be seen south of Crestline in the Russell neighborhood.

The first schools were taught in the vicinity of Leesville and Middletown, in what is now Jefferson township. Edwin Manley, a gentleman of Scotch-Irish antecedents, was the first teacher within the present limits of Jackson, but having got into some trouble was soon obliged to leave. Another early school was taught by an old Irishman, Michael Magill, who before or afterwards taught school in various places in the county. He was in the habit of indulging in weekly spree, lasting from Friday night to Monday morning and often opened school on Monday in a somewhat fuddled condition, at which times he was frequently made a butt of by the scholars, who indulged in many practical jokes at his expense. The first schoolhouse in Jackson was built south of town, in the creek bottom, on land later owned by Jacob Sheffler.

The accumulation of wealth, or even of a reasonable competence, by the early settlers was a practical impossibility, owing to the distance of the markets at which their surplus products could be sold, the difficulty of reaching them, and the small price offered for the produce when, after great toil and rough traveling over the worst roads, it had been transported thither. The nearest trading points were Sandusky City, Zanesville, Mansfield and Mt. Vernon, the two former being the most important. For a load of wheat thus laboriously carried to market, the farmer was frequently offered as low as 12½ cents a bushel, while 15 cents was considered a fair price, and even then he had to take his pay in merchandise. Under such conditions it is no wonder that they often found it difficult to get enough money to pay their taxes and postage, letters costing 25 cents in coin at the office of delivery. If some of these early pioneers could but see the changes which have occurred, what would be their thoughts? However, although their descendants have done wonderful things in improving the conditions of life, it should not be forgotten that a heavy debt of gratitude is due to the early settlers for it was they who laid the foundation upon which their children build so successfully;

it was they who endured the toil and danger, with little in the way of recompense save the knowledge that their children and their children's children, thanks to their labors, would be better off than themselves, though in their most sanguine moments they never dreamed to what an extent this would come true. Even as late as 1840 the site of Crestline was covered with big woods, which were filled with deer, wolves, wild turkeys and other species of game. The first cabin or house in the locality was erected just west of the stone arch bridge on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wf. and Chicago Railroad, and was there as early as 1833, but by whom it was built is not known. Aschbaugh's cabin was built some years later, where Crestline now stands. Aschbaugh was followed by a negro family, who built a cabin at what is now the west end of Main street. About the same time Samuel Rutan built another cabin on an adjoining eighty acre lot, at what is now the east end of Main street, having purchased the land from the Government. To the east of Rutan was Benjamin Ogden's place. The earliest tavern was kept by David Seltzer. It was a double log house situated at some distance to the east of Ogden's home, on the Leesville & Mansfield road, and here humble fare was provided for the weary traveler, consisting usually of "corn-pone" and venison, but as time passed, Seltzer's tavern became the best known place west of Mansfield; it was headquarters of the stages from Wooster to Bucyrus, and after the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road was built, and the Ohio and Indiana took out its charter, that charter read that the road was to commence on the C. C. & C. at a point near Seltzer's tavern, probably the only tavern in the United States which was distinguished by being made the terminal point for a great railroad. The junction point of the two roads was made later half a mile south of the Seltzer tavern, and soon after this his tavern was discontinued and he moved to Crestline, one of the principal streets in that city being named after him.

The smallness of Jackson township in territory, and the importance and growth of Crestline have today made the history of Jackson and Crestline synonymous. The history of the one is the history of the other.

The Sandusky river has its source about two miles north of Ontario, Richland county, and in its northwest course to Lake Erie passes through a country which was so thickly timbered and abundant in game that the pioneers were at first reluctant to undertake the hard, difficult task of clearing the land and despoiling such prolific hunting grounds. But, in the westward march of civilization, even this thickly-wooded tract on the upper waters of the Sandusky had to be supplanted in ^{Shelby} ^{Galien} by an enterprising town through which lines of railroads pass, whose trains carry much of the interstate traffic of the north.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, now known as the Big Four—was chartered in 1833, but its construction was delayed for a number of years. Even after the work was begun, it progressed so slowly that the road was not opened for traffic until 1851. There was no town at that time between Shelby and Galien, a distance of 13 miles. For the convenience of the people it was thought there should be a station between these towns, and the crossing of the Leesville road was selected as the proper place for its location. The station was established and called Vernon. Its location was where Main street crosses the Big Four, which is nearly a half mile north of the present station or junction of the Big Four and Pennsylvania lines. Soon after the erection of the station a town was founded there called Livingston, after its founder—Rensselaer Livingston.

In the summer of 1850 the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road was being built and was completed as far north as where Main street now crosses it in the town of Crestline and it was at this point the station was established and called Vernon Station, after Vernon township. Van Rensselaer Livingston, who was an early settler in that section, bought the land around the station and had Joseph Meer, the surveyor of Crawford county, lay out a town. Just east of where the station was, was Seltzer's tavern, a leading place for travelers on the road from Mansfield to Bucyrus, near where the Ohio and Indiana was to commence by legislative enactment, and go west through Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky to the Indiana line. Living-

ston therefore believed he had laid out a town at the junction of what is now the C. C. & C. and the Pennsylvania road. The plat was filed in the Recorder's office at Bucyrus, on Feb. 17, 1851, and the new town was called Livingston. The location given was "the west half of the southeast quarter of section No. 10, Jackson township." There were three east and west streets, the centre one to be the principal thoroughfare of the town and was called Main street. The one north of it was North street, and the one south, South street. The street through which the railroad passed was called Railroad street. It being a station on the railroad, several houses were immediately erected, and Thomas C. Hall opened a general store in 1850. The government established a post office in the new town, and Livingston was appointed postmaster. The office was in Hall's store, and was run by him, he being the deputy, and later the postmaster. The place was prospering and bid fair to become a thriving village, but when the Ohio and Indiana road was finally located in 1852, the crossing of the C. C. & C. was half a mile south of Livingston. Jesse R. Straughan, who was the civil engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, and his brother, C. J. Straughan, bought the farm of Harvey Aschcroft at the junction of the two roads, and laid out a town which they named Crest Line. They filed the plat of their new town in the Recorder's office on Dec. 21, 1852, and described the location as being on the "north half of section 15, Jackson township." There were three north and south streets, named Hall, Columbus and Thoman. Four east and west streets, named Bucyrus, Mansfield, Brown and Livingston. The one along the C. C. & C. road they named Seltzer, and the one along the Ohio and Pennsylvania road was Warehouse street. Both towns thrived from the beginning, but Crestline had the advantage of the junction with a union depot, and besides that, large railroad shops were established at the junction, and Crestline soon distanced Livingston in population and business. The post office was removed to the new town, and the name became one word instead of two. As time went on the two towns grew together and today there is no dividing line between the two, Livingston as

a town having passed out of existence and is today the northern part of Crestline.

Prior to the laying out of Crestline, Livingston enjoyed quite a boom. T. C. Hall opened a store there in 1850 and Newman and Thoman had a store there about the same time. John Adam Thoman had purchased the 80 acres just west of Livingston's eighty acre tract, paying \$600 for the property, and part of this he laid out in town lots and commenced the erecting of houses. Michael Heffelfinger built a hotel at Livingston which he called the Ohio House. A number of residences were erected and little shops started. The Ohio and Pennsylvania was nearing Crestline from the east, and a syndicate, consisting of Jesse R. Straughan, chief engineer of the Ohio and Indiana road, Thomas W. Bartley of Mansfield, and John and Joseph Lardwill of Wooster, bought the 80-acre tract south of the Livingston and Thoman tract, Joseph Larwill had been the financial promoter of the Ohio and Pennsylvania. Soon after this purchase it was found that the junction point of the roads would be on the tract owned by the syndicate, and the town of Crestline was laid out. Its growth was rapid. The plat was only filed Dec. 21, 1852. The first train of cars from the east arrived at Crestline on April 11, 1853, and J. A. Crever of the Bucyrus Journal went over with Willis Merri-man, president of the Ohio and Indiana, and others to welcome the first train. Writing of the town Crever says:

"Visited Crestline April 11th; found many large and small houses where a few months ago it was all woods and cultivated fields. Crestline has two stores, five groceries, one tavern, two steam saw-mills, several boot and shoe shops, and numerous other mechanics' shops. The lots are being sold very fast and building timber is seen strewn on every hand. Mr. Straughan has a large eating-house nearly finished at the junction of the Ohio & Pennsylvania and the Ohio & Indiana roads. When completed it will be a fine structure. The whole appearance of the place is business-like and the inhabitants are looking forward to the time when they will have a city in full blast. The first train of passenger cars on the Ohio & Pennsylvania entered Crestline Monday evening at 7.30, with a large number

of passengers. The people of that village greeted them with numerous hearty cheers and much rejoicing."

Two months later the editor made a second visit to the town which had leaped into existence practically in a day, and on June 23, 1853, he wrote of it:

"Crestline and Livingston are located at the place where the Ohio & Indiana and the Ohio & Pennsylvania roads unite with the C. C. & C. road. The two places constitute one town, so recognized. Here can be seen that great feature of American enterprise, ^{and} a city in the wilderness. Houses are erecting on all sides, and hundreds of laborers and mechanics are busily engaged in pushing the present improvements to completion. It will surprise many to learn what's doing in this clearing—for clearing it is, as, except what have been grubbed out, the stumps are still standing on all sides. The ticket office and building for the accommodation of the travelers is just finished. The building partakes somewhat of an oriental style of architecture, is 30 feet wide and 80 feet long. It contains a ticket office, a baggage-room, and a large salon for the accommodation of passengers waiting for the cars. The salon is abundantly supplied with lounges or settees, tables and chairs. It also contains a fine clock and a large water cooler.

"Another building for a similar purpose is constructing 30 feet wide and 100 feet long, and, including the basement, is three stories high. The basement is used as a kitchen. The second floor is occupied by the dining salon and refreshment hall; the third floor is divided into sleeping apartments. This building is not quite finished but is in full use. One hundred persons dine here daily and sometimes the number amounts to two hundred. At one corner of this building and with which it will be placed in connection, the foundation of an octagonal building is being laid, which, when finished, will be four stories high. The first floor of the octagonal building is to be used as a barber shop, the second floor as a reading-room and the third and fourth floors will be divided into sleeping apartments.

"The frame work of a wood house is completed and ready for the roof. This building is 65 feet wide at one end, 20 at the other,

and 300 feet long. In this building will be several wells and reservoirs to supply the locomotives with water. The balance of the building will be used for storing wood.

"An engine-house or stable is completed which is 30 feet wide and 110 feet long. Next season it is contemplated to build a circular stable of brick, large enough to stand fifteen locomotives. The plan of another building is decided upon, and as soon as the title to the ground can be secured, it will be commenced. ^{It will be} 40 feet wide and 260 feet long. The ^{plan of} which it is to be applied we did not learn. We presume, however, it is intended for a warehouse. Near these improvements is a steam saw-mill, owned by Miller and Langham. This will be kept running day and night. In the old division of the settlement, of Livingston, town lots are selling at \$300, and in the new division, or Crestline, they sell at \$400.

"There is but one thing to be apprehended, and that is that the settlement will outgrow itself. At the present time money is abundant, but this results from the large number of hands now in the employ of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad company, who get their money regularly and are in turn enabled to pay as they go. The present abundance will cease as soon as the railroad improvements are finished and the settlement will then have to depend upon the local and exchange trade, which, however, will always be large and abundant for a good sized town; but it has its limits."

The doubts of the editor as to Crestline's future were never realized. What was forest and farming land in 1850 was a thriving village at the first census in 1860, and each successive decade the census enumerator has given Crestline a flattering growth until today it has a population of about five thousand people.

The first lots were sold at auction, and G. W. Emerson was the first purchaser, the lot later coming into the possession of Daniel Babst. On this lot was built a hotel, which was known as the Emerson House, and was the second hotel in the place. The first hotel was the Crestline House, built by Jesse R. Straughan and was run at the start by a man named Brown of Mansfield. It was opened

in April, 1853, when the Ohio and Pennsylvania was completed to Crestline. It soon passed under the management of Thomas C. Hall, who disposed of his store at Livingston and came to Crestline and ran the hotel several years, making it one of the popular places along the road. An interesting incident occurred in connection with this first hotel. Mr. Hall disposed of it to Miller & Morz. Later it was kept by A. Moorhead, Thomas White and others until in 1877 the management passed into the hands of Mrs. E. Lepez. The ground and building were owned by the Larwills, descendants of one of the original owners of the town, and Mrs. Lepez arranged to sell to James Lindsey, her rights consisting of the lease, furniture and fixtures. The papers were all drawn up, and nothing remained to be done but the signing of the papers, and Mr. Lindsey, Mrs. Lepez and the agent of the Larwills left the hotel for the lawyer's office to complete the transaction. Just as they were leaving a heavy train with two engines drew up in front of the building, and almost immediately, smoke was seen coming from the roof of the hotel followed by a blaze, a spark from one of the engines having set the building on fire. The building was of frame built many years previously; it was very dry, burned like tinder and building and contents were a total loss. The loss to Mrs. Lepez was \$2,000, partly covered by insurance. If the freight had been five minutes late James Lindsey would have been the loser.

Crestline's first severe fire was in September, 1859, when flames broke out in the baggage room of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago road. It was before the town had any fire department, and the building was soon reduced to ashes, with a loss of about \$11,000, mostly falling on the railroad company.

The most severe fire was also in September, ten years later, when the block from the Continental Hotel to Bucyrus street was practically all destroyed. It occurred about 2 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 13, the fire starting in the Franklin House, just north of the Continental Hotel. The more severe losses were the baggage room of the C. C. & C. road, the saloon of Charles Courtright, the

building being owned by Daniel Babst; the Franklin House owned by Mrs. Courtright, the clothing store of Davis & Newman, Lindsey & Lovejoys' saloon, barber shop of G. A. Fisher, Robert Ralph's saloon, Fred Schaack's bakery, Western Hotel, old Washington House owned by D. Babst and occupied by the clothing store of Stahley & Neuman; H. A. Schoeber's shoe store, the Hoffman corner, occupied by O. L. Lawson, jeweler, Dr. William Pope, drugs, and Adam Hoffman, grocer. The total loss was about \$75,000. The Galion Fire Department was hurried to the scene by special train and gave valuable assistance. Another serious fire was when the Continental Mills were burned down in 1879. These mills were erected in 1857, and were one of the large industries of Crestline for many years. They were rebuilt later.

From its start Crestline was a great railroad centre, shops were located there employing hundreds of men, and it was the end of a division on two roads, making the town the home of a large number of train crews, and this with the passenger traffic over the various roads made the hotel business one of the leading industries. The leading hotel after it was built was the Continental, run by L. G. Russell for many years, and the most popular hotel under his management between Pittsburgh and Chicago, but the introduction of dining-cars, robbed it of much of its patronage. Mr. Russell had two hobbies; one was flowers, and he kept a large nursery, and the hotel was constantly supplied with beautiful blossoms. The other was his menagerie, which was just east of the hotel. Here he kept bears, wolves and foxes, eagles and other birds, and few of the thousands of passengers who went through Crestline failed to enjoy the two things for which the Continental was celebrated—an excellent meal and the menagerie.

The original Crawford county was a home for bears, and many interesting incidents are handed down in the way of bear stories, but since 1830 it is probable there were no wild bears in the county, but Crestline had a real bear story as late as 1857. A man named Caldwell had a bear which he kept chained near Parker's saloon, near the railroad track.

One summer afternoon some boys began teasing him. Bruin became very angry at their constant irritation, and his strains finally succeeded in breaking the chain by which he was confined. The scared boys promptly sought safety in flight, but the bear seized one of the boys named Hassinger, who lived near Leesville, on whom he inflicted terrible wounds with his teeth and claws. The boy's frantic screams brought the owner, who, with a heavy club, succeeded in driving away the bear and rescuing the boy. Young Hassinger was taken to the home of Rev. Mr. Barr, and Dr. William Pope sent for. An examination showed that his right thigh and leg were horribly torn, his back terribly bitten and bruised, some of the wounds made by the animal's teeth being an inch across. Several ribs on the right side were broken, one of them in two places. The bear in the meantime roamed the streets at will, everybody hurriedly giving him right of way. He was finally captured an hour later by the owner, but the indignant citizens insisted the town was not large enough to accommodate both them and the bear, so the next morning poor Bruin was shot by Mr. Caldwell. The Russell bears were kept in large dens with heavy iron bars, and became great pets, the amount of cakes and even pies they were fed by an interesting public would have depleted any bakery in the village.

The cholera year of 1854 struck the little town of Crestline. It broke out in July among the people living in some shanties on the Ohio and Indiana road on the low, damp, marshy ground about half a mile west of the crossing. It started on Wednesday, and by Friday morning there were seven deaths. The matter was serious and the citizens took prompt and vigorous action. Several of the citizens purchased the shanties where the plague was raging; they removed the sick to fresh and clean quarters, and buried the seven dead. Then they applied the torch, and the shanties, with all their furniture, bedding and clothing were soon a heap of ashes. Of the dozen or more removed, all recovered excepting two. One man died that same day, and the other, a little girl, died on Saturday morning.

One of the important industries of Crest-

line some forty years ago, were the Crestline Lock Works, which were established in 1870, the people subscribing \$8,000 towards erecting the buildings on condition that a certain number of men should be employed. C. A. Faulkner & Co., conducted the business for one year, and then sold to John A. Thoman & Co., who operated them until 1874, when they failed and went into bankruptcy.

In 1871 a brass foundry was established in Crestline, by G. W. Dyar and for a number of years did quite a successful business.

The business section of Crestline, and the principal residence portion are well paved with brick, two streets, however, comprising about one mile of paving, being McAdamized. The police department consists of five men, who are under the direction of George Rhodes. The streets are well lighted.

Crestline has two fire-engine houses, the Central station being located in the City Hall building. At this station there is one hand-relief engine, and two carts, with about 1100 feet of hose, altogether, 500 feet of which are new hose. Several hundred feet more are to be added. At the other station, which is located on Main street, there is one truck, with ladder of 20 feet extension, and 600 feet of hose. There is a telephone alarm system with fifteen stations for calls. The department numbers altogether 23 men, some of whom are paid. Charles P. Helfrich has been fire chief for the last ten years, and has two assistants—Clarence Helfrich and Fred Bloom. The company has had no disastrous fires to contend with for a long time, the last one of any consequence being in the spring of the present year (1912) at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, when 200 or 300 barrels of oil were destroyed.

About 300 men are employed in the engine and car shops of the Pennsylvania road at Crestline and at one time engines were built there, but today the shops are most extensively used for repairs. There is a large roundhouse, having 36 stalls for engines, a few of them, however, being otherwise occupied. A few years ago this roundhouse was enlarged by a 16-foot extension. F. M. Cairns is foreman and W. F. Beardsley, master mechanic.

The first school in the town of Crestline was taught by a man named Edgerton in an

old log schoolhouse situated about a mile and a half northwest of the present site of the town on the Leesville road, and school was held here by one teacher or another up to 1850. About 1853, when Crestline was increasing rapidly in population, a two-story frame schoolhouse was erected in the east part of the town, and not long afterward another one was built in the west part. These two buildings were used until 1868, at which time a union school building was erected. This building, with the two lots on which it stands, cost over \$30,000 and reflected credit upon all concerned in the project. It is a brick building, with three stories and basement, 72 feet in length by 65 in greatest width and contains eleven school rooms, besides six smaller rooms used for offices. It was designed by Mr. Thomas and built by Miller, Smith & Frayer, contractors, and was opened to the children April 12, 1869. In the immediate vicinity is the School Park, planted with evergreens and shade trees and traversed by gravel walks. In the center of the grounds an elegant fountain was erected and around the base six hydrants for drinking purposes. The Board of Education under whose wise supervision the school and grounds were designed and laid out consisted of Jacob Stahley, president, D. W. Snyder, John Berry, S. P. Hesser, C. Miller and Nathan Jones—names worthy to be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of Crestline. The rapid growth of the town made the large handsome central structure insufficient to properly care for the increasing number of school children, and ward buildings were erected, the first east of the railroad track. Last year a handsome high school building of brick was erected on the central lot, and Crestline now has ample school facilities.

The oldest church society in Crestline was formed by the Methodists in 1844, in what was then called Minnerly's schoolhouse, later known as McCulloch's. This, however, was several years before the laying out of the town. John Lovitt was the principal mover in this enterprise. The church edifice, which is still standing on Thoman street, was built in 1854. Those most active in the work were Mr. Minnerly, Francis Peppard, David Kerr, Francis Conwell, David Thrush, David White

and Mr. Howland, who, with their wives and a portion of their families, were among the first members. In connection with this church is a large and flourishing Sunday school.

After the Methodists came the German Lutherans, who organized their society about 1851, the original members of which were Henry Lambert, George Hass, Michael Webber, B. Faltz, John Keller and others. Their meetings were first held in the schoolhouse, but in 1861 they erected a new church edifice at a cost of \$3,000. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Meiser. The Sunday school was established at the same time as the church and has kept pace with it in growth and efficiency. The organization is known as the Trinity German Lutheran Church.

The second German Lutheran church was an offshoot from the first Lutheran society above mentioned and resulted from a difference of opinion on the part of some of the members in regard to matters of belief or church government. These members, among whom were Charles Christman, Peter Sleenbecker, Michael Reh, C. Morkel and others, in 1879 withdrew from the parent body and founded the Second German Lutheran Society, erecting a church on E. Mansfield Street at a cost of \$4,000. Their first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Shultz of Galion and their early meetings were held in the old German Reformed Church. A Sunday school was also organized.

In 1854 a society of English Lutherans was organized by Rev. A. F. Hills and among the first members were A. W. Stine, David McCartel, William Knisely, David Keplinger, Isaac Miller, David Lichtenwalter, Elizabeth Warner, Hannah Stine, Jane McCartel and D. Minich. A church edifice was soon erected, though the early meetings were held in the residences of the members. The church now constitutes an active and flourishing society, with a large and effective Sunday school.

The German Reformed Church, situated in the northwest part of the town, was organized in 1858, by Rev. M. M. Stern of Galion, who was followed by Rev. John Rettig, Rev. John Winter and others. A brick edifice was erected in 1862 at a cost of \$2,000. Among the first members of this society were Joseph Bender, Philip Eichorn, Frederick Eichorn

and David Bluem. This church also has a large Sunday school.

Commencing about the middle of the year 1854 the Presbyterians of Crestline and the vicinity had held occasional meetings in various places, being ministered to by Rev. Luke Dorland. On Feb. 20, 1855, their society was organized into a church by Rev. I. N. Shepherd of Marion, Ohio, and Rev. Silas Johnston, of Bucyrus. The organization was effected in a schoolhouse and for some time afterwards meetings were held occasionally in the different church buildings already erected. Rev. J. P. Lloyd was the first pastor and among the original members were John and Mary White, John S. and Jane Smith, Alexander, Martha J. and Margaret Patterson, Sampson Warden, P. and Mary Mansfield and John and Elizabeth Jane Banbright. The second pastor, Rev. James Shields, remained seven years and was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Macamber. The Sunday school was organized August 12, 1862.

Like the Presbyterians, the early Catholics held their first services in the houses of the members of that faith. A regular organization was effected in 1858 by Father Gallagher of Cleveland, who was pastor at Mansfield at the same time, the society taking the name of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The early meetings were held in the houses of the original members, among whom were Mike Dunn, Patrick Dunn, J. A. Barrel, Laurenz Raindl and Thaddeus Seifert. A frame church was erected on North street in 1861 at a cost of \$1,000.

Both Jackson and Polk townships were a part of Richland county up to 1845, and at the first election only twelve votes were cast; this was about 1821; John Williams was the first Justice of the Peace. Daniel Riblet was a Justice for eighteen years while it was a part of Richland county, and William Robinson was a Justice for nine years. Since Jackson has been a part of Crawford the following are the Justices:

Robert Lee—1845-47.
 Stephen Kelly—1846.
 John Franz—1849-52-55.
 James Robinson—1851.
 David Ogden—1853-56-59-79-82-85-88-91-94-97.
 Abraham Holmes—1857.
 George W. Good—1858-61-64.

D. L. Keplinger—1862.
 Emanuel Warner—1864.
 B. O. Richards—1865.
 William Robinson—1865.
 Joseph Miles—1866.
 Jacob Stahle—1867.
 George Heis—1868.
 James Walsh—1870.
 Jonathan Kissinger—1870.
 John Neuman—1872.
 Jesse Williams—1872-75-78.
 James M. Reed—1875.
 William F. Crowe—1876-98-99-1909.
 F. M. Anderson—1881-84-87-90-93.
 Frederick Neuman—1897-1900-03-05-08.
 Ralph Glosser—1902-04.
 William Robinson—1906.
 Carl M. Babst—1907.
 W. D. Mewhart—1909.

Jacob Ogden, who was elected to the position for ten terms, was filling the office when he died on Aug. 27, 1898.

Crestline was originally laid out in 1852, but its growth was so rapid that it was incorporated on March 3, 1858, and the first officers elected were David Ogden, Mayor; William Knisely, Recorder; William P. Kernahan, E. Warner, Robert Lee, M. C. Archer, William Boals, Councilmen. Following David Ogden as Mayor was Silas Durand 1860, Samuel Hoyt 1861, Nathan Jones 1862-64-65-74, Jacob Stahle 1863, Dr. J. McKean 1865, William Robinson 1866, George W. Pierce 1870, A. E. Jenner 1874, Dr. Edwin Booth 1876, Daniel Babst 1879-80-82-94, P. W. Poole 1884-86-90-92-03-05, F. M. Anderson 1888, Frank Miller 1896-98, J. J. Tischler 1908-10.

Crestline has the finest water supply of any town in the county. Originally the town was supplied with water by wells, but the rapid growth of the town and the demand for pure water for the use of the locomotives demanded a better system and in 1871 the necessary legislation was passed to give to Crestline an adequate water supply. It was obtained at the Palmer Springs, in Richland county, about four miles east of the city. These springs are historical, as it was here that Col. Crawford and his army went into camp on the night of June 1, 1782, the night before they entered what is now Crawford county. The springs are over a hundred feet higher than Crestline, and the water is conveyed by pipes to the city. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$80,000. As usual, an im-

portant and necessary enterprise like this met with much expensive litigation, but the improvement was successfully concluded. Later the growth of the town necessitated the sinking of a number of wells near the springs, and the capacity is now ample, and the water pure and of good quality.

The Crestline Local Telephone Company was incorporated about ten years ago by Jacob Babst and others, and has today about a thousand phones in Crestline and the surrounding country.

In 1867, Jacob Riblet and William Hays of Galion, and John Newman of Crestline, established a bank under the firm name of Riblet, Hays & Co., which they conducted for two years, when they sold out to John A. Thoman & Co., who ran it as the Citizens Bank until the panic of 1873, when they were compelled to discontinue. In 1870 the Babst bank was organized by Daniel Babst and Jonathan Martin, the firm name being Babst, Martin & Co., Jacob Babst being the cashier, and he has been connected with the institution ever since. In June 1878, Jacob and Daniel Babst became the owners of the bank, the two sons of Daniel Babst, the original founder, and the name was changed to the Babst Banking House. In 1876 the Farmers and Mechanics Bank was established by Booth & Stewart, and in 1878 was owned by Stewart & Son, and after running a few years was discontinued. In 1897, the First National Bank of Crestline was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000; William Monteith being the president.

The first secret society organized in the village was Crestline Lodge No. 237 I. O. O. F., its charter dating Feb. 23, 1854. The charter members were John I. Kert, G. W. Keplinger, W. P. Kernahan, William Knott, William Boals, M. C. Archer, Elijah Johnson, William McGraw, and Daniel Laughbaum. The first officers were: William Knott, N. G.; W. P. Kernahan, V. G.; G. W. Keplinger, Sec.

On June 15, 1875, Crawford Encampment No. 187 was instituted by J. W. Parch, the Most Worthy Grand High Priest. The charter members were F. C. Berger, G. G. Cruzen, F. Newman, J. W. Sanders, E. Davis, John Snyder, and J. H. Becker. The first officers were John H. Becker, C. P.; F. C. Berger,

H. P.; George G. Cruzen, S. W.; E. Davis, Sec.; John Snyder, Treas.

A German lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted on July 3, 1872, with the following charter members; F. Newman, Jacob Stahley, George Stoll, J. P. Zimmermacher, J. H. Becker, Adam Neff, John Bauer, John Ettinger, and John Cook. The first officers were George Stoll, N. G.; Jacob Stahley, V. G.; J. H. Becker, Sec.; F. Newman, Treas. In connection with the Odd Fellows is Rebecca Lodge No. 816.

The second order to organize in Crestline was the Masons. Arcana Lodge No. 272 was granted a charter Oct. 26, 1855, the charter members being J. R. Straughan, Erastus S. Spencer, Matthew Elder, J. McCluny, E. C. Gregg, J. J. Bening, George Bewson, A. P. Cann, John Newman, John Franz, John A. Thoman, J. Warden, J. Eddington, H. A. Donaldson, H. Gusleman. The first officers were J. R. Straughan, W. M.; E. S. Spencer, S. W.; Matthew Elder, J. W.

Crestline Chapter No. 88 was chartered Oct. 15, 1864, the charter members being M. C. Archer, David Ogden, John H. Berry, William Boals, Benjamin Eaton, Robert Lee, John McGraw, William McGraw, Thomas Boorman, J. S. Potter, W. H. Shamp, H. W. Stocking, J. H. Brewster. The first officers were: David Ogden, H. P.; Nathan Jones, King; T. B. Fowler, Scribe; D. W. Snyder, Sec.

The importance of Crestline as a railroad center brought many railroad men to the place, and many of these being Masons an Encampment of Knights Templar was instituted, but after being in existence for twenty years it was removed to Mansfield.

Connected with the Masonic Fraternity is Harmony Chapter No. 43, Order of the Eastern Star.

The Knights of Pythias have three organizations—Crestline Lodge No. 266, Crawford Company No. 89, and the Pythian Sisters.

Crestline Lodge No. 859 order of Eagles is the most recent of the secret societies.

Peter Snyder Post G. A. R., was organized Aug. 31, 1881, and was named after Peter Snyder, a member of Co. E, 101st Ohio, who died Jan. 2, 1863, from the effects of a wound received three days previous at the battle of Stone River.

Crestline has a number of benevolent and trades organizations, the railroad employes making many of these very strong.

It was Aug. 26, 1851, that Rensselaer Livingston was appointed postmaster of Livingston, followed by Thomas C. Hall and John Gates, and during the incumbency of the latter, the post office was removed to Crestline, and took the name of that town on Sept. 4, 1854. The following have been the postmasters of Crestline, with the dates of their appointment:

Rensselaer Livingston—Aug. 26, 1851.

Thomas C. Hall—Nov. 5, 1852.

John Gates—July 29, 1853.

A. E. Jenner—April 26, 1855.

Alexander Hall—April 16, 1861.

Albert M. Patterson—Oct. 28, 1864.

John C. Williams—June 14, 1832.

Reuben Stahley—July 3, 1886.

John G. Barney—Oct. 9, 1889.

William L. Alexander—Feb. 5, 1894.

Albert Haworth—March 9, 1898.

Crestline being an important railroad center, over two hundred and fifty railroad clerks are paid off at this point.

CHAPTER XV

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

The Erection of Jefferson Township—Indian Trails—Roads—Wingemund's Camp—Drainage and Topography—The "Windfall"—First Settlers—An Early Marriage—An Early Tragedy—Mills—Taverns and Tanneries—Justices—Stone Quarries—The Lees and Leesville—Graveyards—Schools and Churches.

Sandusky, Tymochtee and Brokensword streams,
Never more shall I see you except in my dreams.
Adieu to the marshes where the cranberries grow;
O'er the great Mississippi, alas! I must go.
—The Wyandot's Farewell Song.

Jefferson township is the youngest township in the county, and was erected in 1873, by the Commissioners of Crawford county, by a division of Jackson township. That township was created in 1845, seven miles wide and four deep. At that time the western portion of the township contained the bulk of the population, on account of the important town of Leesville, the principal one in the township, and the little town of Middletown. In 1850, the influential men who controlled the affairs of the county lived at Bucyrus, Leesville and West Liberty. About that time three railroads came to Jackson township, and at the crossing of these roads in the eastern part of the township, a town was laid out, which was called Crestline. Its growth was the most rapid of any town ever started in the county. In 1850 its site was forest land, with a few acres cleared for farming purposes. In 1860 it had a population of 1,487, and in 1870 it had increased to 2,279, and dominated the affairs of the township. Instead of all the business of the township being conducted at Leesville, the affairs were all transferred to Crestline, which was inconvenient to the western portion, so a petition was presented to the county commissioners praying for a division of the township. So strong was the feeling for this division that the petition was

signed by D. O. Castle as chairman; Benjamin Heckart, secretary; William McKean and 414 others. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and the western five miles were formed into a new township which was named Jefferson, after the third president of the United States, leaving the eastern two miles as Jackson township.

Of what is now Jefferson township, the eastern two miles, prior to 1845, were a part of Sandusky township, Richland county, and was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807. When Crawford was erected in 1820, the present Crawford county west of Richland county was one township called Sandusky; later townships were organized from this territory, and Sandusky was left three miles wide and twelve deep, comprising the present Sandusky township and the western three miles of Jefferson and Polk. This was so inconvenient to the settlers that in 1835 it was divided, and Sandusky county practically created as at present, while the southern half, three miles wide and six deep was called Jackson, and although Jackson was then president of the United States, the Commissioners' Journal shows the name of the new township, entered in all the importance of capital letters "JACSON." This new township of Jackson included the western three miles of the present Jefferson. In 1845 when Crawford received four miles from Richland county what is now Jefferson, Jackson and Polk was divided north and south, the western three miles being Jackson township, the eastern four miles, being the part

taken from Richland county. Jackson was now three miles wide and seven deep, but as both townships preferred an east and west division, it was divided east and west, and the northern part, seven miles wide and four deep was given the name of Jackson, and the southern section, seven miles wide and three deep was called Polk.

When the white man first came to this section, two Indian trails passed through the township, one of which led from the present site of New Philadelphia in Tuscarawas county to the Indian town in Wyandot. On this trail at the time of Crawford's campaign was located the camp of the War Chief Wingenund. At a later date there was an Indian trail leading east and west from Mansfield to Bucyrus, and passing through the site of the village of Middletown. Roads constructed by the pioneers were usually crooked, as they aimed to follow the high places as much as possible, avoiding swamps and streams, and thus obviating the necessity of bridges. The first state highway, known as the Columbus and Cleveland road, was laid out in 1830, and passed through Leesville, West Liberty, nine miles of it being constructed by the citizens of those places without cost to the state. Another state road and mail route led from Mansfield to Bucyrus, passing through Middletown. Fords were used almost exclusively in early days, instead of bridges. The first bridge in the township was built over the Sandusky at Leesville and was a crude structure, which has long since been replaced by a fine stone arch bridge.

Jefferson township contains historical ground, especially in relation to the ill-fated Col. Crawford expedition. It was through this township his army moved, and it was at the mouth of Allen Run, where it empties into the Sandusky, the troops stopped for a brief rest at 1 o'clock on June 2, 1782. In reaching this resting place they had passed unknowingly not over a mile back, half a mile to the south of the camp of Wingenund, a Delaware chief. His camp was on the banks of the Sandusky, just north of the Bucyrus and Crestline road, a mile east of Leesville, on the southwest quarter of section 5, the land now owned by Sebastian Brown and W. S. and C. E. Brown. After a short rest the troops followed along the south bank of the Sandusky until the

stream turned to the north, when they left the river, and after going through the woods toward the southwest for about two miles, went into camp for the night in the southwestern part of the township. On their return, after the battle of Olentangy, they camped on the night of June 6, about where Leesville now stands, near the mouth of Allen's Run, the savages also camping on the bank of the Sandusky, a mile further down the stream. It was at this latter point Crawford arrived about three that afternoon in making his escape from the battlefield. He and his companions followed the river until they came to just east of the present site of Leesville, when he and Dr. Knight were captured by Wingenund and his men, and taken to Wingenund's camp and from there Crawford was taken to the place of his death on the Tymochtee.

The Sandusky river, rising in the borders of Richland county, flows through Jefferson in a northwesterly direction and, with its tributaries, furnishes ample drainage. Among the latter may be mentioned Allen's Run, which, rising in the eastern part of the township, flows into the Sandusky east of Leesville; Spring Run, originating in certain springs south of Middletown, which flows north and empties into the Sandusky near Leesville, and a small stream rising on the Snyder farm, which also flows north until it joins the Sandusky. In various parts of the township are found other small streams which contribute to the natural drainage of the land, some of which, together with the larger ones, were utilized in early days for water-power.

The land in the eastern part of Jefferson is of a rolling character and in the vicinity of Leesville are some knolls or ridges composed of gravel and stone, one of which, somewhat more extensive than the others, is known locally as the "Hog's Back." These elevations are found chiefly along the banks of the Sandusky and Spring Run, the channels of which streams are in many places cut through solid masses of rock. In section 1 the banks of the river rise precipitously to a height of 68 feet 6 inches from the surface of the stream, 35 feet of this ascent being composed of solid rock, belonging to the Waverly sandstone formation. The gravel in this ridge has been utilized for many years by the Pittsburg, Ft.

Wayne & Chicago and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads in the construction and repair of their respective roadbeds.

Jefferson township is favored with a good soil, consisting largely of clay, mingled in some places with gravel and sand and, with proper cultivation, well adapted to farming, particularly for the raising of wheat and corn. The timber—more abundant in former days than now—consists chiefly of oak, beech, maple, walnut, ash and elm. A large portion of it was destroyed in 1820 by a terrific cyclone, which was long remembered as “the windfall,” so completely did it level the forest in its path. It was, however, subsequently replaced by a new growth.

In 1816 there came to Ohio a man named Jacob Fisher, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in what was then Richland county, but which is now Jefferson township, at a point just south of the gravel ridge. Here he bought a considerable tract of land, which cost him \$1.25 per acre. His cabin of round logs, 18 x 20 feet, built to accommodate a family which numbered eight children, was probably the first civilized residence erected within the present limits of Jefferson. But if the residence was civilized, the man was not, or hardly so, for, though industrious and hardworking, he was sometimes quite dissipated and always of a malignant disposition, which he showed by committing vicious assaults on those who offended him, or damaging their property. It is said that a favorite amusement of his was to make a present to some woman—the wife of a pioneer—of a pound of tea to excite the jealousy of her neighbors, and then promise another pound to some other woman if she would fight and whip her and then watch the hair-pulling contest with the greatest enjoyment. He naturally had trouble with most if not all his neighbors, and finally left for Missouri.

In 1817 Christian Snyder, with his wife and eleven children, came to the township from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and settled near the eastern boundary line, in section 17, where he purchased 160 acres of land from Jacob Fisher, paying for it \$3 an acre. He made the journey from Pennsylvania in a two-horse wagon, also bringing with him some twenty head of cattle, a drove

of swine, a yoke of oxen and an extra team of horses. His sons had to cut a road from a few miles west of Mansfield to their destination, and this occupied them a month. They expected to find a cabin already prepared for them, as Jacob Snyder had gone on ahead for that purpose, but when they arrived they found that only a foundation had been laid and a rude puncheon floor constructed. They had no recourse but to lie down on the floor with no roof but the vast expanse of heaven above them, and for walls the dark and gloomy forest which surrounded them on all sides, whence issued every now and then the hoarse cry of some beast or bird of prey. In the morning they awoke to find themselves covered by some six inches of snow. But the Snyders were not the sort of people to be easily discouraged. They set resolutely to work to complete the cabin, in which they were aided by the neighboring Indians, who, scenting “firewater,” or perhaps really taking pity on them in their trying situation, also kept them supplied with game and other food. In a short time the cabin was finished and their worst troubles were over. The Snyders became prominent residents of the township, and descendants of Mr. Snyder are still living in the county. Jacob Snyder at one time owned the ground on which Leesville now stands. He constructed the first house in the town after it was founded and also started the first blacksmith shop in the township.

Soon after the arrival of the Snyder family, John Adrain came here from France. He was a man of great strength but dissipated. He lived for a number of years on the quarter-section now owned by William Freese, and here he started a distillery, where he made an inferior grade of whiskey. Mr. Adrian's liquor had one good characteristic, however, it is said, in that it took a great deal of it to make a man drunk.

The prominent settler of Jefferson township was Westell Ridgely who, in 1817 settled where the Leesville and Bucyrus road crosses the Sandusky river. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of four sons and as many daughters, the latter of whom, being very attractive young ladies, excited matrimonial designs in the breasts of the eligible young bachelors for miles around. The marriage of Lucy, one of these daughters, in the summer of 1822

was the second marriage solemnized in the township, and was a great social event, long to be remembered and talked about, particularly by the feminine portion of the community, who no doubt took scrutinizing notice both of the manners and costume of the bride on so important an occasion. She married John Bear, of Liberty township, but no account is given of him. Doubtless he was well enough as 'young men went in those days. Evidently Miss Lucy thought so and it is to be hoped her opinion was justified.

About the same time that Mr. Ridgely thus started the ball of civilization rolling in Jefferson township there appeared two other settlers, Thomas Ferguson and J. S. Griswell. Some time after came Peter Bebout, who settled immediately below them. Ferguson in some manner gained the confidence of the Indians, who had great respect for him and called him Governor, and he was often instrumental in settling differences that arose between them and the whites.

Arrivals now became more common and the population rapidly increased. In 1818 came Daniel Miller from Pennsylvania, settling on what later became the Simon Snyder farm. Miller was a great hunter and loved the forest. He lived long in the township, dying here in the early seventies of the last century. Another Pennsylvanian, who came in 1819, or thereabouts, from Westmoreland county, that state, was Henry Hershner, who settled near Middletown, of which place he was the founder. He was an intelligent Christian man, and took a prominent part in organizing the United Brethren church. He opened the first store in Middletown, of which his son John afterward took charge.

Lewis Leibarger came in 1819, and about the same time his future brother-in-law, James Nail. In 1820 Eli Foglesong settled in the township, and in 1821, the Wordens, Benjamin, Benjamin F. and Nathan. David Dorn came in 1824, as did John Hise, the latter later removing to Liberty township where his son was Justice of the Peace many years. Jacob Weaver arrived in 1824, and the next year Samuel Freese. In 1826 came the Werts, Peter, Daniel and Joseph; Peter being probably the most prominent man in the county in later

years in assisting escaping slaves to a refuge in Canada.

The first child born in Jefferson township was in 1819 in the family of Jacob Fisher. The first marriage was Eli Foglesong, who came in 1820, and promptly decided it was not good that man should live alone and the following year, 1821, married Hannah Snyder, a daughter of Christian Snyder. The event was attended by the settlers from miles around and the young couple were escorted to their new home, a log cabin in the woods erected by the young husband and the neighbors.

It is in Jefferson township that what is known as the "Windfall" is best traced. This was the most destructive windstorm that ever passed through the county, and occurred on May 17, 1820. It swept across the southeast corner of Whetstone township, went northwest through the present Jefferson, through Vernon, but its greatest destruction was through Jefferson, where the line of its fury is still easily traced after a lapse of nearly a hundred years. The best account of it is handed down by Peter Snyder, who died a few years ago at his home at Crestline. He was a son of Christian Snyder and at the time of the storm was a boy sixteen. He was in the field plowing when he beheld in the west a heavy black cloud, which threatened coming danger. The wind kept increasing in fury, and he hurriedly unhitched the team and put it in the barn, and by the time the horses were housed the wind had increased to a hurricane, and he could hear the falling of the trees and feel the swaying of the barn. It was dangerous to go outside, and fearing the barn might fall upon him he clambered up the joists of the barn, and no sooner felt himself secure in that position when the entire roof was torn away. He climbed down to the floor, and the entire barn was swept away, and he was pinned under a falling beam, and received a scar which he carried to the day of his death. The violence of the storm left everything in darkness, and after he had extricated himself from the falling timbers, and it became light enough to see, he looked in the direction of the house and found that it was in ruins. A severe rain followed the hurricane which came down in torrents for half an hour. When the

storm subsided he reached the house, and found the family all safe, but in a drenched condition and badly scared. All along the track of the storm, trees were uprooted, crops destroyed, houses and barns blown away, and stock killed. Where once was promised crops and prosperity was now destruction and utter desolation. The settlers had escaped with their lives, but all else was lost. Their provisions were destroyed and starvation stared them in the face. Young Snyder traveled on foot through the woods to Coshocton, over sixty miles away, the nearest point at which he could obtain food, and here he was fortunate enough to secure two bushels of corn at \$4 a bushel, the bulk of which was pounded into meal for food, and the balance used for planting.

Another incident which caused great excitement in the early days was the Weaver murder of which the following account is given in the Crawford County History of 1880:

"Still another affair which caused considerable excitement at the time, was the supposed murder of a man named Weaver, by Ridgely, who employed him as stiller in his whisky establishment. There had been a quarrel between Weaver and his employer, and it is supposed that he became engaged in a broil with Ridgely, and, during the melee, Weaver was killed. Nothing, however, was certainly known concerning it, although many of the early settlers considered Ridgely the criminal. Several of them pretended, or actually believed, that Weaver's ghost had actually appeared to them, and had told them in detail the whole affair. From these mythical stories it appears that Weaver was in the still-house with Ridgely one evening after dark, and that in some manner their quarrel was renewed, when angry words followed and Ridgely became greatly incensed. In his hasty madness he seized a heavy club and struck Weaver over the head a fatal blow. He then, horrified to see what he had done, dragged the body to an out-of-the-way place, and covering it with leaves left it, and told it around that Weaver had quit his employ. The body of the murdered man was found, but every attempt to find the criminal was futile, and no one was ever brought to justice."

Such is the story which was the first sensa-

tion in Crawford county. It is probable it does not do justice to Westell Ridgely. When he came to the county in 1817, he was above the average of the early pioneers; on account of his daughters his house was a headquarters for all the young men for miles around. His own character and influence were so unquestioned that in 1821 he was one of the two men selected for Justice of the Peace of the new territory, which then embraced nearly all of the present Crawford county, Joseph Young, of near Bucyrus being his colleague. The first commissioners elected in 1826 were Magers, McClure and Poe; the next man elected to that office was Westell Ridgely, about 1828. This was after the alleged murder, and in those days it would have been a practical impossibility to elect a man to the office of county commissioner on whom any shadow of suspicion rested. Ridgely's distillery was located on the Sandusky river on the quarter section now occupied by the farm of Leopold Long and Peter F. Huber. He ran it for some years and one night it was destroyed by fire, under such suspicious circumstances that it was believed to be the work of an incendiary, some attributing the act to Jacob Fisher, but there was no proof of this except the quarrelsome disposition of Fisher, his frequent threats against many of the citizens, and especially Ridgely, against whom he always was very hostile.

At the time of the death of Weaver, Benjamin and William Bowers had a distillery on Loss Creek just above where that creek empties into the Sandusky, about two and a half miles north of the Ridgely distillery. It was in Loss Creek near this mill the body of Weaver was found, and there were no marks of violence on the body. Near where the body was found a log crossed the stream, and the general belief was that Weaver had attempted to cross by the log bridge, fell into the water and was drowned. The first recorded case in Crawford county was probably the result of the Weaver death. On the finding of the body, Fisher had circulated a report accusing Ridgely of the crime. Others probably repeated the same story. At the term of court held at Marion, in April, 1825, the first civil case tried before a jury was that of Westell Ridgely against Isaac Dorland of Liberty township for slander. The plaintiff claimed

\$500 damages and the jury awarded him \$75. On that first jury of twelve men, several Crawford county men were drawn: George Poe of Whetstone, Amos Clark of Bucyrus, John Maxfield of Liberty, Peter Beabout and George Luke of Sandusky.

Jefferson township had a station on the "Underground Railway," which was kept by a man named Peter Wert, a wagon maker of Leesville, who was commonly known as "Black Pete." He aided many runaway slaves on their way to Canada and freedom.

The first tannery was started in the township near Leesville by a man named Jonas Hassinger. Robert Lee, Jr., kept the first tavern, at Leesville, later selling it to Elisha Allen, who conducted it for several years. Another early tavern keeper was Henry Hersher, who kept a place at Middletown for the accommodation of the traveling public. Middletown being where the Columbus and Sandusky road crossed an important road from Mansfield to Bucyrus. Christian Snyder owned the first grist-mill, which was a horse-mill located just east of Middletown. In the absence of horses, oxen were sometimes used to turn the sweep. The flour made was coarse and uninviting in appearance, the settlers being obliged to bolt it by hand, but in spite of this the mill did a good business. Westell Ridgely also had a grist-mill connected with his distillery.

Jacob Snyder built a saw-mill to the east of Leesville, but sold it a short time after to Robert Lee, Sr., who added to it a grist-mill, a fulling-mill and a carding machine, and conducted them for many years, being assisted by his sons.

Adam Beck, who came in 1829, two years later built a saw-mill which was run by him and his sons for over half a century.

John J. McClure came to the township in 1829, and was the township clerk for many years.

Another prominent arrival was William Robinson in 1831. He settled on the land where North Robinson now is, purchasing it for \$1.25 per acre. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and for eighteen years was elected Justice of the Peace of the township. The family came from Washington county, Pa., and on the trip his son James walked

the entire distance, driving the cows. The son James also held office. He was elected clerk of the township in 1839, was elected recorded of the county in 1846 and re-elected in 1849, and again elected in 1857 and ten years later represented the county for two terms in the Legislature. He took an active hand in military affairs under the old militia laws of the state, and attained the rank of Major, by which title he was always known.

About 1833 an influx of Germans came to the township, among them the Becks, Shumakers and Laughbaums. One was John Franz, who took an active hand in affairs. He served nine years as Justice of the Peace, was sheriff of the county for two terms and also treasurer for two terms, and in 1862 was Lieutenant Colonel of the 101st Ohio, serving four months.

The first Justice of the Peace from Jefferson township was Westell Ridgely in 1821, by appointment of the Delaware county Commissioners. The first election took place on May 15, 1824, when Matthias Markley and Ichabod Smith were elected. John Cox and Disberry Johnson were also justices, while the present Jefferson was a part of Sandusky township. From 1835 to 1873 Jefferson was a part of Jackson township, but since that time the following have been the Justices:

Isaac W. Smith, 1873; James Robinson, 1873; Samuel R. Goshorn, 1873-76; D. O. Castle, 1876; James Seanor, 1877-80-86-88-91; Benjamin F. Warden, 1879; A. D. Littler, 1881; L. C. Orr, 1881; W. P. Deam, 1882; J. P. Flick, 1882; J. W. Littler, 1886-89-92; A. A. Pfeifer, 1895-98-01-11, and J. R. Johnston, 1906-10.

In 1828, Rev. Robert Lee came to what is now Leesville and bought 160 acres of Jacob Snyder, the northeast quarter of section 7. It was on the banks of the Sandusky located on high ground, and here the following year—1829—he laid out the town of Leesville, which he named Leesburg. It has three streets, the Bucyrus and Leesville road was the principal street and was called Main street, while north of it was Wood street. There was but one north and south street, which was the Portland road, and was called Liberty street. The lots sold for a good price, bringing from \$25 to \$50 each. Lee induced several mechanics to

come to the place and open shops, and his son Robert Lee, Jr., opened the first general store, which he ran successfully for many years. Alexander Cannon located in the town and started a chair factory with Rickson Lewis as the painter. Dr. John McKean was the first physician, coming about 1830 and remaining for many years, after which he removed to Crestline. Fifty years after Dr. McKean, Dr. T. H. B. Clutter was the physician of the village, and he also removed to Crestline. John Lewis kept a tavern. Elijah Castle was the first shoemaker and Peter Wirt was the first blacksmith and wagonmaker. John Teel started a blacksmith shop and later ran the first saloon. The first merchants were Robert and Porter Lee, who kept a general store. Nearly all the smaller branches of the trade were established in the village and it was in a fair way of becoming a place of importance when the Ohio and Indiana road was built, and passed a mile to the south, and Leesville would have followed similar villages, and gone into a decline, but just east of the village on the farm of John Neuman, one of the finest stone quarries in the state was opened, a spur was built to the Pittsburg road and for years the output of the quarries was constantly increased. The original quarries were operated by Heckert & Rupp, and they finally were purchased by a company composed of Bucyrus and Leesville men and were known as the Leesville stone company. For a dozen years this was one of the profitable industries of the county, and at times the force numbered 100 men. This was Leesville's era of prosperity and a large brick schoolhouse was built on a scale that showed the confidence the people had in the future of the village. Two churches are in the village. It was made a postoffice in 1839, the office being called Leesville X Roads, and Robert Lee, Jr., was appointed the first postmaster by President Van Buren. In its palmy days Leesville boasted a population of nearly three hundred people; it had two stores; two taverns, three saloons, and a dozen small shops, but the quarries failed to prove profitable; they were no longer remunerative, and the census of 1900 and 1910 shows too sadly the general decline of the village. The handsome schoolhouse, once the

pride of the village, may be still their pride, but there are now rooms in it to spare.

The Lees, both Robert Sr. and Robert Jr. were men of education and ability and were deservedly held in high respect. The former was a son of Thomas Lee, born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1770. He emigrated to America in 1787, settling in Washington county, Pa. He studied for the ministry at Cannonsburg Seminary and became a member of the Erie Presbytery. After coming to Crawford county he assisted in the organization of many of the early churches and did much for the cause of religion and morality. He died in 1842. Robert Lee, Jr., was a prominent man in both state and county and efficiently served two terms as probate judge. He passed his last years in retirement at Bucyrus.

Newton Ashcroft, who settled south of Middletown, came to Jefferson in 1828 with his father's family, the father being a native of England, and a man of good education, who was an early school teacher. Joseph Gledhill and family, also from England and settled south of Leesville, on the south side of the gravel ridge, where he began farming operations and resided for many years, dying in the late seventies. His son Joseph became a prosperous citizen of Middletown.

Abraham Littler in 1832 purchased and moved onto the Ridgely farm with his family. He was born in Hardy county, Va., in 1780 and died in Jefferson township, August 10, 1844. His son Lewis became one of the prominent citizens of Sandusky township, serving in various offices.

Leesville has had the largest number of postmasters of any office in the county:

Robert Lee, Jr., Dec. 14, 1839; Henry Davis, June 5, 1849; James Clements, May 18, 1850; J. M. Lewis, Dec. 28, 1850; S. P. Lee, July 29, 1853; James Clements, Dec. 14, 1853; John Newman, April 17, 1857; George W. Good, Jan. 29, 1859; Adam Billow, July 26, 1861; Isaac W. Smith, July 19, 1866; George Heis, Sept. 22, 1866; George R. Schaeffer, April 15, 1869; John Schaeffer, April 17, 1871; John U. Shumaker, Aug. 2, 1872; Daniel O. Castle, Aug. 22, 1872; Henry Castle, Jan. 22, 1877; Peter Herr, Jr., Nov. 11, 1878; Wil-

liam Dewalt, March 24, 1880, and Henry Berg, May 17, 1882.

On Oct. 10, 1882, the office was discontinued as no one could be induced to take the job. Finally they secured a man and in December it was reopened.

John P. Flick, Dec. 5, 1882; and O. P. Beck, April 5, 1883.

On Oct. 19 of that year it was again discontinued, but reopened in April, 1884.

Peter Herr, April 4, 1884; Peter Bauer, Dec. 7, 1887; Rosa E. Kochinderfer, April 28, 1888; Charles E. Trimble, June, 4, 1889; Jacob Kelly, July 3, 1889; H. H. Bilsing, April 12, 1900; C. M. Kelly, Aug. 1, 1900; and Harrison Rettig, July 19, 1901.

On May 13, 1904, the office was permanently discontinued the patrons of the office being supplied by rural carriers from Crestline.

The importance of Leesville in the early days was such that it was incorporated by the County Commissioners as a village. Among the Mayors elected was Samuel R. Carson in 1847, John M. Lewis, 1849; John C. Teel, 1851; David O. Castle, 1874; Enos Flick, 1879; John P. Flick, 1883; Jacob Kelly, 1889, Sherwood McKean 1891, C. E. Schaad 1899. The little village had the same trouble over its officials as it did over postmasters, in getting people to serve, as witness the following letter written to A. A. Ruhl who, as County Clerk was endeavoring to find out to whom he should send the commission as Mayor of the village, and had addressed a letter to the "Township Clerk" for information:

Leesville X Roads, Aug. 11, 1883.

Mr. Alex A. Ruhl,

"Bucyrus, Ohio:

"Yours not received until today on account of P. M. at this place not knowing who was Corporation Clerk, and I hardly know myself. We have had no election since April, 1881; at that time I was elected. I think my time expires in two years from date of election. Some say that an officer holds office until his successor is elected or chosen and qualified, but I am not certain about it. I filled part of the certificate, but it is no good anyhow. B. Heckert had a talk with John P. Flick and he will not serve at

all, so I don't see any use in sending for commission.

"Resp'y Yours,

"HENRY BERG."

In 1835, Henry Hershner was the leading promoter of a town that he with Christian Snyder and Adam Ashcroft, decided to lay out on the Columbus and Portland state road, about half way between Galion and Leesville. They engaged John Stewart of Richland county (the town being in that county) to lay out and plat the town. It had a public square and two diagonal streets. The one running from southwest to northeast was the Portland road and was called Columbus street. The other from northwest to southeast was the road from Bucyrus to Mansfield, and was called Bucyrus street. There were 30 lots, 18 of them on the public square and Bucyrus street, and 12 on Columbus street. It was named from the fact that it was about midway between the two towns of Galion and Leesville.

Henry Hershner opened a tavern and store; the store he soon transferred to his son John, who ran it successfully for many years. Washington Modie started a blacksmith and wagon shop. Jacob Hershner started a cabinet maker's shop. Michael and John Hershner built a saw-mill, and Christian Snyder a grist-mill, which was run by horse-power. It also had a church and graveyard, when it was first laid out, and later two other church buildings were erected. At first it seemed as if the new town would be a formidable rival of Galion and Leesville, but as the channels of travel became diverted from the old road by new and better, as well as shorter routes through the county, the business came to a standstill, and finally began to decline, and in 1852 when the Ohio and Indiana road passed it by to the north, its fate was sealed; many of the buildings were abandoned, and as time passed either fell or were torn down, so that nothing now remains, but one or two residences built in recent years in the site of the old village, that of William Gledhill being one of the handsome country residences in the county.

There still remains the old burying ground in which rest the remains of Henry Hershner, Christian Snyder and Adam Ashcroft, the

original founders of the town and many more of its early inhabitants and their descendants. The oldest stone is that of Jacob Hershner, born March 25, 1769; died March 9, 1829. Henry Hershner, his brother, was born Feb. 11, 1776; died June 24, 1850. Adam Ashcroft was born June 17, 1774; died Nov. 28, 1866. Christian Snyder was born May 6, 1765; died June 20, 1863, aged 98 years, and Mary, his wife, was born Dec. 4, 1768; died Nov. 11, 1872, aged 104 years.

During the summer of 1836, Adam Shumaker, William Robinson and Abraham Bebout, whose farms joined at a point about half a mile south of the present village of North Robinson, conceived the idea of laying out a new town. They engaged the services of C. Sweney, who was then the county surveyor of Crawford county, to lay out the town and make a plat of it, and on Feb. 2, 1836, this plat was filed in the Recorder's office. The new town was on the road leading from Bucyrus to Middletown and was on the southeast part of fractional section 13 Whetstone township, and the northwest part of section 15, Jefferson township, in what was then Jackson township. The town was laid out in a style that indicated the proprietors believed it would assume great proportions. There was a large public square, four north and south streets—Wood, Broadway, Second and East; there was but one east and west street, and that was the Middletown road which was named Main street; this street was extensively traveled, as the Bucyrus and Mansfield stage route passed along three days every week. The lots were placed on the market, but it was about this time the trouble was on between President Jackson and the National Bank, and the panic which resulted left no money in the country. This financial stringency lasted several years, and before money again came freely into circulation the project was abandoned and what was once to be the town of Jacksonville is now nothing but a cross roads. Not even a house was erected on the site of the town.

The first schoolhouse in Jefferson township was built about 1824 south of Leesville, near the "Hog's Back," and was a rude log structure, about 20 by 24 feet in dimensions. The furniture was as crude as the building, the seats being hewed slabs with four legs and the

writing desk a slab placed against the wall in a slanting position and supported by wooden pins driven into the logs. David Dorn was the first pedagogue who presided over this temple of knowledge. He was a Pennsylvanian of limited education and spoke rather broken English. He received 75 cents apiece from his pupils and as he began with nine, his income to start with was \$6.75 per month. Another school was taught by David Gill on the Tracht place. Soon after this a schoolhouse was built in Leesville and was followed in different places in the township by several others. One of the very earliest schools was held at the house of John McClure, Mr. McClure and Mr. Akers alternating with each other as teachers by the week. Another early teacher was Mr. Ashcroft, father of Newton Ashcroft, who came here in 1828 and spent several years as a pedagogue. He had the reputation of being an excellent mathematician.

One of the earliest church organizations in the township was that of the United Brethren under the direction of Henry Hershner. For many years services were held at Mr. Hershner's own house, but later a church was erected in Middletown, which is still standing.

In 1835 a church was erected on land which later became the property of John Smith, and was for many years known as the Smith church, but it was torn down long ago. The United Brethren organized the first church in Leesville, the English Lutheran church being organized shortly after. There is a German Reformed church in the southern part of the township. The Rev. Joseph Van Deman, of Delaware, a Presbyterian preacher, took a leading part in organizing several churches in the county. Jacob Newman was also an early preacher, who held services in the homes of the settlers. Rev. Robert Lee and his sons were also prominent in Christian work, though Mr. Lee held no pastorate after his removal here.

The first Sunday school held in Crawford county was organized near the northern boundary line of Jefferson township by David Wert, one of the early settlers in that section. Another early Sunday school was held about 1832 at the home of Benjamin Worden, and these important agencies for Christian work have since been multiplied all over the township.

CHAPTER XVI

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

The Central Location of Liberty Township—Drainage and Topography—First Settlers—Mills—The Blowers Family—Other Early Settlers—Interesting Anecdotes—Fertility of the Soil—Timber—Medicinal Springs—Justices—Organization of the Township and First Elections—Early Treatment of the Poor—Binding Out Children—Deckertown Laid Out—Puckertown or Brandywine Station—A Manuscript Newspaper—Teel Town—Annapolis or Sulphur Springs—Schools and Churches—Industries—Postmasters.

"Who planted this old apple-tree?"
The children of that distant day
Thus to some aged man shall say;
And, gazing on its mossy stem,
The gray-haired man shall answer them:
"A poet of the land was he,
Born in the rude but good old times;
'Tis said he made some quaint old rhymes
On planting the apple-tree."
—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Liberty is the central township of Crawford county, the geographical center of the county and township being almost coincident. It is geographically defined in the Government survey as township 2 of range 17 east. In 1835 the county commissioners attached the fractional sections on the east to Sandusky township, but after remaining as a part of Sandusky township for several years, they were again, and this time permanently, attached to Liberty township, the dimensions of which are six miles from north to south and nearly five and one-half miles east and west. Liberty is bounded on the north by Chatfield and Cranberry townships; on the east by Sandusky and a small portion of Cranberry; on the south by Whetstone, and on the west by Holmes. It was erected by the Marion county commissioners on Nov. 27, 1825, and called Liberty, after the Goddess of Liberty.

The township is drained by the Sandusky river, which enters near the southeastern corner and meanders in a westerly and south-westerly direction toward the southwest

corner, where it enters Bucyrus township; Brokensword creek, which rises in Liberty and flows through the northern portion; Bull Run, a small stream which aids in forming the Brokensword and drains the eastern and central lands; and Brandywine creek, which flows through the western portion, finally entering Holmes township; besides several small creeks. The drainage has also been largely helped by numerous ditches, which have been cut from time to time for many years past to carry off the surplus water, whereby most of the swamps and wet lands, which originally covered much of the township, have been reclaimed and made suitable for cultivation.

The eastern boundary line of Liberty township forms a part of the boundary line of the New Purchase, the immense tract of land acquired in 1817 by the United States Government from the Indians. Among the numerous home seekers who set out at that time for the territory thus newly acquired, many visited Liberty township, attracted by its great natural advantages, and of these a large number remained. In a few years most of the Government land in the township had been entered by actual settlers. In January, 1820, the township was destitute of white inhabitants, but ten years later there was a white population of 655. The first settlers came mostly from New England and the Western Reserve, they being followed in the early thirties by the Pennsylvania Dutch and emigrants from Germany.

The former entered land along the Sandusky river bottom, while the Germans settled mostly in the central and northern portions of the township.

In 1840 the United States census showed a population of 1,469; in 1850, 1,782; 1860, 1,788; the highest population reached, and since that time it has gradually decreased in population, due to the fact that many of the smaller land holders had sold out and moved to the far West.

In pioneer days Liberty township was almost entirely covered by the forest and was, of course, destitute of roads, the trails or paths between the settlements being indicated by blazed trees. There were no Indian villages, but game was abundant, as were also the wolves, who disturbed the silence of the night with their discordant howls. Occasionally a black bear made his appearance, though if he lingered long he was likely to become a target for the rifle of the pioneer or that of some solitary Indian hunter. With the pioneer settler meat was easier to procure than bread, as deer and wild turkeys were plentiful and the streams were full of fish and in many places frequented by waterfowl. Flour was another question, however, owing to the lack of mills. For some time hand-mills were used which bruised the corn into coarse meal, but wheat flour was a comparative rarity. Gradually horse-mills began to make their appearance, and as soon as one of these was constructed it was frequented by the settlers from miles around, who often had to wait some time for their turn, the journey to and from home often taking two or three days and the grist being carried on the back of a horse. The early mills at Mansfield and on the Mohican were patronized by those of the settlers who cared to make the long journey through the pathless woods. Isaac Rice built a mill on his farm at an early day, which enjoyed a large custom. The first mill was built by Daniel McMichael, and was a great accommodation to the settlers. Mr. McMichael was a native of Ireland who came to America with his parents at the close of the 18th century, when he was about 16 years old, they settling in Westmoreland county, Pa. He married a Scotch "lassie" by whom he had five sons and two daughters, and in 1819 the family came to Crawford

county, spending the winter on the banks of the Whetstone. In the spring of 1820 they settled in what is now the northern part of Bucyrus corporation. After remaining a short time there, however, he removed into Liberty township, about one mile up the Sandusky river, where he entered land and built his mill, it being the first mill erected in what was then Crawford county, and was erected in the summer of 1820. Up to that time the settlers in the neighborhood had been compelled to go to the mills in Huron or Richland counties, a trip through the forests taking two and three days. About 1823 Mr. McMichael, finding the water power on the Sandusky insufficient to keep his mill going twelve months in the year, rented the property to Nehemiah Squires and removed to Bucyrus, where he died in 1825. To him belongs the honor of having been the first white settler in Liberty township, and when he entered his land it was one of the sites where already were the coming signs of civilization, for on this land Johnny Appleseed had planted one of his apple orchards. From probably 1800 to 1815 this wandering character had planted his little orchards at various points along the Sandusky and the larger streams, and his fruit-bearing trees were found later by the earlier pioneers.

The second settler in Liberty was Ralph Bacon, who arrived with his wife and nine children in the fall of 1820. He was a Massachusetts man and previous to his advent here had resided for some time in that part of northeastern Ohio that is now Lake county. They arrived at Bucyrus in November in wagons drawn by oxen, and stopped the first night at the home of Mishael Beadle on what is now West Mansfield street. They then moved into a vacant shanty in the northeastern part of Bucyrus, an old log cabin some hunter or squatter had abandoned, on what is now Plymouth street, remaining there until Mr. Bacon had constructed a round log cabin upon his land in Liberty township, the cabin being completed in about two weeks. His land comprised 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 33, about three miles east of Bucyrus, south of the Sandusky river, which farm subsequently came into the possession of his son Martin. He also purchased from the Government 160 acres in

Whetstone township, where many years later he erected a better house, which he occupied until his death on June 14, 1850. He had thirteen children. Dexter, the tenth child, born May 6, 1822, was the first white male child born in Liberty. In September, 1822, Sarah Bacon married Philander Odell and they were the first couple married in the township. All Mr. Bacon's children attained maturity, and most of them married and reared large families.

Auer Umberfield, who came with the Bacons in 1820, driving one of their ox-teams, was the third settler in Liberty to purchase land and erect a cabin. Land was then worth only \$1.25 per acre and as Mr. Umberfield brought with him \$100 in gold he was enabled to purchase 80 acres. He later married a daughter of James Scott, of Whetstone township. In 1835 he sold out to Samuel Plants and went farther west. Samuel Plants was the father of Josiah Plants, who later was judge of the court and a prominent citizen of Bucyrus. The land afterwards came into possession of Mrs. Diana Blowers.

Thomas McClure settled upon 160 acres just south of the Sandusky river, and built a cabin, but in 1833 sold out to Michael Nigh and removed to Richland county. He was one of the first county commissioners and one of those who located the county seat at Bucyrus. John Maxfield, a Vermont Yankee, also settled in Liberty in 1821, purchasing 160 acres of land, eighty of which lay between Umberfield's and McClure's and the other eighty just east of Umberfield's. By mistake he built his cabin a little north of his northern boundary line, and came near losing it; for the mistake of the location of the cabin was discovered by a peddler, who hurriedly went to Delaware and entered the eighty acres on which it stood. Mr. Maxfield had been made suspicious, however, by the peddler's actions, and discovered his error in time, so, with the assistance of his neighbors, in a few hours they moved the cabin onto his own land, to the subsequent discomfiture of the enterprising peddler, who expected to get a cabin for nothing. Maxfield sold out about twenty years later and removed to Illinois. About the year 1833 he built the first brick house in Liberty township, which house was occupied

by Bacon. The brick in those days was by no means of the quality that would be demanded at the present day. It was usually made by pouring water on the ground and then having the clay trampled into the proper consistency by the hoofs of cattle. Naturally mud and other undesirable matter entered largely into its composition. This was exemplified in a house built by Michael Nigh soon after Maxfield's was finished, which fell to pieces soon after the brick was moistened by a heavy rain. Maxfield's, however, seems to have been made of better material, as it lasted many years and, perhaps, may be still standing. Nigh afterward left these parts for Missouri and came to his end by being drowned in the Missouri river.

In April, 1821, Henry Coutts moved into Liberty from Bucyrus township with his family, consisting of his wife, three sons and three daughters. He entered land about a mile south of Sulphur Springs, which farm afterwards came into possession of Pharaoh Bell. William Huff was the only resident in the neighborhood at the time. Coutts' father, Christian, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Perhaps the most valuable accession to Liberty township in its earlier history was John O. Blowers, who first visited it in 1821, purchasing 160 acres of land half a mile east of Ralph Bacon's place, and who took up his permanent abode here in the following year, 1822. He was a man of fine intellectual, moral and Christian character, having an abundant fund of sound, practical wisdom, backed by moral firmness. He became a potent force for good in the township, repressing and overawing evildoers and leading in every movement for the moral and material advancement of the community. He promoted and assisted in the construction of the first schoolhouse and in his cabin the first religious services were held. A devout member of the Methodist persuasion, his home was the resting-place of all the pioneer circuit riders and itinerant ministers of that church who visited the neighborhood, but he also gave a hearty welcome to those of other sects, it being sufficient for him that his guest was engaged in Christian work. A good cause was sure not only of his moral support but also of more

substantial assistance. Mr. Blowers was born in Vermont in 1782 and was married in 1810 to Sylvia Chadsey. Previous to 1812 he had purchased land near Kingston, Canada, with the intention of making a temporary home in that country. On the breaking out of the war between the United States and England, the Canadian authorities tried to press him into the English service, but he refused to bear arms against his country and finally, to escape further persecution, abandoned his accumulated possessions and returned to his native land, settling in Wayne county, Ohio, from where he and his family subsequently removed to Crawford county, as already narrated. He had a son born February 23, 1823, James C., who died the same day, and this infant was the first person buried in the township, a burial site being selected on the farm which became the Blowers grave yard. The second death occurred in the family of John and Joana Maxfield, July 8, 1823, it being of their son, James M., aged two years, eleven months and twenty days. Mr. Blowers was the father of sixteen children, eleven sons and five daughters, of whom only five sons and one daughter grew to maturity. Mr. Blowers died September 29 1844, in his sixty-second year, having lived in the township nearly twenty-three years, and was buried in the grave yard which takes his name.

In November, 1822, William Blowers arrived in Liberty township from Salem, Washington county, N. Y., and settled on his brother's farm. He was accompanied by two of his sisters, with their husbands, Calvin and Nehemiah Squires, the latter of whom was the father of Dr. J. B. Squires of Sulphur Springs.

During the War of 1812 Robert Foster, with his wife Peggy and four children, left Ireland for the United States and on their arrival settled in Richland county. Several years later, 1822, came to Crawford county, where in due time the family was increased by several additions. They were vigorous and aggressive, taking such active part in the political struggles at the time of the rebellion as to be referred to generally as "the fighting Fosters." Most of this family subsequently removed farther west. One of the daughters, Sarah, born May 22, 1822, was the first female

child born in Liberty township. She became the wife of Robert Andrews. Another daughter, Mary Ann, married Rev. George Reid and was the mother of Hon. William M. Reid, of Bucyrus. This marriage license is the first one on the record in the Probate Judge's office. It bears date of October 17, 1831, and the marriage took place on October 18, Rev. Samuel P. Shaw performing the ceremony. Prior to this date all marriage records were destroyed by the fire which burned the county jail.

In November, 1823, Samuel Smalley arrived from Vermont, with his wife, who was a sister of William Blowers. They had journeyed for over 600 miles in a wagon. Soon after, Smalley settled on a farm east of Bucyrus, and about 1830 he purchased of Nicholas Singely what later became the Crum farm.

The year 1823 was marked by the advent of a considerable number of settlers, among whom were James McCurdy, Asa Cobb, Simeon Parcher, Ichabod Smith, Calvin Stone, Garrett Dorland, with his sons, James, Isaac and Luke; Matthias Markley, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Manwell, Jacob Gurwell, Joseph Chandler, John Chandler, Charles Doney and Edward Hartford. In 1824 came John G. Stough, Horatio Markley, Noble McKinstry, John Kroft and others. These settlers mostly purchased Government lands, which were exempt from taxation for five years. The following persons also, as shown by the tax duplicate of the county for 1830, entered lands previous to April, 1825: John Anderson, John Bear, John Clingan, John H. Fry, William Huff, Daniel Ketchum, Philip Klinger, Richard King, Daniel Kimball, William Little, Richard Spicer, Daniel Shelhammer, John Slifer, Asa Wetherby, Anthony Walker and Mary Wood.

Other early arrivals, whose names and the facts concerning them have been derived from various sources, were the following: John Essig and wife came to Liberty township in 1832, taking up 160 acres on the Sandusky river. J. H. Fry came in 1824 and settled on 160 acres west of Sulphur Springs. In January, 1827, he married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Williamson. Rachel Helm's parents came to Liberty in 1825. Jacob D. Heller,

with his wife and nine children, came to Liberty in 1836, with a two horse team and entered seventy-seven acres. Andrew Hess came in 1831. In April, 1833, he married Mary Henry, who came to Crawford with her parents in 1830. Abraham Grogg came in 1836 and settled on what is now the farm of J. H. Moderwell. He also bought at the same time 120 acres in Chatfield township. John Hise, with his wife and three children, settled in Jackson township in 1824. His son, William H. Hise, born in 1818, learned the shoemaker's trade and opened a shop at Galion, which was probably the first in that place. Later he opened a shop in Bucyrus, where he remained three years; then went to Sulphur Springs, then to Whetstone township and finally took up a farm in Liberty, and was Justice of the Peace for thirty years.

John Williams came in 1832, with Solomon Shaffstall and family. In 1833 he worked for his brother, building a mill in Holmes township. He built a log cabin on his place, using nails which cost ten cents a pound, which he paid for with maple sugar that he and his wife made.

Jacob and Mary Waters came to Liberty with six children in 1830 and settled on a farm on the Sandusky river, which had been entered several years previously by Philip Trout. Their son Isaac often spoke of the old log schoolhouse, in which sometimes the wood fire made so much smoke that teacher and scholars were obliged to take the benches out of doors and finish the exercises in the open air.

Martin Wolf came to Crawford county in 1834. His father, Henry Wolf, was a Revolutionary soldier. Martin was a sort of jack-of-all-trades, but was very poor and had five children. He bought sixty-three acres but could not pay the full purchase price, so gave his note of \$25 for the balance, due in four months. He was a hard worker and in one week, while splitting rails in the day time, made five pairs of shoes in the evenings. In this way he paid for his land.

Jacob and Elizabeth Zeiter came to Liberty with four children in 1830.

Jacob Sell came to Liberty township with his parents in 1830.

Daniel Steen, who died in Liberty township September 27, 1868, was born in Donegal

county, Ireland, and came with his parents and two brothers to America, settling in Liberty in 1827 on the farm on which he died.

Michael and Elizabeth (Kleinknecht) Kafer came to Crawford county in 1833 and purchased eighty acres in Liberty.

Michael Treftz came to Liberty township in 1832; after he entered the land he left his family at Bloomingville in a barn, there being no other accommodations, and he came on foot to prepare their new home for them. In the meantime his daughter Magdalena and her sister walked from Bloomingville to Sandusky, where they secured work at eighteen cents per week. They afterward worked in Columbus, walking the entire distance several times through the forest, carrying their clothing and food, and stopping at farm houses over night, and occasionally at the taverns where the price was six cents for a bed. The money they earned was used in helping to develop the family farm. Magdalena Treftz later married Jacob Green, one of the earlier settlers in Liberty township.

Michael and Susanna Sponseller, with seven children, came to Crawford in 1832, and bought 80 acres in section 20 of his brother-in-law, Jacob Mollenkoff, who came here in 1828, paying him \$400, or \$5 an acre.

Isaac Williams came to Crawford in 1828, and first bought 160 acres in Holmes township. Going back to Stark county, he returned in 1829 with his family, in a two horse team and wagon and driving a few cattle. Leaving his family at Spring Mills, he came on here and purchased 80 acres in Liberty, after which he went back to bring his family. In the vicinity of Galion he found the ground so soft that he had to hire an additional team to get the wagon through.

Gottleib and Magdalen (Brosey) Shieber came to Sandusky City by boat with a party from Germany in 1832. They then walked overland to Crawford county in search of Fred Feichtner, and found him in Liberty township, on the Brokensword. Liking this section, they walked back, hired teams, and returned to Crawford the same year, settling in Liberty township.

John G. and Catherine Klink worked in Columbiana county in the winter of 1828 and saved enough to buy a pair of oxen and a cart.

In the spring of 1829 they came to Crawford county, with their three children—Catherine, John A. and John G.—and settled in the woods in Liberty township, where he bought 80 acres, paying for it with what money he had and two watches. They stayed at a neighbor's until their cabin could be erected. They had many hardships to contend with. Their cattle strayed; one night John A. got tired of hunting for them and went to sleep in a hollow tree, where he stayed all night, returning in the morning. Many other times he stayed all night in some Indian camp. He became quite friendly with the Indians, visited their camps, and in his younger days they sometimes brought him home when he had lost his way. He was married, in 1848, to Melissa Kohlman and moved to a farm of 110 acres, which he purchased with money earned by chopping wood. To this he afterward added more land until he had a tract of 740 acres all together, besides 176 in the neighborhood. He brought his farm into a high state of cultivation and it was known as the "model farm" and for many years visitors were taken out from Bucyrus to see the Klink farm, as it had a state reputation for the neatness with which it was kept.

Adam Link, a soldier of the Revolution, resided in Liberty township, near Sulphur Springs. The Washington "Constitution," of August, 1859, thus wrote of this veteran: "Adam Link entered the regular service in 1777. His father had settled in Washington county, Pa., near the Virginia line, on the extreme borders of civilization. Here Adam was brought up, surrounded by frontier dangers in the vicinity of unfriendly Indians. On the commencement of hostilities the Indians made a descent on the settlements, captured his father, murdered and scalped him, burnt the house and barn and destroyed a large field of corn, 100 hogs, 40 sheep, all the cattle and horses and 300 bushels of wheat. From this period, the family, instead of being well-to-do and prosperous, suffered great privations and dangers during the remainder of the war. At the time of his enlistment, 1777, under Capt. Mason, he was so well known that the remark was made 'He is a good marksman and will now have an opportunity to try his skill.' At different periods he served in garrisons at

Wheeling, Moore, Dement's and Shepherd's forts and acted as an Indian spy, as well as scouting along the frontier. He was at Wheeling garrison when Capt. Mason was shot through the hips.

"The old man many years ago applied to a pension agency at Tiffin to secure the pension to which he was entitled. The agent demanded an exorbitant fee, which Link refused to pay, whereupon the agent misrepresented matters at Washington so that the pension to which he was so justly entitled was withheld from him for twelve years. Some eight years ago the Hon. F. W. Green took the matter in hand and since that time he has received his pension regularly."

August 13, 1859, eight names were recorded which comprised all the Revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls in Ohio. Among them appeared the name of Adam Link, Crawford county, aged 99 years.

Adam Link was born Nov. 14, 1761, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Horatio Markley, in Liberty township, Aug. 15, 1864, aged 103 years, and was buried in the Union cemetery one mile northeast of Sulphur Springs.

R. W. Musgrave, born at Cayuga, N. Y., in 1811, came to Jeromeville, Ashland county, and in 1829 to Bucyrus, O., where he was apprenticed to Henry St. John in his store until 1831. He went to Massillon in 1832 as a partner of Mr. St. John; was married to a Miss Gillespie and in 1841 settled in Annapolis, Liberty township. In 1845 the legislature elected him one of the associate judges of Crawford county, which position he held until the new constitution was adopted. In 1851 he became secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and was president and secretary for six years.

August 28, 1856, Thomas Brown, editor of the Ohio Farmer, wrote of him as follows, and the account shows the wealth of the forests of half a century ago: "R. W. Musgrave, Esq., lives at Sulphur Springs in Crawford county, Ohio. He is now and has for several years been a very efficient member of the State Board of Agriculture, and for some time its president. His farm consists of 700 acres of as good land as there is in the rich county of Crawford and two-thirds of it are under culti-

vation. As evidence of the quality of the soil, we might mention that the timber land is covered with the largest growth of black walnut, sugar tree, ash, white oak, beech, etc. We have never seen such huge walnuts. Hundreds of them are from three to four feet in diameter, and their trunks clear of limbs from fifty to sixty feet from the ground. The surface of the country is not level, but sufficiently rolling to drain well. The soil is generally a deep black loam, that never bakes, but tills as kindly as best bottom land. The most promising field of corn we have seen this summer we saw on the Judge's farm. He has close by his house a sulphur spring, whose chemical and medicinal qualities, we should judge from the taste and smell, are similar to the springs of Delaware and the White Sulphur Spring of Virginia. The volume of water is quite large. It would average a stream of from two to three inches in diameter. There are other springs in the immediate vicinity and several others in the county. The waters are generally cathartic and diuretic and diaphoretic in their effects. There is also a chalybeate spring near Bucyrus."

From 1820 to 1825, Liberty township was a part of Sandusky. Westell Ridgely and Joseph Young were commissioned justices of the peace for Sandusky township April 15, 1821, and when their terms expired an election was held May 15, 1824, the successful candidates being Mathias Markley and Ichabod Smith, but they were both commissioned justices of the peace of Sandusky township May 31, 1824, and sworn in as such by Zalmon Rowse, justice of the peace of Bucyrus township. In 1824 Crawford county was temporarily attached to Marion county and justices of the peace had been appointed for only four townships. The commissioners of Marion county, at the March session in the year above mentioned (1825) passed the following order: "That surveyed township No. 2, in range 17 south of the base line in the district of Delaware be, and the same is hereby organized into a new township, by the name of Liberty." For some reason Smith received another commission dated June 18, 1825, as justice of the peace for Liberty, but Markley still continued to hold his office by virtue of the former election. Markley was twice re-elected, but after

serving for over eight years resigned and removed to Illinois. Ichabod Smith was re-elected in 1827, but resigned before his term expired to take a contract for building a part of the Columbus and Sandusky Pike.

The following is a complete list of the justices of Liberty township:

Mathias Markley, 1824-27-30; Ichabod Smith, 1824-27; James S. Gurwell, 1832; Asa Cobb, 1834-37-40-43-49; John Slifer, 1835-38; William Woodside, 1844; Charles Keplinger, 1846; William Snyder, 1847; Horace Rowse, 1848-51; Robert Johnson, 1851; Joseph Roop, 1852-55-58-61; Jonathan N. Harmon, 1854-57-60; William H. Hise, 1863-66-69-78-81-84-87-90-93-97; Henry Fry, 1864-67-70; Clark Bacon, 1872; A. R. Briggs, 1872-75; Thomas Millard, 1873; S. A. McKeehen, 1873-76-79-82-85-88-91-02-07; William D. Mewhart, 1896-99; Rufus Aurand, 1900; Emanuel Schieber, 1903-06; Jacob S. Keller, 1905-09, and Samuel Hise, 1909.

It is probable that Liberty township was fully organized and township officers chosen at the spring election in 1826, but the names of the officers are not known, as, if any records were kept, they have been lost or destroyed. It is thought that John Kroft was the first clerk. John G. Stough was chosen one of the three trustees elected in the spring of 1828, James McCurdy being another. The first elections were held in private houses near the center of the township, until the Center schoolhouse was erected. Gen. Jackson polled a heavy vote for president in November, 1828, the polling place being at the cabin of James McMannes. On July 1, 1831, the township trustees, Isaac Rise, Elias Chambers and Robert Foster, took an enumeration of the householders of the township, and at the same time appointing John G. Stough as treasurer. As Thomas Smith had been previously elected to this latter position, but had failed to take the oath of office, Stough declined to serve, and the trustees then served a notice on Smith, who appeared and consented to act. In those days many citizens preferred to pay a fine rather than serve in any public office.

Liberty township was divided into road districts by the trustees on March 5, 1832. On April 2d of that year the first election on record took place and was held at the house of

Leven Conley, near the center. The persons chosen to fill the different offices were as follows: Trustees, Isaac Rise, Robert Foster and Jacob Mollenkopf; constables, Isaac Slater and Frederick Beard; clerk, John Kroft; treasurer, John G. Stough; overseers of the poor, Robert Foster and Isaac Markley; fence viewers, Samuel Cover, Hanry Charlton and Frederick Williams.

The duties pertaining to the office of overseer of the poor were sometimes of a disagreeable nature and the office was not coveted by any of the citizens, but was filled only from a sense of public duty. It was the business of such officials not only to inquire into cases of destitution and render assistance to deserving unfortunates, but also to warn away by legal notice any idle, roving or otherwise worthless characters that might come into the township and threaten to become a public charge. One of these notices issued in 1832, read as follows:

The State of Ohio, Crawford County, S.S.
To Isaac Slater, Constable of Liberty Township, greeting:

Whereas, information hath been given to us, Mathias Markley and Robert Foster, Overseers of the Poor for said township, that Thomas Alsoph has come within the limits of the township to be sick, who will be likely to become a township charge; you are hereby commanded forthwith to warn said Thomas Alsoph to depart the said township and of this writ make legal service, and duly return it, according to laws given under our hands this 12th day of March, A. D., 1852.

MATHIAS MARKLEY,
ROBERT FOSTER,
Overseers of the Poor.

There was, perhaps, little call for this notice, as Alsoph was an Englishman, at times childish in his mind, and his wealthy relatives had gotten rid of him by shipping him to America about 1824, sending money quarterly for his support. His home was generally Holmes township, and his money usually gone in a spree within a week after its reception, except that some of his unscrupulous keepers frequently kept the entire remittance. He had periods of sobriety, in which he took

an active hand in politics, being very impartial as to what principles he advocated, his main desire being to make speeches, and he was a fairly fluent talker. In 1860 John Hopley, another Englishman, became the attorney to whom the remittances were forwarded, and he found Alsoph almost uncared for, his constitution and mind both weakened by his years of excesses. By degrees he was straightened up and returned to his family in England.

This old law was sometimes used as a practical joke, and the warning notice was served on some responsible person, who was in no danger of ever becoming a public charge. Sometimes this led to trouble, but they were generally ignored. The Liberty township records are full of these warnings. John B. Morrison received two of these notices ordering him to leave, one in 1833, followed by the second in 1836. He did not go, as in April, 1837, the Common Pleas Court at Bucyrus appointed him one of the school examiners for Liberty township, a position for which the Court selected none but the best men.

Another law allowed poor or shiftless parents to bind out their children to others for a term of years, or until they became of age, and there are records of a number of cases of this kind in Liberty township. One Moses Coberly thus bound out three of his children within the space of thirty days. The first of these—and the first of which there is any record in the township—is between Moses Coberly, who binds his son Robert to Cornelius Dorland for a term of seven years, during which time Dorland is to “teach the young man arithmetic to the rule of three and keep him in wearing apparel.” At the end of the seven years Robert is to receive from Dorland “one horse, saddle and bridle worth \$75, also one suit of broadcloth clothes and one suit of home made or common wearing apparel.” This agreement is dated December 31, 1834. In 1843 the trustees bound Lucy Wilhelgriner, an orphan, to Frederick and Elizabeth Williams for a term of five years and four months. This young lady was to be taught “the art, mystery and occupation of common labor” and they were to train her in “habits of obedience, industry and morality.” During her

term of service she was to be allowed "meat, drink and wearing apparel both for summer and winter," and at the end of the time she was to receive "two suits of common wearing apparel and a new Bible." Miss Wilhelgriner, it seems, had to be satisfied with common or ordinary apparel after all her years of service, in this respect being less fortunate than the young man Robert, above mentioned, who got at least one suit of broadcloth to wear on state occasions. As for Robert, if he were bound out today, instead of a horse he would demand an automobile.

On Dec. 31, 1837, there was filed in the Recorder's office at Bucyrus the plat of a proposed town to be called Deckertown, on the southwest part of section 25, Liberty township. It was about three-quarters of a mile west of Luke's tavern which stood on the southwest corner of the road known as the "Old River Road," the Sandusky being just across the road from the tavern, the north and south road which passed Luke's tavern being the boundary line between Liberty and Sandusky townships. At that time the old river road was very much traveled, being the route from Bucyrus to West Liberty, the latter village being a very important business center. The town was laid out on both sides of the road, thirteen lots on each side, and in the town limits the road was called Main street. There was one north and south street named Mill, so called from the fact that it led to the Decker saw mill which was about a quarter of a mile north of the town on the bank of the Sandusky. Deckertown was also a victim of the great panic of 1837, and the project was abandoned before any lots were sold. It derived its name from the projector and proprietor, James Decker, on whose land it was situated and who owned the saw mill.

About three-quarters of a mile east of the station of Brandywine on the Columbus and Sandusky Division of the Pennsylvania Railway, and about four and a half miles northwest of Bucyrus in Liberty township many years ago five or six families located at and near to the crossing of two county roads at that point. At a very early day Samuel Parcher had a saw mill near the southwest corner of the crossing. He sold it to Jonas Heckert, who after several years sold it to the

Hildebrands, who still operate it. Solomon Benson had a saw mill a few rods from the crossing that ran successfully for many years. Charles Keplinger had a brickyard a few rods west of the crossing, he also had a cider press. Scott Shell had a blacksmith shop on the northwest corner. Later it was run by Louis Ritenhauer for several years. Four or five dwelling houses were erected for those employed in the different industries, and the corners was a fairly busy center, and had the appearance of a thriving little village. In 1888 William E. Keplinger opened a store on the northwest corner. A postoffice was established and was called Brandywine, after the little stream that passed the town. William E. Keplinger was appointed postmaster March 2, 1888, and had the office in his store. When the railroad was completed and opened for business in 1893, a station called Brandywine was opened for the convenience of the people in that section, and it was not long before the store and postoffice were removed half a mile west to the station. The place had been known as Puckertown for more than sixty years. David Shealey, one of the pioneers of that section, gives the origin of the name. He says that in the early days it was customary to have literary exercises at the school house, and among other features at each meeting was a newspaper giving the news of the neighborhood, and humorous hits at the follies and foibles of the members and friends. Of course it was in manuscript, different ones of the brighter pupils taking a turn as editor and publisher. It was necessary to have a name for the paper and some one now forgotten gave it the name of the Puckertown News, and this gave the name to the locality. Keplinger continued as postmaster until the appointment of the present incumbent, C. E. Hildebrand, on March 28, 1910.

Three miles north of Brandywine in the northwestern section of Liberty township, there was a station on the Columbus and Sandusky Short Line at which the trains stopped on signal. Here a store was started and a petition presented for a post office, and on Sept. 18, 1894, a post office was established called Ridgeton and George B. Quaintance was appointed postmaster. He held the office until it was discontinued on Feb. 14, 1906, the

people after that being supplied by rural route from Bucyrus.

Along in 1867 and 1868 the citizens of Sulphur Springs were actively interested in a proposed railroad from Toledo to Crestline, via Tiffin, Melmore, Lykins and Sulphur Springs. The citizens of the latter village and Liberty township were very anxious to have the railroad built and subscribed \$35,000, or rather they guaranteed to take that amount of the stock of the company. The preliminary surveys were made, the line passing through the northeastern part of Sulphur Springs.

George W. Teel, one of the leading promoters of the railroad had a plot of town lots laid out on his farm, about half a mile east of Sulphur Springs, at the point where the depot was to be located, and seven or eight dwelling houses were erected and occupied. It never attained any standing as a commercial or industrial point, as no stores or shops were ever located there, but otherwise it had the appearance of a country village. By common consent of the people in the neighborhood it was called Teel Town, and today is generally spoken of by that name. It might be added the ideas of the Sulphur Springs promoters were very expansive, and the sanguine ones believed that if the road was secured it would eventually lead to the removal of the county seat to Crawford county on account of the central location of Sulphur Springs. The Crestline people failed to give the financial aid to the proposed road that was necessary and it was abandoned. But later New Washington parties got Mansfield and Toledo people interested and built the Mansfield and Coldwater road, now known as the Toledo Division of the Pennsylvania system. Sulphur Springs and Teel Town were completely ignored and New Washington was placed on the railroad map and the village of Tiro came into existence.

The first school in Liberty township was taught in a cabin on the farm of Daniel McMichael during the winter of 1821-22. The teacher was John McClure, who in 1826 was the first surveyor of Crawford county. The attendance was not large, the school being supported by a few families only. The building was probably a very rude affair, with rough slabs for benches or desks, a stick and

mud chimney and some oiled paper pasted over a hole in the wall for a window. Such were, in general the earliest pioneer schoolhouses; yet in them germs of knowledge were planted which afterward ripened into many a stately tree of intellect and moral force. With the growth of settlements, however, better educational facilities were provided, and thus we find as early as the fall of 1823 a schoolhouse was built in Liberty which had the advantage of glass windows, and which was known as the Maxfield schoolhouse, it being located on the northeast corner of John Maxfield's land. Nehemiah Squire made the window sash for it out of a linn-wood puncheon that had constituted part of the chamber floor of an aristocratic log cabin the previous winter. Here school was first taught by Rev. William Blowers in the winter of 1823-24. Other early teachers here were Cary Tilbury, Samuel Magers and a Mr. Orton. Another schoolhouse was built during the fall of 1827 just southeast of the present site occupied by the Crall United Brethren church. Sally Smith was the first teacher and the building was known as the Smith schoolhouse. The Maxfield and Smith schoolhouses were both in what is now the Second school district, and the Blowers church in the same territory was used for school purposes many years. In the Third district the Simmons schoolhouse was built before 1833; the Bell schoolhouse, in the Fourth district several years previous, and it is probable that schools were taught there as early as 1827, as there were many settlers in the neighborhood at that time. The lands of the Fifth, or Center, district were not entered until a later date, in 1825 only 240 acres of this territory having been purchased from the Government. In what is now the Sixth district a schoolhouse was erected about 1838. In the Seventh district a round log schoolhouse was erected by the united efforts of some of the settlers during the fall of 1830. At this time no other schoolhouse had been built in the northwestern part of Liberty or the northeastern part of Holmes; neither at the Center district or the district north of Liberty Center. The Kroft schoolhouse in the Eighth district was built before 1832. The Ninth district, being thinly settled, was perhaps the last to organize. In the Tenth, or Sulphur Springs



THE FIRST BUILDING OF THE GAS WORKS IN
BUCYRUS, 1859



JOHN KRAFT
Whose first Residence in Galion was on
the City Building Lot in 1835



THE OLD WESTERN HOUSE, BUCYRUS



THE HENRY HARRIGER LOG CABIN, WHEATSTONE TOWNSHIP
Built in 1822; Photograph taken in 1867



THE OLD AMERICAN HOUSE, BUCYRUS
Corner Warren and Sandusky; Built by Zalmon Rowse in 1834

special district, a log building was erected for school purposes in 1837, on land donated by John Slifer. In course of time these rough log schoolhouses were replaced by finer frame buildings, and these in turn were superseded by the present brick structures. The first of these more durable edifices was constructed for the Seventh or Keplinger district in 1876, at a cost of \$1,200, and this was soon followed by others.

The Methodists were the pioneers in the religious field of Liberty township, the gospel being first preached here by the itinerant ministers of that denomination. During the year 1821 Methodist missionary preachers belonging to the Delaware Circuit had advanced as far north as Bucyrus, where they were filling regular monthly appointments. The most energetic worker in the cause of Methodism was John O. Blowers, who has been previously mentioned as having exerted a great moral and religious influence in the community. It was through him that the first class meeting was formed and preaching held at his cabin in the spring or summer of 1822. The class was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Blowers, William Cooper and wife, of Whetstone township, and a German named Shultz. The minister on this occasion was the Rev. Mr. Bacon, a social, genial hearted man, who, it is said, generally had his pockets full of lettuce or other garden seed for the women and fishing tackle for the boys, and who was naturally a favorite among the pioneers. The class he formed at Mr. Blower's cabin was the nucleus of the first M. E. church of Liberty. Regular monthly appointments were kept up during the summer of 1822 and the next winter preaching was held on Sunday at Bucyrus and on Monday at the home of Mr. Blowers. In the fall of that year Rev. James Monroe was sent to this section of the country by the M. E. Conference, and in the spring of 1823 John O. Blowers and his brother William were licensed to preach the Gospel, having previously qualified themselves by a course of study in theology, Mr. Blowers having a fine library of religious books, which he frequently lent to some of the settlers. In the fall of 1823 this section became part of a regular circuit of the M. E. church. Among those who rode this first circuit was the Rev. James St. Clair.

Other preachers who rode this circuit about that time and for a few years subsequently were Rev. James Gilruth, Rev. Abner Goff, Rev. Russell Bigelow and Revs. Fenneland, Rennels and S. P. Shaw. After the erection of the Maxfield schoolhouse in the fall of 1823, religious services were held there and continued until the Blowers church and schoolhouse were built about 1830. In 1840 the Methodist society had over 100 members, who were divided into two classes, one at Sulphur Springs and one in the Blowers neighborhood, besides a small class in the McDonald neighborhood in the northwestern part of the township. The M. E. church at Sulphur Springs was erected in 1848. In course of time many members of the Blowers class removed to the far west and the Sulphur Springs organization became the stronger of the two, but for many years services were held at the Blowers church in the afternoon. As previously narrated, John O. Blowers died in 1844, but William continued as a Methodist preacher for many years, until he was finally superannuated. In the nation's hour of need—in the fall of 1862—being then 66 years old, he enlisted in the 151st N. Y. Infantry as a private and did active duty in camp and field near Washington city, being later detailed for hospital duty at Baltimore. What a splendid example of sturdy manhood and self sacrifice for the youth, not only of his day, but of our own! He died January 28, 1868, and was buried in the Blowers graveyard.

The first Sunday school was started in Liberty in the spring of 1824, John O. Blowers being a leading spirit in the enterprise, and possibly the first superintendent. It was held in the Maxfield schoolhouse until the Blowers M. E. church was built in 1830. It was carried on as a union school, being supported by members of other denominations, until the United Brethren started one in connection with their religious work, when school at the Blowers church was discontinued, many of the workers uniting with the new school.

The United Brethren were the second denomination to send missionaries into Liberty and some of their ministers, it is said, preached in the township as early as 1827. Previous to 1830 Revs. Smith and Erit conducted services in the cabins of John Shong and Law-

rence Simmons, and in the winter of 1830 a congregation was organized by Rev. John Clymer. Among the first members were, John Shong and wife; Betsey Simmons, his sister; Anselm Fuller and wife, the latter also a sister of Simmons; Abraham Grogg and wife, Anna Grogg. Services were held for many years in the old Simmons schoolhouse. In the fall of 1848 the building known as the Crall church was erected. The edifice was enlarged in 1854 and repaired about 1870, being converted into one of the finest country churches in the county. Among the early ministers were the Revs. Benjamin Moore, 1836, Alexander Bidle, Francis Clymer, Jacob Newman, Jacob Berger, G. Spracklin and others.

Previous to 1830 German ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran church had held services in the log cabins of several early settlers, the first of whom was Rev. David Shue, who preached at the home of John Stough. In 1830 the congregation was regularly organized by Rev. John Stough, who was the first Lutheran minister who crossed the Alleghany mountains. He was then quite an elderly man, having been born in York county, Pa. in 1762, and having labored forty years as a minister. He lived in the township for more than fifteen years, dying July, 1845 at the age of 83 years, when in the 56th year of his ministry.

About 1836 members of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations united in building a hewn log church, which stood near the present site of the Reformed church and was occupied by both sects for many years. In 1852 the German Lutherans purchased a lot about a mile and a half east of this Union church, on which they erected a church edifice of their own.

The English Lutheran church of Annapolis was organized about 1833 by Rev. F. J. Ruth, who was the first pastor, at the same time being pastor of the church at Bucyrus. Rev. J. Crouse also preached frequently during the early history of this church. Among the first persons baptized were Lawrence Simmons, an adult; Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Sarah Peterman, and Jacob, son of Benjamin and Louisa Sinn. Services were held in private cabins until the schoolhouse was built in the village of Annapolis, after which the

schoolhouse was occupied by the congregation until the erection of their first church in 1848, at which time Rev. Mr. Ruth was still pastor of the charge. The society built another edifice in 1876 at a cost of nearly \$5,000.

As has been stated, those of the settlers who were members of the Reformed church, or believed in its doctrines, united with the German Lutherans in 1836 and for some years the two sects used the same meeting-house, an agreement having been made between them that the building should always be open to the religious services of either denomination. Among the first ministers of the Reformed church who preached in the township were Revs. Frederick Gottlieb Maschop and J. Miller, who were pastors of the congregation at Bucyrus from 1835 to about the year 1845. The Liberty congregation was organized under Rev. Wendel Wasnich about 1848. He was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Keller, who remained until his death in 1852, when Rev. Max Stern was placed in charge of the Reformed churches of Crawford county. Under his pastorate the new church was erected.

Previous to the year 1850 an organization of German Methodists had been effected in the northwest part of Liberty township by ministers connected with the church at Bucyrus. For some years services were held in a little red schoolhouse on the Van Duzzen farm. A Mr. Plummer having donated some land for the purpose, a church edifice was erected thereon about 1854. In October, 1862 the building was almost completely destroyed by a mob, opposed to the draft, who were angered by the utterances of the pastor, Rev. Phillip B. Weber, who supported the Government in its action. But as this did not stop his patriotic preaching, they set fire to the building in May, 1863 and totally destroyed it. About a year later another church was erected to take the place of the old one, but situated about half a mile south of the old site.

The Zion church edifice, otherwise known as the Conley church, situated near the center of Liberty township, was built about the year 1856, as a union church, owned jointly by the Evangelical Association and the Church of God, or Winebrennarians. Services had been held for several years previously by Rev. Wil-

liam Adams, of Plymouth, a Winebrennarian preacher. The first society of the Evangelical Association was organized about 1846 by Rev. D. Swartz, with David Pfeiderer as the first class leader. In 1852 the organization was perfected by the Revs. G. Haley and B. Keller.

In 1879 the United Brethren, under the leadership of Rev. Moses Spahr, organized a small congregation and built a chapel near the center of school district No. 6.

About the year 1842 a small Baptist conference was organized at Sulphur Springs, which held services at somewhat irregular intervals for several years.

The first grist-mill erected by Mr. McMichael, was as already stated a great boon to the settlers, though, owing to the insufficiency of the water-power, it proved unprofitable to the several proprietors through whose hands it passed. In 1824 Calvin and Nehemiah Squier built a saw-mill on the Sandusky river, for John O. Blowers, at the northwest corner of his farm. It soon passed into the hands of Eli Odell, of Whetstone township, who, in 1825, took in Asa Wetherby as a partner. Soon after Mr. Wetherby bought out Mr. Odell and conducted the business himself until 1829, when he sold out to a Mr. Ball. In a few years Mr. Ball transferred the mill to George Fleck. In 1834 John O. Blowers repurchased the concern in order to stop Sunday milling, and sold it to his brother-in-law, Nehemiah Squier. At this time a grist-mill also formed part of the establishment, it having been built in 1830 or previously. Mr. Squier conducted the business for a number of years, after which the property passed through various hands. In 1867, J. B. Squier and W. S. Bacon, who were then the proprietors, having erected an improved steam mill at Sulphur Springs, removed the business from the banks of the Sandusky to the new building. In 1874 Mr. Bacon sold out to his partner, and later the business passed into the hands of Edgar A. and Oscar W. Squier. By 1836 there were nine or ten saw-mills in the township.

A small distillery was run for a short time about 1826 by a man named Wood on the land of Edward Hartford, just east of the Blowers Mill. But the proprietor got into

some trouble and soon left the township, the business being then discontinued.

David Hawk and Jacob L. Gurwell started a tannery previous to the year 1830, just northeast of Annapolis. David Kinter also ran one for a time before 1840, west of Annapolis, but did only a small business.

It was during the War of the Rebellion that the sorghum industry developed in this county, John H. Fry of Liberty township, writing a number of articles on the subject, the industry being given prominence on account of the war shutting off the southern supply of molasses.* The cane planted in this county, was the Chinese sugar cane which was later introduced into France. In 1856 some of this seed was obtained by the United States from France, and distributed among the farmers. The cane grows from 8 to 18 feet in height, and requires about the same soil as Indian corn. Well ripened cane yielded about half its weight in juice, of which it took from five to ten gallons to make one gallon of syrup. A field would average from 150 to 175 gallons per acre. There were several cane mills started in Liberty township, the mill of Andrew Dirmeyer being built in 1860. After the cane is ripened about September, the leaves are stripped off, and the stalks passed beneath three steel rollers, the juice being green in color. This is placed in the boiling pans, and the green scum is taken off leaving the syrup white, which again changes until the finished product is of a golden color. The capacity of the Dirmeyer mill was 125 gallons per day, and during its running the mill turned out 80,000 gallons of molasses. Other mills were operated a short time and were discontinued. The Dirmeyer mill after many years was removed to Brandywine, and later went the way of the other mills, and today there is probably not a sorghum mill in the county.

The village of Annapolis was laid out in 1833 by John Slifer on "the southern portion of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 14." This was part of the quarter section Slifer had purchased from the government when he came to the township in 1825, from Maryland, and the village was named Annapolis after the capital of his na-

* He had a sorghum mill, and Horatio Markley also erected one of the first mills.

tive state. Mr. Slifer held several township offices, but he was never successful in business, and in 1841 sold his land to Judge R. W. Musgrave, and went west, and the following year in a fit of despondency committed suicide. The village was laid out along the Bucyrus and Plymouth road, which went through the village in a northwestern direction and was called Paris street, the road at that time being known as the Paris road, after the town of Plymouth, which was originally called Paris. South of Paris street was South street and Sandusky street. It had four north and south streets, Walnut, Poplar, Jackson and East, the latter being the eastern limit of the new village. There were about 51 lots. At the start many referred to the place as Sliferstown, after the proprietor.

The first houses in Annapolis were built by James L. Gurwell, Jacob Peterman, John Bolinger, Peter Stuckman and Benjamin Sinn. Ex-Judge Enoch B. Merriman opened the first dry goods store in the fall of 1834. Two years later he transferred it to his nephew, G. N. Davis, who ran the business for two years, when Mr. Merriman resumed possession. Soon after he passed it to another nephew, Pomeroy A. Blanchard, who remained in Sulphur Springs for several years. Another store was started in the fall of 1836 or early in 1837 by Cornelius and James F. Dorland, but they did not continue it long and for a few months in the years 1840 and 1841 the place was without a store. Ex-Judge R. W. Musgrave then started one, which he sold in 1844 to Horace Rowse, of Bucyrus, the latter conducting business in Annapolis until the autumn of 1851, his brother Stephen being a partner most of the time. Mr. Musgrave also started an ashery, and not long afterward another store, which he sold to his brother-in-law, Thomas Gillespie.

Frederick Beard and a man named Winebar were early blacksmiths in Annapolis or the vicinity. About 1839 James Gurwell and Jacob Peterman started a linseed oil mill, which soon passed into the hands of William Souder, who carried on the business for many years. A small distillery and a pottery were also started at about the same time as the oil mill, or a few months later, but both enterprises were failures. James McKee built a saw-

mill in the vicinity about 1839. John Birk, a hatter, was conducting business in 1838. John L. Dawson had a cabinet shop in 1837. William Dicks was a shoemaker and his brother, James Dicks a harness-maker, about 1841. About the same time that McKee started his saw-mill, David Hawk established a tannery. John Grogg kept tavern in a log house about 1836, while shortly afterward Cornelius Dorland and Robert McKee built a hotel. Dr. Turley also put up a fine building for hotel purposes on the lot later occupied by the Sexauer Bros.' carriage manufactory. This building was burned in 1847.

The first physician was Dr. Kelly, who, however, paid more attention to running a saloon than to medical practice, in which he was probably not an adept. Dr. George L. Zeigler moved to the village in 1842 and was practicing there in 1851. Later physicians were Drs. J. B. Squier, H. S. Bevington and M. M. Carrothers. Among the prominent citizens of the village was George Heiby, who came to Liberty in 1836, and served as assessor of Liberty township 24 terms, and for years ran the hotel.

A post office was established at Annapolis in 1846, with George L. Zeigler as the first postmaster. It was called Sulphur Spring on account of the large sulphur spring on the Musgrave land. On July 11, 1890, an "s" was added to the name making it Sulphur Springs, which is now the generally accepted name of the place, although the original name of Annapolis is still used by many. It is supplied by a special route daily from Bucyrus, the business of the town making it important enough to be one of the few villages where the post office has not been discontinued by transferring it to a rural route. The following is the list of the postmasters:

George L. Ziegler, April 1, 1846.
 Horace Rowse, Feb. 24, 1849.
 Charles W. Perse, Dec. 11, 1851.
 George L. Ziegler, Aug. 8, 1853.
 George Heiby, Sept. 9, 1857.
 J. N. Biddle, March 12, 1861.
 Alfred Fry, March 29, 1869.
 A. J. Scott, May 2, 1881.
 Lewis Sexauer, May 6, 1885.
 Eli A. Young, Aug. 12, 1889.

J. K. Zerbe, Aug. 31, 1893.

John W. Bittekofer, Sept. 11, 1897.

In 1862 the Sexauer Brothers, Louis, William, Frederick and Lewis, started their carriage manufactory. They were natives of Bucyrus, and their step-father, Mr. Kinninger, had for some time previously followed the trade of wagon maker in Annapolis. They soon established a first class reputation for the excellence of their product and in a short time had a larger trade in farm wagons than any other firm in the county. They manufactured not only heavy farm wagons, but also carriages, buggies and light spring wagons. Their work carried off first prizes at county fairs and elsewhere against strong competition.

For thirty years Jacob Rice has been engaged in the construction of telescopes and microscopes, and his instruments are so perfect that they are in use in many of our largest colleges.

A lodge of the Knights of Honor was established in Annapolis January 2, 1878, with thirteen charter members, and with John Guiss Jr., William Heffner and William Sexauer as the first trustees. The town now has

three large stores, and a number of smaller stores and shops.

Previous to 1837 the children residing in Annapolis attended school at the Bell schoolhouse about half a mile south of the village but in the year mentioned a schoolhouse was erected in the village on land donated by John Slifer. In 1858 G. A. Allen was superintendent. For a number of years previous to 1872 the location of the school building had been a subject of much discussion and several special districts had been formed, but on Oct. 2, 1872 the present special district was created, and directors elected as follows: C. W. Perse for one year, William Sexauer for two years and Dr. H. S. Bevington for three years. In accordance with a unanimous vote of the citizens, Dec. 14, 1872 it was decided to levy a tax of \$3,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing a new schoolhouse, and the same was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$3,316. A bell was also provided at an additional cost of some \$700. The first enumeration taken in the new district showed 53 boys and 69 girls; total, 122. Robert McKee and Jennie Birch taught the first schools in the new building during the winter of 1873-4.

CHAPTER XVII

LYKENS TOWNSHIP

Boundaries of the Township—Its Erection—Justices—First Settlers—Drainage and Soil—German Immigration—Lost in the Woods—Runaway Slaves—Early Mills—Stores—Lykens P. O. and Postmasters—Schools and Churches—Lodges—Quarries.

Where once frowned a forest a garden is smiling—
The meadow and moorland are marshes no more;
And there curls the smoke of my cottage, beguiling
The children who cluster like grapes at the door.
Then enter, boys; cheerily, boys, enter and rest,
The land of the heart is the land of the West.

—GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Lykens township is situated in the north-western part of Crawford county, having to its west only the narrow township of Texas. On the north is Seneca county, while it is bounded on the east by Chatfield township and on the south by Holmes. For a number of years previous to 1828 Lykens was attached to Sycamore township, of which also the present Texas township was a part until 1845. But owing to the considerable increase in population in the northern part of the county, the inhabitants of what is now Chatfield township presented a petition to the county commissioners to have Chatfield set off as a separate township, and the petition was granted on March 6, 1828, and at the same time a new township was erected west of Chatfield and called Lykens. The name of Lykens was suggested by Jacob Lintner, a prominent German settler living near Portersville, who had come from a town of that name in Pennsylvania, and after some discussion it was adopted. The township when erected had not sufficient population to be organized, and the first election was held at the home of Jacob Foy in the spring of 1832. According to the most authentic accounts, the officers selected at that time were as follows: Benjamin Huddle, justice of the peace; Levi Gifford, constable; John Elliott, clerk; Jacob

Lintner, treasurer; Joseph Hall, Joseph Muchler and Robert Knott, trustees, with two others selected as fence viewers. It is said that almost every settler was honored with an office, which, if true, would indicate that the population cannot have been very numerous. At that time the township, with a portion of sections 31, 32 and 33, which belonged to the Wyandot reservation, comprised its present territory, and, in addition, the western tier of sections in Chatfield township. In 1835 all that portion of the township belonging to the Wyandot reservation was annexed to Lykens. In 1845 the eastern tier of sections was attached to Chatfield, leaving Lykens thirty sections, the territory it comprises at present.

When Lykens township was created in 1828, Jacob Foy and Robert Mays were probably appointed the first Justices of the Peace. The following are the men who have served in that position, Frederick Smith who had the longest term of service, dying while in office:

Jacob Foy—1828-31.
Robert Mays—1828.
Benjamin Huddle—1832.
Levi Gifford—1834.
William Wingert—1838-44-48.
John N. Holt—1840-43.
Timothy Park—1847.
Edward Porter—1847.
J. B. Larroue—1850.
Abraham Knisely—1851-54.
Sidney Holt—1853.
Willard Wickham—1853-56-59-78.
Julius A. Wolf—1856.
James Miller—1862.
Frederick Smith—1862-65-68-71-74-77.
Jeremiah Feichner—1864-67.

Eli Winters—1858-70-73-76-79.
 Peter H. Kiefer—1881-84-87-90-93.
 R. W. Cary—1882.
 George W. Miller—1886-89-92.
 A. J. Brown—1896-03-06-09.
 Charles A. Laubach—1896.
 W. H. Angene—1899.
 Jacob Englert—1899.
 Louis F. Smith—1900-03.
 J. P. Gerhart—1902.
 Frank Spro—1906-09.

The first settlers who appeared in Lykens selected land in the western and northwestern portions, as the land in that part seemed to promise a speedier and more abundant return for the labor of cultivation; the eastern and southern portions were not settled until five or six years later. The soil of the township is chiefly alluvial, there being but little surface clay or sand. In early years the land in most parts of the township was very wet, owing to lack of drainage, and probably also to the abundance of timber, which, as shown by observation, exercises a potent influence in inducing rain. The disappearance of the timber in large measure, and the systematic drainage operations, have changed this condition of things, and the wet and mirey lands bordering on the swampy character, are no longer in evidence. The soil is rich and peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of corn, large crops of which can be raised year after year on the same piece of land, without any appreciable decrease in the quantity or deterioration in the quality of the product. This is especially true in the eastern and southeastern parts, where the deep black soil predominates; the western part being better adapted to wheat and kindred grains, owing to the larger proportion of sand and clay which the soil there contains.

The township is drained in the central and western portions by Sycamore creek and its numerous small branches, the principal of which, known as Little Sycamore creek, rises in the flat land near the southeastern corner, and flows northwest until it unites with the main stream in section 20. Along the course of Sycamore creek there is found an abundance of corniferous limestone, especially in section 16, where the stone is covered with a layer of earth of from six inches to eight feet in thickness. The stone is blue, and though less pure than that obtained at the

large quarries in Holmes and Tod townships, it is very durable and suitable for building purposes.

It is not known who was the first settler in Lykens township. At an early day—probably about 1825—settlers of English descent came into Lykens from Seneca county, where they had been disappointed in finding the most valuable lands already taken up, but it is not likely that all of these remained in the township permanently. About 1830 pioneers entered the southern part of the township and two years later the settlement of this portion was increased by a large influx of German settlers, who arrived in a body directly from Germany. Many of these had entered land at the land offices without having first inspected it, and when they arrived they found their farms almost entirely under water. Not being a people easily discouraged, however, they went to work with energy to improve conditions, paying their first attention to the drainage of their lands, after which they began their clearings, established farms, and in time were abundantly rewarded by an ample prosperity.

Among those who came to the township in the early days were Christopher Keggy in 1825; Jacob Miller in 1826; Jacob Foy and Gottlieb Hoss in 1827; Robert Mays, John Elliott, Levi Gifford, Jacob Lintner, Michael Shupp and Joseph Trask in 1828; James Ferguson, Joseph Hall, Benjamin Huddle, Samuel Hall, Samuel Spittler, and Daniel Pratt in 1829; John and Solomon Babcock, Robert Knott, Joseph Muchler, Seth and Benjamin Parker and Lewis Warren in 1830.

Christopher Keggy came from Fairfield county, and first located in Seneca, coming over to Lykens township about 1825. He had hunted all over the section before he located in the township. His life was that of a hunter and woodsman, and he made his living from the sale of furs and game. Later what little land he had cleared he sold out to Reuben Keran, and left the county. Jacob Miller was also a hunter, and did little at clearing land or farming. Joseph Trask came from Seneca county, but after clearing a few acres, remained only three years when he returned to Seneca county.

Jacob Foy was the first real settler in the township; he came to stay, cleared his land

raised his crops, and became one of the influential men in the early days of the township.

Michael Shupp arrived at Bucyrus with his family, May 28, 1828. He entered 80 acres in Lykens township, which he developed and sold, purchasing 160 acres. His son Michael was 18 years of age when he came with his parents to this county. He commenced life for himself in 1831. He worked one year for others, earning \$100, then entered 80 acres of land, which he improved and sold, like his father purchasing 160 more. This latter he cleared and kept and added to as the years went by. On March 4, 1834, he married Susannah Miller. Michael Shupp, Sr., died in 1836, and his little daughter, Mary Ann Shupp made her home with her brother, Michael, until Dec. 20, 1847, when she married Frederick Smith, who came to the township in 1840. Mr. Smith was a stone mason, who had contracts for bridges on the National Pike, and had saved several hundred dollars, and with this, in 1840, he bought a quarter section of land in Lykens. He and his descendants were prominent in the affairs of Lykens township and the county.

Joseph Hall and wife, with their son, Samuel, came to Lykens in December, 1829, settling on a quarter section of land in the northern part of the township. Later Samuel secured a farm in the center of the township, which was in after years the William Tippin farm. The land at the time was partly cleared. Here he lived for many years, but in 1866 removed to the farm, where he died, Aug. 25, 1863, and was buried in St. John Reform graveyard, three miles northwest of Lykens. May 4, 1843 he married Elizabeth Telford, who in 1835, came with her parents from Washington county, N. Y., making the trip in three weeks and four days in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen.

James Ferguson, who came to the township in 1829, was probably a brother of Thomas Ferguson, who settled in Sandusky township in 1817. James entered his land in the western part of Lykens township along the Sycamore creek, and although he was a skillful hunter, he cleared some land as well and devoted much of his time to farming. He was an expert in woodcraft, and during the war of 1812 was the bearer of important dispatches from one

commander to another, and it was while engaged in this work he first passed through Crawford county and was so pleased with this section that later he located in Sandusky township. He stated later in life that on one occasion he was the bearer of dispatches from the headquarters at Columbus, to a point in northwestern Ohio, when he was followed by the Indians for two days before he finally succeeded in eluding them. After remaining in Lykens a few years he removed to the west.

Following these first settlers were Adam Braden, Gottfried Brause, Daniel Coon, Nelson Holt and David Hill in 1831; Ira Cory, Barnaby Harper, and Solomon Seery in 1832; David Albaugh in 1833; John Aupt, Nathan Coran, Joseph Dellinger, Lucas and Adam Shook, William Swalley, Samuel and Timothy Parks, John Shoulter, Eli Winter, Milton Waller and Frederick G. Hesche in 1834; John Apple, Ira G. Allen, Anson Brown, Otto Fieldner, Conrad Hass, August Jacobs, Reuben Keran, Joseph Kennedy, Jacob Oberländer, and Jonas Yingling in 1835; William Burgett, and Moses and Aaron Pugh in 1836.

Gottfried Brause and wife came to the township Sept. 11, 1831, being accompanied by their son Rudolph, then aged five years. The latter subsequently married a daughter of George and Catherine Klink, who came to Crawford county about 1829.

William Swalley, born Nov. 20, 1810, was a son of John Swalley, a weaver, who came to Ohio in 1817, settling fifteen miles south of Zanesville. The father died and the family then returned to Pennsylvania, their home state. Later his sons, William and John, came to Lykens township and in 1834 the mother arrived with her two daughters, and they all made their home in Lykens township. William was married Dec. 8, 1833 to Catherine Wonselter.

Jonas Yingling was married in Portage county to Mary Thomas, and the bride and groom came immediately to Crawford county to make their home. He entered 80 acres of land in Lykens township. He was a mason by trade, and worked on the Baltimore and Ohio road when it was building, securing cash which he invested in land. Besides clearing his land in Lykens township and raising his crops, he worked at his trade, and during his life owned

several farms. Soon after settling in the township death visited their little cabin and they were called upon to mourn the loss of their first child, John Yingling, who died Aug. 3, 1836, and was buried in the Lutheran Graveyard south of Chatfield, the oldest burial stone now readable in that graveyard.

George Rhoad came to Crawford county in the early thirties, and lived in Lykens township for two years. He then moved with his family to Seneca county, where they helped to clear the land, on the site of the present town of Republic.

Christopher Perky, a veteran of the War of 1812, came to Ohio in 1819, settling in Seneca county in 1827, his son David taking a farm in Lykens township. The latter married Mary Seitz, and four of their sons entered the army during the civil war, three of them losing their lives in the service.

Solomon Seery, one of the pioneers of Lykens, came to Crawford county from Ross county in 1832, with his two eldest sons, and entered three 80-acre tracts. He then returned to Ross county, where he remained during the winter. Coming back in the spring of 1833, he built a cabin and planted a small crop of corn, and then, leaving his eldest son and daughter to keep house, he went back to Ross, harvested his crop there and brought his entire family to Crawford, arriving with them Sept. 1, 1833. Soon after settling in the township death invaded their home, and the Seery graveyard was started on the Seery farm two miles east of Benton, the first burial being John Seery, who died Nov. 11, 1835.

Eli Winters was born February, 1802, in Jefferson county, entered land in Lykens in 1833, moving on to it in 1834. With the aid of his sons he developed the land, his chief helper being his son, Eli, Jr. In order to increase the family income Mr. Winters established a night school at his home, and here the children learned to read and write, the son Eli teaching his younger brothers and sisters. The latter became an enterprising and prominent citizen. At a comparatively early age he ran a threshing machine, had a half interest in a saw-mill at Buljo (Lykens), and also started a store. He was elected justice of the peace in 1858 and held the office up to 1880, except for a few years during the war.

In 1851 he married Eliza Howenstein, a daughter of Peter Howenstein, one of the Lykens pioneers.

Milton Waller came to Lykens township in 1834, making his home on 80 acres of land which he had entered the year previous. This took all his capital, and he secured a further 40 acres by working by the day for others, and being a cooper by trade during bad weather and in the evenings he made buckets and tubs for the neighbors, thus giving him needed cash. Two little sons came with him to the county, Lysender aged seven and Stephen aged three. These boys as they grew older helped in the clearing and developing of the farm. Both sons took an active hand in the affairs of the township and county, Lysander Waller being one of the County Commissioners for two terms. On Dec. 25, 1853, Stephen Waller married Martha McKinley, a daughter of James McKinley, and the aunt of the late President McKinley.

August Jacobs was a native of Saxony, Germany. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native land, where also he married Rachel Bair, and later started for America, landing in New York with only 25 cents in cash and owing \$11. With his bride he came west, found work on the National pike, and later made his way to Crawford county, where he bought land, which was then entirely covered by the forest, and was mostly swamp land. He cleared his land slowly by working in the evenings, following his trade during the day, doing carpenter work for the neighbors. He finally sold his land and bought a larger tract, also covered with timber, which he cleared.

David Wickham, served in the War of 1812. The family came to Crawford county in 1837 and secured a partly developed farm in Texas township. His son Willard, having previously taught school for a few terms, in 1840 purchased a tract of land covered by the forest, in Lykens township which he cleared and developed into a good farm. He was subsequently appointed by Gov. Pierce as Indian agent to the Winnebagoes at Long Prairie, Minn., and after several years service returned to his home in Lykens where he lived until his death in 1899.

Henry Geiger was born in Germany, and when fifteen years of age, came with his par-

ents to America, settling in Stark county. He married there, and in the '30s came to this section where he entered 80 acres in Seneca county, later having land in Lykens township. They walked the entire distance from Stark county, and his entire possessions were his wife, an axe, 50 pounds of flour which he had carried the entire distance on his back, and \$1 in cash. Of course he succeeded, and when each of his seven children started in life for themselves they were all assisted by him.

Eli Adams came to Crawford county in 1825, settling on 80 acres of land in Texas township. His son Ephraim married Mary Andrews, daughter of another pioneer, and built his cabin in the woods in Lykens township.

John and Frederica Solze came to Lykens township in 1841 with six children. Even as late as this date, they walked from Attica to Lykens township and losing their way were compelled to pass the night in the woods under a large tree. The next day they reached friends, who accorded them a hearty welcome. They started with 40 acres on which a small improvement had been made.

We of today, living in the towns or in the open country, where the timber has been largely cleared away, save for small patches here and there, can have little conception of the difficulty experienced by the pioneer settler in finding his way through the trackless and almost illimitable forest. Even the shipwrecked mariner, without a compass, in the midst of the vast ocean, can direct his course usually by means of the heavenly bodies; but the early settler, lost in an almost equally vast expanse of forest, had not even this advantage, for the trees, with their towering trunks and spreading branches, decked with a superabundant foliage, shut out for the most part any view of the sun, moon or stars, and even in the middle of the day maintained beneath their branches a sort of half light or semi-gloom, while at night the darkness was impenetrable. The routes from settlement to settlement, or even from one neighbor's house to another, when the woods lay between, were marked by blazed trees, but it sometimes happened that a settler, in going to visit a neighbor at evening time, forgot to take a lantern with him, or perhaps thought he could find his

way without it, and missing the path, was obliged to spend the night in the woods, having for his lullaby—if he were phlegmatic enough to try to go to sleep—the howling of the wolves, the moaning of the wind in the tree-tops, and the hoarse croaking of myriads of frogs in some neighboring swamp or marsh. The Park brothers one evening started to go to the cabin of Eli Winters about a mile and a half away, but failing to take a light, were caught by the darkness, and after groping for hours in the woods, and falling waist-deep into numerous swamps and bogs, passed the remainder of the night on a large log that lay half out of the water. In the morning they found an easy path from the swamp and reached Mr. Winter's home thoroughly prostrated from their experience.

On another occasion the wife of James Ferguson, accompanied by her ten year old son, started to bring home the cows. She had some trouble in getting the animals together, and in running about through the trees, trying to head them towards the house, she became bewildered and lost her sense of direction. Had she left the cows alone and followed them she would probably have reached home all right, for they soon began to go all in one direction, being really headed toward the homestead. Thinking she knew more about the matter than they did, however, she finally left them and set out with her son to find her way home alone. This she failed to do, and not knowing which way to go, and with night closing in about her, she lay down with her boy by the side of a large log, where she thought they might be safe from the notice of the wolves, whose howls they heard throughout the night. The next day she resumed her wanderings, calling out at intervals to attract the notice of some settler, but night again came without rescue and all day the mother and child had eaten nothing but a few berries. It was not until the middle of the next afternoon, after passing two nights and almost two days in the woods, that she heard the sound of a rifle and in a few minutes saw a neighbor walking toward her. He was one of a party searching for her, and was furnished with food, which the half famished mother and child eagerly devoured. She was about three miles from home and had been walking in a circle, coming

once or twice within a quarter of a mile of her cabin.

For some time previous to the Civil War Lykens township was often traversed by runaway slaves on their way to Canada. They always passed through at night, traveling north along the Tiffin road, during the day time lying hid in the dwelling of some abolitionist settler, some distance off the main track, and resuming their journey towards dark. Several citizens in the township were known to be engaged in this work, but no special objection was ever made to it.

Grist and saw-mills are among the first industrial necessities in a new country, such as the Ohio frontier was in early days. The settlers in Lykens for many years went to Seneca County for their flour and lumber, mills having been established there many years previous to the settlement of this township, and that locality being easier of access than Bucyrus. John Moore remembers when they ground buckwheat through their coffee mill for a family of 9 children. The early grist-mills were crude affairs and were sometimes known as "corn-crackers," for they were capable only of manufacturing a coarse kind of meal. Otto Fieldner erected one such, about 1836, about a mile south of the village of Lykens, which was furnished with one set of "nigger-head" stones, and which continued in operation for about eight years. In connection therewith he also operated one of the best of the early saw-mills, which, however, ran only about four months in the year, not being provided with sufficient water-power, owing to the small size and slow current of the stream on which it was located. He finally provided it with machinery to be worked by horses, after which it was continued in fairly steady operation.

A steam saw-mill was built and operated in the northwest corner of the township by Joseph Stammitz, as early as 1844, and was largely patronized. It continued in operation for ten or fifteen years, after which it was abandoned. It was run for some time by Eli Winters, Jr., a skillful sawyer, who was connected with several of the early mills.

A combined saw and grist-mill was built about 1834 by Jacob Foy, who was also an experienced and able sawyer. This was one of

the largest and best mills in early days. It was a large two-story frame structure, and was erected at the junction of the Big and Little Sycamore creeks. This mill had ample water-power and ground excellent flour and meal. Inch lumber from any wood was furnished for about 40 cents by the hundred, or a share was taken, varying from one-third to two-thirds. Numerous buildings, some of which are still standing were constructed from lumber furnished by the Foy saw-mill. After operating the mill for fifteen or twenty years, Mr. Foy sold the property to Moses Wood-sides, who improved the mill and increased the output by substituting steam for water as the motive power. After running many years the mill was finally abandoned. A man named Patrick built and operated a saw-mill on Sycamore creek about 1865; another was built and operated for many years by a Mr. Blanchard.

Francis Slee, a carpenter, built many of the early frame houses, and also manufactured chairs, looms, spinning-wheels and other useful articles. Milton Waller, previously mentioned as a cooper by trade, had a small shop at his house, where he made tubs, kegs and barrels, finding a ready sale for them. He was a prominent man and his sons grew up to be intelligent and enterprising citizens, among the best in the township. It has been said by some that Ira Cory was the first blacksmith in the township. He erected a small shop about a mile or so south of the village of Lykens. Others, however, claim that Nathan Coran was the first blacksmith. He built his shop as early as 1834 and worked at his trade for many years. William Jackson carried on a small business in tanning skins, beginning about 1840. Another industry that was also undertaken in Lykens township, between 1840 and 1850, was the rearing of silkworms and the manufacture of silk goods. A man named Blanchard tried the experiment. The chief adviser in this enterprise was Mrs. Breston, of Chatfield township, through whose influence others in Lykens township were induced to engage in the same pursuit. It failed, however, chiefly because it was found difficult or impossible to procure the necessary supply of mulberry leaves, which constitute the caterpillar's only food.

In 1830 Otto Fieldner built a primitive grist and saw-mill on the banks of a small branch of

Sycamore creek, near where the station now known as Lykens on the Northern Ohio railroad is located. The next year Ira Cory started a blacksmith shop across the road from him, and a few years later James Drake built an ashery just north of them on the Sycamore near the crossing of the road from Bucyrus to Bloomville and the road from Sycamore to Plymouth. Several other industries were started near the cross roads, and stores were located there and a post office established under the name of Lykens Centre. At a very early day a saloon was opened and became a carousing point for the more bibulously inclined in that section. One of the bar room stories current at that time contained a frequent repetition of the expression "Having a high old time in Buljo," and this gave the nickname of Buljo to the place. It was also known as "Santa Fe" and "Buzzard's Glory." The town was regularly laid out by J. F. Feighner in October, 1870, by H. W. McDonald, the county surveyor. While several names have been given it, its correct name has always been Lykens.

The first house was built in the town by a man named Swetland, who also opened the first store; the latter was a very small affair, however, as his entire stock of groceries and dry goods was only valued at \$200. A better store was opened by Anson Brown, in 1840, Mr. Brown starting with a general assortment worth about \$600. His store was burned in 1847, but he rebuilt and increased his business and stock, until in time the latter was worth nearly \$8,000. He finally sold out to other parties. Byron Brown (no relation of Anson) started a store about 1848, with a stock, chiefly of groceries, worth about \$1,000, and continued the business for about seven years.

After the Browns George Jackson carried on a small store for about five years. Samuel Martin started a general store about 1856, but having continued it with indifferent success for six or eight years, he discontinued it. James Drake built an ashery as early as 1845, which was located on Sycamore creek, near the southern limits of the town and here he manufactured as much as fifteen tons of potash per annum, for a number of years. He finally sold it to Anson Drake, who continued it on an even more extensive scale. Another ashery

was built by Jacob Hodge on the bank of the creek and carried on for about six years.

There was a tannery in Lykens as early as 1846. It was built by Jerry Jolly, who carried on the business for about ten years, doing good work, and then sold out to Ephraim Adams, who continued it for five years, when it was abandoned. A man named Cummins had a blacksmith shop in the village as early as 1838 and was followed in the same line of business by a Mr. Madison. In 1847 a saw-mill was erected on Sycamore creek, in the village, by Peter Howenstein. He did good work and continued the business for about fifteen years, when he sold out. The mill was owned for a while by Eli Winters. The first resident physician in Lykens was Dr. James Dodge, who remained, however, only five or six years. After him Dr. Harmon practiced for a few years and then removed; Dr. Ritchie came in 1856, but died at the end of four years.

Previous to the establishment of the post office in 1844, the mail was brought from Melmore, in Seneca county, and later, from Portersville. William Hank carried it once a week for many years until finally a post office was established at Lykens on March 18, 1844, with J. T. Drake as postmaster. He was succeeded by Anson Brown, Jan. 6, 1846; Jeremiah Jolley, Sept. 1, 1852; James Winters, June 3, 1854; Eli Winters, July 2, 1856; G. B. Vanfleet, Oct. 23, 1856; Ephraim Adams, Nov. 13, 1856; J. M. Richey, July 11, 1861; John H. Barron, Feb. 4, 1867; William Kohl, July 13, 1871; James T. Carbin, Aug. 12, 1889; Jacob Brown, Aug. 8, 1893; Gust V. Harer, June 6, 1894; James T. Carbin, May 6, 1898; H. B. Tippin, June 13, 1900; M. L. Aurand, Feb. 26, 1909; C. A. Michner, Jan. 28, 1910.

In 1837 Sidney Holt was one of the prominent men in Lykens township, and he decided he would like to have a post office for the convenience of himself and his neighbors. Congressman Hunter of Huron county who then represented this district, was a personal friend of Holt's and the office was easily secured, and was named Holt's corners, Sidney Holt being appointed the postmaster on July 10, 1837. The office was established in Holt's residence, but Mr. Holt soon tired of the responsibilities of office, he could secure no neighbor willing to undertake the job, and after

running it for a little over a month it was discontinued on Aug. 18, 1837.

What is thought to have been the first schoolhouse in the township was built about two miles west of the village of Lykens, near the farm of Eli Winters, in 1834, the people generally uniting in its erection. Isabel Hall was the first to teach school in this building. This school was supported by subscription and the attendance was large enough to make the teacher's remuneration come to about \$10 a month. Other early teachers in this school were a man named Andrews and Miss Lucinda Warren. After being in use many years this building was subsequently replaced by a better one at a cost of \$500. The Ransom Schoolhouse, a log building, was built in 1836. In a few years it was replaced by a small frame building, and this in turn by the building known as the "Frog-pond Schoolhouse." In 1840 a schoolhouse was erected about a mile north of Lykens village. The village itself had no school building until 1851, the village children attending the one about a quarter of a mile north of town, which had been erected many years before. Section 29 had a log school building as early as 1838; in 1854 it was replaced by a frame building, and the latter was used until 1880, when a large brick schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$1,600, which is still in use. In the southeast corner of the township a cabin for school purposes was erected in 1840 and has since been replaced by two or more others. Spelling schools and singing schools were among the educational diversions of early days. David Spittler taught one of the latter during the winter months for many years. Many amusing incidents are doubtless stored away in the minds of the few survivors who attended these schools, and could they all be gathered together and published would make interesting reading for the present generation.

The pioneers settlers in Lykens attended church in Seneca county, but after the population of the township had been increased in 1832 by a large German immigration, it was deemed advisable to erect churches nearer home. The Free Will Baptists in that year began holding meetings in the cabins of the settlers. Among their earliest ministers were Seth and Benjamin Parker, Rev. James Ash-

ley and Comfort Waller. The families of Comfort Waller, David Hill, William Swalley and Lewis Warren were among the first active members of the organization. In 1842 this society erected a church on the farm of Comfort Waller. This church, which was the first in the township, was a low frame building, with clapboard seats fastened to poles laid lengthwise of the house. The pulpit was of planed poplar lumber, and the building was furnished with a large fire-place. It was used for many years and was then superseded by a new building, which was erected at a cost of \$1,200.

Among the early Presbyterians in Lykens township was Solomon Seery, at whose home meetings were held about 1834, as well as in the cabins of others of that faith. A society was gradually formed, which was visited for a number of years, at regular intervals, by Rev. Mr. Tracy, a circuit rider, who traveled over several counties. After the society had continued on this basis for a number of years, receiving gradual accessions, a church was built at Seery Corners, which has since been known as the Seery church. It was a small frame building, with seats and pulpit of rough poplar lumber, and without paint or varnish. It was superseded by a new building in 1870. This society was built up and placed on a firm footing, both with respect to finance and membership by Rev. Mr. Lillibridge, a well known and particularly effective preacher of those days, who labored with the congregation for many years.

In 1850 the German Lutherans and the members of the German Reformed church organized a society in the northwestern part, their first meetings being held in a schoolhouse and later in a barn belonging to John Klaes. The barn being destroyed by lightning, the meetings were transferred to Mr. Klaes' house, and were there continued until the summer of 1852, when a small brick church was erected. The first minister was Rev. John Bentz, his immediate successors being Rev. William Veiler, Rev. Elias Keller and Rev. John Winter. During Mr. Winter's pastorate, in 1859, the congregation divided, a separate church being erected by the Reformers in close proximity to the old one. Two years later the old church was abandoned by the Lutherans. The Reformed congregation has had a steady

growth and is one of the strongest church organizations in the township. A burial ground was here long before the establishment of the church as in the graveyard is the first recorded burial in the township that of Samuel Huddle, little son of Benjamin Huddle, who died June 27, 1832.

The Lutherans residing in the southern part of Lykens, for many years attended a church of that denomination which was erected at an early day in the northern part of Holmes township.

About 1890 the Pittsburg, Akron and Western was extended from Cary through Lykens township. It follows a half section line through the township, and passes half a mile south of the village of Lykens. A station was erected, and a store was started at the station

with two or three industries, the most important being the bending works and a grain warehouse. An attempt was made to take the main body of the town to the station but it never materialized, and even the store was abandoned.

In 1872 a lodge of Odd Fellows was organized at Lykens with fifteen members. It more than doubled in membership, and when the railroad came the lodge room was moved to the building at the station. This proved so inconvenient for the members that the lodge was finally discontinued.

The fine quarries west of the town were worked for many years, and when the era of pike building was commenced they again became useful in the furnishing of the stone for much of the road improvements in that section.

CHAPTER XVIII

POLK TOWNSHIP

Origin of Polk—Home of Wingemund—Military Road—Indian Population—Johnny Cake and His Wife—Indian Burying-Ground—An Abducted Child—Drainage and Soil—Organization of the Township—First Election—Early Settlers—The Cranberry Industry—A Strange Recognition—Early Names of Galion—Rev. James Dunlap's Narrative—Early Mills, Taverns and Distilleries—Churches and Schools—Cemeteries—Justices of the Peace.

Fresh from the fountains of the wood
A rivulet of the valley came,
And glided on for many a rood,
Flushed with the morning's ruddy flame.
I looked; the widening vale betrayed
A pool that shone like burnished steel,
Where the bright valley stream was stayed
To turn the miller's ponderous wheel.
—JOHN HOWARD BRYANT.

Polk township which occupies a strip of territory extending seven miles east and west, and three miles north and south, in the southeast corner of Crawford county, was at one time, like Vernon and Jackson, a part of Sandusky township, Richland county. The latter was surveyed in 1807 by Maxfield Ludlow. It was first erected as one of the western townships of Richland county, and was 12 miles deep and six wide. At this time the territory was inhabited almost entirely by the Delaware and Wyandot Indians, who yet lingered in their ancient haunts, loath to retreat before the invading hosts of the palefaces. Of the whites, however, there were few before the year 1817. In this township was the home of Wingemund, and here occurred the capture of Col. Crawford. To the Indian mind the land was an ideal abiding-place, and it was one of their favorite hunting and fishing grounds. It was heavily timbered with every variety of stately tree; intersected by clear sparkling streams, having their source in the purest springs, and abounded with game of various kinds. But the wave of civilization kept rolling steadily westward. In 1812 the soldiers cut a road through the town-

ship, which passed north of the Olentangy, near the present site of Galion. In the southern part another road had been cut by the Pennsylvania militia, and when the settlers began arriving half a dozen years later these highways of progress rapidly multiplied; over them came rumbling in ever increasing numbers the ox-drawn wagons of the pioneers, and the Red Man knew that the hour of his departure was at hand. He had fought his fight and lost. With sad heart he turned his back on the land of his fathers, and with his face to the setting sun, set out with reluctant steps to the more distant wilderness of the possession of which his rapacious white brother was not yet ready to deprive him.

Some of these Indians had adopted English family names. Among them were the Walkers, Williamses, Armstrongs, Dowdys, etc. One of them, well known among the earliest settlers, rejoiced in the appellation of Solomon Johnny Cake. He was a fine looking, good natured and friendly hunter of superb physical proportions and had for a wife a woman who was three-fourths white. Her mother was a Castleman, and had been captured in eastern Ohio by the Indians after the Revolution and adopted into an Indian family living on the Sandusky. She married Abraham Williams, a half-breed Indian, and the fruit of this union was a beautiful daughter named Sally, who became the wife of Johnny Cake. Sally and his children frequently accompanied him on

his hunting excursions. He usually constructed a neat bark wigwam to protect his squaw and children from the storms and exposure of the forest, while he ranged the woods in search of game. He sometimes exchanged venison for side pork with the pioneers, and frequently met parties who had a curiosity to see Sallie, and the children. Sally was regarded as a very apt housekeeper, and preferred as far as possible to imitate the whites.

Johnny Cake was a prominent man in his tribe, renowned for council and courage, and in 1823 had accompanied an exploring expedition to the Far West, beyond the Mississippi. He and his wife accompanied the Wyandots when they removed from their reservation in this county in 1843. Three of his grandsons served in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting at Wyandot, Kan. He was very friendly with the white men, whose superiority he seemed to recognize, though grieving for the approaching doom of his race.

On the north banks of the Olentangy, just west of Union street was an Indian burying ground, which was used by the Red men until their departure from this vicinity. After they were gone some young men opened the graves with the hope of finding treasure, but found nothing to repay them for their trouble. The field was subsequently cultivated and the graves plowed level and it is now covered with residences. Sometimes strange Indians from the lake region visited the settlements. Previous to 1820, when there were not more than twenty-five settlers in the township, a party of this kind made their appearance. Several of these went to the home of Benjamin Sharrock and tried to negotiate for the purchase of a young girl, whom they wanted to adopt into their tribe. Of course Mr. Sharrock declined to be a party to any such arrangement. A few days later the Indians went away and about the same time a little girl about four years old, the child of a settler named John Dunmeyer, who lived about a mile southwest of the present site of Galion, was found to be missing. She had been with her mother in the woods, the latter being engaged in boiling sugar water, and, thinking it time for her to be in the house, the mother had taken her little daughter to the fence, lifted her over it and told her to go into the cabin. When she returned the child

was gone. The frantic mother gave the alarm; a party was formed who searched the woods for three days and nights, and finally dragged the creek, but the child was never found. It was supposed that she had been abducted by the Indians and taken to Canada, but her fate forever remained a mystery. The fact that such crimes, and worse if worse could be, were not unfrequently committed by the Indians, mitigates to a large extent the feelings of pity and compunction that one might otherwise entertain for the fate of the Red Man in being driven from his ancient hunting grounds and reduced to a few miserable tribal remnants located in far western states under the ever-watchful eye of the Government. Though they were in many cases, undoubtedly deprived of their lands by trickery or force, and had just cause for complaint against the whites, it must be remembered that there is scarcely a square yard of land in any civilized country the title to which has not, at some time or other, been derived in the same manner, namely, by the right of the strongest. The Indians held their lands by the same title, having in the first place driven out or exterminated that mysterious race who held the land before them, and who themselves may have obtained their title in a similar manner; and after the Indians had gained possession of the continent they fought among themselves for territory and deprived each other of their possessions without compunction. That they, themselves, should have been finally ousted by the palefaces may after all have been only a sort of retributive justice. "To the victor belong the spoils" has been the motto of every conqueror since the world began and, though it may not be in accord with the precepts of Christianity, it has had much to do with promoting the cause of civilization and making the world what it is today, and demonstrate the undeniable fact of "the survival of the fittest."

Indians traveled this section in early days in large numbers. It was on their route from the cranberry marshes, and loaded down with these berries they passed through to Mansfield, where they disposed of them. Again, bands of them went through with their skins and furs, and bark baskets made by the squaws which found a ready sale at Mansfield, and in the sugar seasons two of the baskets were

strapped together, placed across their horses, and each basket containing about fifty pounds of maple sugar was conveyed to the market, where they exchanged it for the supplies they needed. The Wyandots made Mansfield their principal market until about 1835, when their trading was removed to Bucyrus and Marion.

They always traveled through the woods single file, and when settlers or hunters met a band of half a dozen or more, only one of the Indians would do any talking, and it was almost an impossibility to induce any one except the spokesman to say a word in English. Neither would they talk English except when necessary. One day Tommy Vanhorn, a Marion county hunter, who was returning home from a day in the woods, met one of these Indians who could not understand a word of English, and they were both compelled to talk in pantomime, to express their ideas. Vanhorn had taken one or more drinks during his day's hunting and in the course of his sign language conversation with the Indian, happened to get on the windward side of him, and the Indian's nose being in better working order than his tongue, he caught the fragrance of the hunter's breath. He promptly straightened up, took an interest in matters, and looking Vanhorn squarely in the face, inquired in the best of English—"Where you get whisky?"

Polk township lies upon the very summit of the crest or ridge which separates the valley of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river from that of the Ohio. Thus it happens that, among the numerous springs which are found within its borders, there are two, but a few rods apart, the waters from one of which wend their tortuous way down the northern slope to Lake Erie, mingle with the foaming torrent which plunges headlong to lower depths in the stupendous cataract of Niagara, traverse the length of Lake Ontario, pursue their winding course among the beautiful "Thousand Islands" of the St. Lawrence until they finally rest in the bosom of the broad Atlantic. Those of the other meander here and there, as if uncertain which way to take, but gradually, in obedience to Nature's law, assume a more southerly course, unite with the waters of the Ohio, then with those of the majestic "Father of Waters," flow peacefully past the once shot-battered heights of Vicksburg, and many an-

other spot famous in our country's history, past the busy wharves and cotton-laden steamers of the Queen City of the South, and through gloomy lagoons overhung with the moss-covered branches of the cypress, until they emerge into the warm and sunlit waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The land of Polk township, though high, is generally level, having a natural tendency to retain the water, on account of which, before artificial drainage was resorted to, it had the appearance of being wet and swampy. The timber consisted mostly of oak, beech, maple, elm, black walnut and ash. The soil, formed chiefly in primitive times by vast glacial deposits of drift, sand and gravel, mixed with iron and clay, is rich and admirably adapted to cultivation. It is watered chiefly by the Olen-tangy river, which meanders in a general westerly direction through the whole length of the township. All along its valley are outcroppings of sandstone belonging to the Waverly group, which were quarried in the early days for building purposes and for years have been one of the profitable industries of the township. This river, which waters the bottom lands of the whole township, had, in former days before the forests had been cleared from its banks, a stream of greater volume than at present and was far more picturesque. In early days numerous mills were erected upon its banks. The western part of the township is eminently adapted to grazing purposes, on account of the variety and luxuriance of the grasses.

Sandusky township was organized on July 12, 1818, as a part of Richland county. The territory it then contained was twelve miles long by six wide, including within its limits the present townships of Vernon, and Jackson and a part of Jefferson and Polk. While a part of Richland county, the northern half was taken from it and called Vernon township, thus reducing its territory to six miles square. Changes were being constantly made in boundary lines of townships and counties and in the creation of new townships, counties and county seats throughout the state, and when Wyandot county was erected on Feb. 3, 1845, four tiers of sections were taken from the west side of Sandusky township, Richland county, and annexed to Crawford county. Then, to

the west side of this tier of four sections was added what was known as the "three-mile strip." On the south was added a strip one mile wide from Marion county. From the territory thus formed a strip of land three miles north and south and seven miles east and west was taken from the south side and named Polk township, which, as still constituted, is bounded on the north by Jackson and Jefferson townships, on the east by Richland county, on the south by Morrow county, and on the west by Whetstone township.

There was much dissatisfaction for a time on the part of those farmers residing in that part of Polk that had been taken from Richland county. While citizens of Richland they had been taxed to pay for the erection of its public buildings, and now that, against their will, they had become citizens of another and poorer county the public buildings of which were small, and which had not yet been paid for, they objected to this additional taxation. After considerable agitation of the subject, not unaccompanied by threats of violence, they at last sent Asa Hosford to the State capital as a lobby representative, empowered to look after their interests. He did not accomplish all that was expected, but through their Richland county representative, Isaac Hetrick, the Legislature was induced to pass an enactment whereby the residents of that part of the new township, which had formerly been in Richland county, were released from the payment of taxes upon the county buildings of Crawford. As there was practically no opposition to this enactment, Mr. Hosford asked that the same favor be shown to those residing in the strip which had been taken from Marion county. But the representative of Crawford county, John Carey, objected, stating that the citizens of the southern strip had not asked for any exemption and the matter was dropped.

Polk township was named after President Polk, in whose term of office it was created. The resolution of the county commissioners which gave it existence read as follows:

March 6, 1845—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, full board. Resolution—This day it was resolved by the Commissioners of Crawford County that the following fractional townships, taken from the counties of Richland and Marion, according to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed February third (3d), 1845, to erect the new county of Wyand-

ot, and alter the boundaries of Crawford, was organized into separate townships, to wit: All that part taken from the county of Richland, and being Township twenty (20) north, Range twenty (20) west, and all that part taken from Township nineteen (19), with Range twenty (20), and all that part taken from the county of Marion, and being in Township fifteen (15) with Range twenty-one (21) be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate township by the name of Polk, and that the County Auditor be and is hereby authorized to cause notice to be given to the said township of the foregoing organization and alteration, according to the statute of Ohio in such case made and provided.

JOHN CLEMENTS,
HAMILTON KERR,
SAMUEL LEE.

Attest: O. WILLIAMS, *County Auditor*.

The first election in the new township was held April 7th, 1845, with Isaac Criley, Joshua Canon and Phares Jackson, judges, and Solomon P. Nave and Samuel R. Canon, clerks. This election was held only to fill vacancies caused by the separation, the Sandusky township officers having been previously elected, and some of them being in the Polk township part, Abraham Underwood, the Justice of the Peace, being one of them. Those duly elected and qualified on this occasion were as follows: Trustees—Asa Hosford, Samuel P. Lee, Bartholomew Reed, Jr.; Clerk—Peter Cress; Treasurer—John S. Davis; Assessor—Samuel R. Cannon; Constables—John A. Loneus, Joseph Kimmel; Supervisors—Eri Hosford, Joseph Diddy, Edward Cooper, David Thrush, William White, A. C. Jackson, Frederic Taylor, Jacob Stinebaugh, John Ashcroft, William L. Dille, Bart Reed, Sr., Andrew Reed, A. S. Caton, Phillip Ichorn, Phillip Zimmermaker, Isaac Nayer.

The first meeting of the new trustees was held on April 26, 1845, and among the business transacted was "the sale of James Sutton, a town pauper. He was taken by Jacob Steinbaugh for one year for \$100, clothing and doctor bills excepted." Other business transacted was the levying of a tax of two mills on the dollar for poor purposes and three quarters of a mile for township purposes.

Prior to the formation of the new township, elections had been held at the house of John Fate, a mile southwest of the present town of Crestline. This election booth was now in the new township of Jackson, and on Sept 6, 1845, the trustees met and appointed the place for holding elections at the school house in the village of Galion. Only two of the trustees

were present—Asa Hosford and Bartholomew Reed.

Among the first settlers in Polk township were Benjamin Leveridge and his two sons James and Nathaniel; Disberry Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Edward Cooper and John Sturges in 1817; Benjamin Sharrock, Nathaniel and Nehemiah Story, John Williamson, John Kitteridge, David Gill, and George Wood in 1818; Asa and Horace Hosford and John Hibner in 1819; Samuel Brown and his two sons, John and Michael, William Hosford, John and Alpheus Atwood, John Bashford, Samuel Dany, David Reid, James Dickerson, John Dunmeier, Daniel Miller and Jacob Pletcher in 1820.

Benjamin Leveridge, and his two sons, James and Nathaniel, were the first settlers, and all three built their cabins on land that is now a part of the city of Galion. The cabin of Benjamin Leveridge was southwest of the present public square, between Atwood and Cherry streets, and near him his son James built his cabin, while Nathaniel erected his on the high ground which is now the public square. The first two had splendid water from the springs in that neighborhood, but Nathaniel was compelled to dig a well, and in 1880, when the Public Square was being improved, remains of this old well were discovered.

The next year, 1818, the pioneers were assisting in raising a cabin for John Williamson, and John Leveridge was killed by a falling log. Work was immediately suspended, and the cabin remained for some time without a roof, just as it was when Mr. Leveridge was killed.

Later the same year, Nehemiah Story and his son Nathaniel and John Kitteridge came from Maine. They stopped for a short time in the Williamson settlement, east of Galion. They took possession of the unfinished cabin where Leveridge was killed, and having completed it, here they spent the winter, and the next spring moved into a cabin that had been built by John Sturges, on the hill north of the Galion road west of the Olentangy, where they remained for four years. Nathaniel Story was a hunter and trapper, and Kitteridge lodged with him; he was known throughout that section as "Father" Kitteridge, and also devoted much of his time to hunting. Nehemiah Story was a Baptist, and the first minister's

name on the court records in Marion county was when Rev. Nehemiah Story was authorized to solemnize marriages Nov. 13, 1826.

Disberry Johnson came in 1817, locating on the northwest quarter of section 26, two miles west of Galion. He was born in Virginia in 1764, married there and came to Ohio with six children. His first wife died, and his second wife was a widow named Cooper with six children. And by this union there were six children. So when Johnson decided to come to Crawford county, he brought with him his wife and seventeen children, one daughter being married and remaining in Ross county. Probably all of the five Johnson children who came with him were of age, and probably some of his step-children, the Coopers. Mr. Johnson was early appointed one of the justices of the peace, a position he held for many years. Johnson lived to be 104, and died in 1868 at the home of J. Throckmorton, a grandchild. He was buried in the Galion graveyard.

The Browns settled on section 27 west of the Johnson family. Jacob Pletcher lived for a short time near Galion and then entered his land along the Olentangy in section 34, the land now owned by David Tracht. Just north of him was David Reed, a part of his land being that now owned by Isaac C. Guinther; he also entered land across the line in Whetstone township.

John Hibner settled on the land just east of Galion now owned by Christian Burgner. It was in the midst of a forest filled with wild animals, and before the bears had left that section. One day while Mr. Hibner was absent, his wife while at her household duties in the little log cabin heard a noise near the chimney, and looking in that direction was horrified to see that the chimney stones had been displaced, and the great black paw of a bear had been thrust through the opening to seize the baby which she had placed near the fire place. She hurriedly grabbed the baby, and removed it to a place of safety, but before she could get the axe or some other weapon, the bear withdrew his paw and returned to the woods.

At another time James Neil arose before daylight, and started on foot with a sack of corn to have it ground at the Beam mills south of Mansfield, hoping to return before dark. It

was before he even had a door to his cabin, skins being hung over the one entrance. He was delayed and night had set in when he reached his cabin, where he was astonished to find everything quiet. On entering the house he found his wife sitting on a stool facing the doorway, with a determined look on her face and the axe in her hand. Just as evening came on a gaunt and hungry wolf had entered the cabin, and Mrs. Nail grabbed the axe, and the snarling animal beat a hasty retreat, and she was now on the look-out for a second call.

The township gained a useful citizen in 1819, by the arrival of Asa Hosford, who with his brother, Horace, trudged in on foot, on Saturday, Sept. 19th, and was given shelter over Sunday at the home of Benjamin Lev-eridge. He was a man of great tact and ability and from the time of his arrival was the recognized leader of all the important matters of the township. His native place was Richfield, Mass., but in his youth he accompanied his father's family to New York. When twenty-one years old he left New York with his brother Horace and set out for the Great West. They arrived at Cleveland on the steamer, Walk-in-the-Water, the first steam vessel ever on Lake Erie. They set out on foot for the interior, arriving at Galion, Saturday evening, Sept. 19, 1819. They returned to Huron county where they passed the winter, and in the spring again came to Crawford, where later they were met by their father and the other members of the family. After arriving at the corners the father, William Hosford, erected a double log cabin, where he often entertained travelers who could not find accommodations elsewhere. In the meanwhile Asa Hosford worked at anything he could find to do, while his brother Horace opened a blacksmith's shop near the father's dwelling. It took the former several years to save \$100 with which to buy a piece of land. Finally the elder Hosford sold his property to his son-in-law, from whom it was purchased by Asa, who, in 1824, opened a tavern there. Not as yet being married, his sister acted as landlady. About a year later, however, he married Miss Alta Kent of Bucyrus. For eight years he carried on a prosperous business at the tavern, at the end of which time he sold out to John Ruhl.

To illustrate the ease with which a settler

might get lost in the immediate vicinity of his own clearing, the story is handed down that Samuel Dany went into the woods to shoot a deer and, having lost his sense of direction, wandered round and round until he was perfectly confused and knew not which way he was going. At last he came to a clearing and saw a cabin, in the door of which a woman was standing. Going up to the fence, he called to her and asked her if she could tell him where Samuel Dany lived. She laughed and told him he might come in and see, when he discovered that it was his own home and that he had been speaking to his own wife.

John Hibner erected the first mill in the township; it was east of the present town of Galion, where the Erie road crosses the Olentangy, on what is now the Christian Burgner farm.

Benjamin Sharrock was born in 1779. His father James Sharrock came to America as a British soldier, but joined the American cause and fought under Washington and LaFayette. Benjamin was in the War of 1812, in the New York militia. After that war he married Constantine Williams in Guernsey county, and in 1818 with his family came to Polk township, where he had a small cabin for his family on the banks of the Olentangy just west of Galion. Here they lived, while he walked daily to his land two miles south where he erected a cabin on the bank of the river; later he had a saw and grist mill. He was a man of great physical strength, strongly religious, and preached to the pioneers in the early days. He was known to all the settlers as "Uncle Ben."

James Nail was born in Somerset county, Pa. During the War of 1812 he was residing with his father's family in Richland county, Ohio. In 1819 he left home and came to what is now Jefferson township purchasing 160 acres of "Congress" land, two miles north of Galion. In 1821 he married a daughter of Samuel Brown, walking to Delaware to secure the license, and settled on his land, having previously resided with his brother-in-law, Lewis Leiberger. The latter in 1822 removed from the neighborhood. Having ascertained that the Indians were in the habit of taking large quantities of cranberries into Richland county, where they disposed of them for meal and other produce, Mr. Nail, with his father-

in-law, Samuel Brown, his brother-in-law Michael Brown and Daniel Miller, set out in 1820, to discover where they procured them, with the view of profiting by the knowledge. They went west for several miles along the Pennsylvania army road, and then turned north, keeping on until they struck the Sandusky river, east of Bucyrus. Here they found Daniel McMichael, who gave them information in regard to the Indian trail that led to the cranberry marsh. As night came on they saw the camp-fires of the Indians, who, however, did not molest them. They camped out all night and in the morning loaded their horses with as many cranberries as they could carry and reached home that same evening. In many places the weeds were as high as their horses' heads. Aside from the Indians, the only man they saw during the trip was Mr. McMichael, on the Sandusky river, just east of Bucyrus. Mr. Nail and his brother-in-law also went on a search for bee trees, of which they found a number and collected nearly two barrels of honey, which at that time was selling in Jefferson county, to which they shipped it, for \$1 a gallon. In 1822 Mr. Nail sold his land to Daniel Miller and bought 80 acres on a branch of the Whetstone, or Olentangy, southwest of Galion. About this time Mr. Nail decided to build a mill and let the contract to Alexander McGrew, of Tuscarawas county. A dam was made and the frame and running-gear put together in six weeks' time. In the fall he sold the mill and farm to John Hauck, who was looking for a site for a carding machine and fulling mill. Owing to the smallness of the population, however, Mr. Hauck's project proved a failure. In making the agreement with Mr. Hauck, Mr. Nail had reserved the right to live in the cabin and also to use the mill for one year, which he accordingly did, furnishing lumber to the settlers. In 1822 he moved to another location, about half a mile below his saw-mill, and in 1824 erected a grist-mill. In 1825 Mr. Nail added a distillery to his grist mill, and followed the combined occupations of grinding and distilling until 1835, in which year he sold both the mill and distillery to a man named Parks, from Beaver county, Pa.

Mr. Nail's name appears on the first will that was ever recorded in Marion county,

Crawford being at that time a part of Marion, for legal purposes. The will was made by Samuel Ferrel, and was admitted to probate May 29, 1826. Ferrel left all his property to his mother, Martha Ferrel, and no executor being named she was appointed as administratrix. Benjamin Jeffrey and Jonathan Smith were the witnesses, and James Nail and William Moore were the sureties for the administratrix.

Daniel Miller bought 160 acres of timberland from James Nail in the spring of 1822, the land being a little over two miles north of Galion. He married Lydia, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Ruhl) Hershner. They had seven daughters, the fifth of whom, Lydia Tabitha, married Col. Robert Cowden. At the time of Miller's arrival in the county the settlers were few and far between. Their nearest flouring mill was on the Clear Fork of the Mohican, twelve or fourteen miles southeast of Galion. A blazed trail through an unbroken forest marked the road, and there were no bridges over any of the streams. A settler would start with a sack or two of his own corn, and some for his neighbors, and would go and wait at the mills until it was ground, which sometimes took several days. Col. Cowden writes that one time his father-in-law, Daniel Miller, had made the trip, taking provisions for himself and food for the horse. It was the fall of the year, and the nights were chilly. He arrived at the mill late, and slept in his wagon. Arising early the next morning, 4 o'clock, he took a brisk walk to warm up, and met Mr. Hisky, the miller, going to the mill to start it up for the day. Mr. Hisky inquired his name, and he told him it was Daniel Miller. "Daniel Miller!" was the reply. "Where do you come from?" "York county, Pennsylvania," replied Miller. Mr. Hisky looked at him in astonishment, and said: "Daniel Miller? From York county, Pennsylvania? That is strange! My wife's name was Miller, she is from York county, Pennsylvania and I have often heard her speak of her little brother, Daniel." Mr. Miller was now interested, and the two men went back to the house, and sure enough the woman was his sister, and Miller had slept out in the cold in the dooryard of his sister's house, and never knew it. The explanation is simple. Eve Mil-

ler was the oldest of fourteen children and Daniel was the youngest. He was but a small boy when she married and left her Pennsylvania home. She married a man named George Bidleman, who became too lazy and shiftless to work and degenerated into a robber, following the line of travel to the west, and assaulting the unsuspecting traveler, taking from him the money he was bringing west for the purchase of land. All efforts to reform the husband were unavailing. Discouraged and feeling the disgrace, she wrote home but seldom, and finally ceased to write altogether. During one of his attempted robberies he was killed, and the sister was left a widow in the wilderness. Later she met and married Mr. Hisky and with her name changed all trace of her was lost, until the accidental discovery reunited the brother and sister. Daniel Miller's farm was in the track of the Windfall. When he saw the storm coming, the children took refuge in the big chimney; there were but two daughters at the time, Laura and Elizabeth, and while the roof of the log cabin was blown away, no one was hurt. All around them the trees, large and small, were blown down, and piled criss-cross in every direction. Much of the stock was killed outright, and the settlers were busy for days chopping away the trees to get at their cattle and other stock, which had been penned up by the fallen trees, and were still alive.

Other early settlers in Polk township were John Cracraft and Jacob Miller in 1821; John Eysman, John Hauck, John Jeffrey, William Murray, Alexander McGrew, James Nail, Rev. John Rhinehart, and Rev. James Dunlap in 1822; Owen Tuttle and Phares Jackson in 1823; James Auten and Nathan Merriman in 1824; William Neal, James Reaves, George Row and John Shawber in 1825; John Ashcroft, Jonathan Ayres, Andrew Poe, Thomas Harding, and John Sedous in 1826; Francis Clymer and Rev. John Smith in 1828; Samuel Gerbrecht, and Christopher Beltz, wife and seven children, in 1829; Jonathan Fellows, and John, Michael, Jacob, Levi, Henry, and Peter Ruhl, in 1830; Benjamin Grove, Joseph Rech, Jacob Cronenwett, Rev. John Stough, Jacob Seif, and William Hise in 1831; Solomon Nave in 1832; John Morriso, John Kraft, Daniel, Benjamin, John, Joseph, and Randolph

Hoover, John and Adam Klopfenstein, and Samuel and Joseph Lee in 1833.

In 1822 Rev. James Dunlap came to Polk township from what is now, Ohio county, West Va. In an article in the Forum published in December, 1874, he thus describes the condition of this section at that time:

"About 1822 my uncle, William Murray, Major Benjamin Jeffrey and myself, rigged up an old one-horse wagon with a pole for two horses. We gathered up our traps, consisting of a rifle gun, some amunition, a cross-cut saw, two axes, several old quilts, and some kitchen furniture, covering the whole with a linen cover. We then bid our friends farewell and started for the "Far West," as it was then called. We crossed the Ohio at Short Creek, a few miles above Wheeling, came through Mt. Pleasant to Cadiz, down the Stillwater to New Philadelphia, through Wooster to Mansfield, a town then of some note, having three stores, two taverns and a blacksmith shop; continued west to 'Goshen,' 'Moccasin,' or 'Spangtown,' as it was then called, but now Galion. We found five families between Mansfield and Galion—Judge Patterson, Alfred Atwood's mother, a widow; old John Edginton, John Marshall and John Hibner.

"All was woods until we came to what is now the public square, Galion, where we found two log cabins occupied by a man named Leveredge. Just at the foot of the hill where Mrs. J. W. Gill now lives was another cabin occupied by a man named Frederick Dickerson. A little further west, where J. R. Clymer's brick house now is, there was a double log cabin hotel, which was kept by old Uncle William Hosford, father of Asa Hosford. Horace Hosford lived and had a blacksmith's shop at Reisinger's Corners. Old Grandfather Kitteridge lived on the other corner and followed trapping wild game for fur. Thence we went southwest to Benjamin Sharrock's house, arriving safely and having made a trip of 150 miles in twelve days through mud, water, ice and snow, sometimes up to our wagon-bed.

"Next day we went to our land and found a camp of twelve or fourteen Indians upon it, who had had a big drunk the day before. One of them had been stabbed through the left side with a large butcher or scalping-knife. But he recovered and afterward bragged that he was

a 'berry stout Injin—stick big knife through—no kill-whoop!' They were a Wyandot tribe, very friendly with the whites; ever ready to help us at our log-rollings and cabin raisings, which were very common in those days. We got old Mother Sharrock to bake us some bread and started for the woods. Pitching our tent by the side of an old log, we built it into a half-faced shanty, chincked it with moss and piled in with some straw for bedding. One of our party went upon a ridge and killed a very fine deer, so we had plenty meat. We cooked our venison and lived sumptuously and deliciously. At night we would crawl into our nice bed-chamber to rest. Then would come the howling of wolves to lull us to sleep. Sometimes they would venture so near that we could hear them gnawing the bones of our venison behind the fire. Sometimes we would shoot at them in the dark to scare them away. They would then scatter with a howling that made music indeed. We continued there three weeks cutting logs, and raised a cabin. We prepared it fit for use and then returned home for the family."

The principal food of the pioneers consisted of bear's meat, venison, turkey, corn-meal, potatoes and hominy. The hominy was prepared in what was known as a hominy block, which was hollowed out something like a druggist's mortar, the hominy being cracked with a sort of pole or long pestle, armed with an iron wedge. Their clothing was generally buckskin and linsey-woolsey, a kind of linen also being made from nettles. The children went bareheaded and barefooted during the greater part of the year. Adventures with wolves and other wild animals were common.

In 1825 the first distillery in the township was erected by Nathan Merriman, who had arrived in the year previous. It was located at the springs, not far from the home of the Leveridges. Besides the Hibner grist-mill, north of Galion was a saw-mill, while Hosford's and Park's grist-mills and Sharrock's grist and saw-mill were all located on the banks of the stream south of Galion and within a few miles of each other. Modern "improvements" have made a great change in this stream, and it has long since lost the picturesque aspect it once possessed. Many of the springs which once fed it have become

dry and except in the spring, or immediately after heavy rains, it consists of a mere succession of pools imperfectly drained by a small rivulet, the waters turbid with the rinsings and refuse of gas-works, dye-houses and other debris from the drainage of a city.

All these mills along the Whetstone were run by water-power and to secure sufficient fall to run the water wheels, mill races were dug, in the case of Hosford's and Nail's mills, those water courses being nearly, if not, a quarter of a mile in length. At the Sharrock mill the fall of water in the stream was heavier and here the mill race was much shorter. All these mills passed out of existence except the Hosford mill, which has continued to this day. It was built in 1832 by Asa Hosford, and the old mill race was long since abandoned and the mill run by steam. It is a three-story frame structure, and is today the oldest mill in the county; on the beams in the second story, can still be seen carved in rude letters the words "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," one of the rallying cries of the campaign of 1840. The crude millstones of the early days have been long since replaced by the more modern machinery, and one of these early stones finds a last resting place as a curiosity of the pioneer days at the home of R. V. Sears in Bucyrus. Still another of these ancient mill stones was brought to Bucyrus by Oscar Sharrock, and is now in his yard, his grandfather, nearly a century ago, having used similar mill-stones at his mill.

The first road built through the township was the Portland road surveyed by James Kilbourne. It was from Columbus to Sandusky and was called the Portland road from the fact that up until about 1824, what is now the city of Sandusky was known as Portland. The next road was the one from Galion to Bucyrus. Over this latter road about 1830 a line of stages were running to Bucyrus three times a week, going east from Galion to Mansfield and Wooster and on to Pittsburg. This road is now Main street in Galion, but prior to 1830 it branched to the north, east of the present square, and followed the Whetstone until it again joined the old road east of Galion and then continued to Mansfield. The most important point between Galion and Mansfield on this old State road was Riblet's

Corner. Here Christian Riblet had settled two miles east of the Crawford county line and his son Daniel kept the Riblet House at the Corners, the best known tavern between Bucyrus and Mansfield. Daniel Riblet afterward was justice of the peace of the township (Sandusky) for 18 years, and from 1839 to 1841 represented Richland county in the Legislature. A post office was established at Riblet's Corners and after Galion became more prominent as a settlement the Riblets came to the new town and became among the most active citizens.

A line of stages never passed over the Columbus and Portland road. At the time it was surveyed the route from Columbus to Sandusky was east of this road through Mansfield and Norwalk, and later the road was surveyed from Columbus to Sandusky through Delaware, Marion and Bucyrus, and these roads became the routes for stages and for mails, but the Portland road was one of the most prominent in the State, being used by the farmers in carrying their produce to the markets on the lake, coming sometimes from Delaware and other points further south. A majority of these farmers carried their provisions with them, and also feed for the horses, and slept in their wagons, as owing to the low price of produce, wheat being seldom more than fifty cents per bushel, they had to be very economical. Two farmers made the trip from this county to Sandusky, disposed of their wheat and other grain and returned after being gone six days and their entire expense was six cents, and this they state was spent for two drinks of whiskey, which in those days was regarded as a necessity and required cash, the same as it does even to this day. Some, however, put up for the night at one of the many taverns which lined the road. The expense for the night's lodging being only a sixpence. The number of these houses of entertainment was much increased in the early thirties by the wild mania which set in for land speculation, bringing people here who desired to enter land. The panic of 1837 exploded the bubble of speculation and was the ruin of many, besides leaving much of the farming business paralyzed for the want of money. In order to relieve the financial stringency relief measures were taken by the

State legislature. At that time the national Government had a surplus of money which they turned over to the State and this money in turn was loaned out to farmers and others at 7% interest. The county paying the State 5% for the use of this money. The loans were handled by the county commissioners and Jacob Mollenkopf, at that time one of the commissioners in Crawford county, went to Columbus and brought Crawford's share of the funds to Bucyrus on horseback. The money was carried in his saddle bags and amounted to \$7,000. These saddle bags which carried this fund are still in the possession of his descendants. The fund was carried on the books in the auditor's office by both the names of the 2% fund and the 7% fund, so called because 7% was the amount at which it was loaned and 2% was the amount of profit to the county. This fund was originally started in 1837, and shows conclusively that the idea of the Government lending money to the people in time of need is not a new one. The fund itself, the records show, was collected with but little loss to the county and there was a profit arising from the 2% interest, for when the present new jail at the County Seat was built it was a part of the profits arising from this and other funds that was transferred to the construction of the jail so that it was built without the necessity of a tax levy.

There is but one church in Polk township outside of the city of Galion, and that is an old Baptist church which is still standing, a frame structure about a mile east of Galion on the land now owned by L. E. Reed. The first preacher was Rev. Nehemiah Story.

Polk township advanced with educational facilities as fast as the settlement of the county made schools necessary. The earliest settlers were in and around what is now Galion and here the first building was erected as early as 1822. It was built of round logs and was located on West Main street near the present residence of Mrs. Martha Crim, now No. 422 West Main. David Gill was the first school teacher. For the second school the site selected was the old graveyard and this building was destroyed by fire in 1844. When the next school house was erected the settlers had advanced a stage and the building was of

hewn logs, where Lewis W. Riblet's residence now is, 116 North Market. Although the settlers had hewn the logs instead of having them in the rough, as in the two earlier schoolhouses, slab seats were still used and the balance of the furniture was equally crude. Jim Mann taught in this school.

In the country districts many of the early settlers in the northeastern part of the township attended the school which was established at the Russel schoolhouse. The school in district No. 1 now on the farm of A. L. Stevens was originally in Marion county, and only became a part of Crawford county in 1845 when the new county was organized. Hence the schoolhouses in districts Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were all on the border line of the county.

One of the earliest populous settlements was in the northwest part of Polk township in what is known as the Beltz neighborhood. Here was Disberry Johnston and the Browns and later Christopher Beltz with his family of seven children, and the first schoolhouse was started on what is now the land of H. E. Mader, just south of the Galion road. There was a little stream there at that time and on the west bank of this stream the log schoolhouse was built on slightly rising ground and beside the creek was a little spring where water was procured. J. C. Beltz, still living, remembers attending this schoolhouse, and it was in the midst of a dense forest and when a boy he walked a half a mile through the woods to attend the school, seeing an occasional deer and being frequently scared by the wild hogs which roamed through the woods. Other settlers arriving, a frame schoolhouse was built on the Beltz farm, a mile west of the first location, and later the school was removed further to the east where it is today, just south of the Galion road on the farm of Lida M. Beck. The other schoolhouses are those in district No. 5 north of the Galion road a mile west of Galion on the farm of Frank W. Tracht. District No. 6, is a mile north of Galion on the farm of J. M. Tracht while district No. 7 is on the farm of

the Henry Peister heirs in the northeastern section of the township.

Outside of the city of Galion the early pioneers had a burying ground on the farm of Jacob Pletcher, three miles west of Galion. Here, the first known burial was the son of Samuel Pletcher who died March 15, 1830. Several other Pletchers were buried here and also David Reed who was one of the early pioneers of the township and died October 12, 1844. Near here is another burial ground, known as the Snyder graveyard. The first burial being that of George Snyder who died May 26, 1848.

Polk township was a part of Richland county prior to 1845, and among the justices of the peace in the earlier days were Daniel Riblet, John Williams and Thomas Jackson. As in most townships, the people generally had some justice whose office they made as near perpetual as possible. Abraham Underwood being the justice when the township was formed in 1845, and being elected his last time in 1885, but in the meantime the people started Charles B. Shumaker in as justice in 1878, and he was elected for eight terms of three years each. The following have held the office in Polk township:

Phares Jackson—1845-47-59.
 Abraham Underwood—1845-47-50-61-65-73-76-79-82-85.
 John Williams—1850-53.
 William C. Parsons—1852.
 M. R. Payne—1853-56-63.
 Samuel Sillex—1855.
 Peter Pfeifer—1856.
 Peter Cress—1858-61-63-66-69.
 James C. Worden—1860.
 Seth G. Cummings—1868.
 O. T. Hart—1869-72-75.
 Samuel Myers—1870.
 H. S. Z. Matthias—1873-1904.
 Charles B. Shumaker—1878-81-84-87-90-99-02-05.
 Sylvester Price—1888.
 Jacob Riblet—1891-94.
 D. O. Castle—1893-96-98.
 Morris Burns—1896.
 L. C. Barker—1898.
 George J. Kochenderfer—1901.
 Harry R. Schuler—1904.
 Wendel Helfrich—1907-11.
 Carl J. Gugler—1907.
 J. R. Rummel—1911.
 A. W. Lewis—1911.

CHAPTER XIX

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP

Sandusky Township—The Township From Which All Others Were Erected—The Pioneers—The Knisely Springs—First Camp Meeting and First Sunday School—"Governor" Ferguson Deals Out Justice to the Indians—A Woman Missionary.

The mighty oak, proud monarch of the wood,
Upon this land in stately grandeur stood;
Throughout the wilds did mortal panthers prowl,
And oft was heard the wolf's terrific howl.
But all these savage beasts have passed away,
And the wild Indians, too, where now are they?

Sandusky township contains today only eighteen square miles, one of the smallest townships in the county. Yet the time was when it was the entire county, and from its territory every township was taken. Crawford county was secured from the Indians by a treaty signed July 4, 1905, and the four eastern miles were surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807, and the new territory was attached to Franklin county and known as Sandusky township. In 1814, when Richland county was organized the four eastern miles of the present county of Crawford and the two western miles of Richland county were erected into a township which was named Sandusky township, Richland county. This township was six miles wide and eighteen deep. The balance of Crawford county still retained the name of Sandusky township. When the county of Crawford was erected in 1820 it was placed under the jurisdiction of Delaware, and the commissioners of that county erected the first township in Crawford county. The following is the record:

"Dec. 3, 1822.—Ordered, That all that part of Sandusky township which lies west of the middle of the Seventeenth Range* of lands be and the same is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Bucyrus."

*The 17th Range alluded to is not taken from the ranges along the base line on the northern border of Crawford county, but is Range 17 on the Greenville

This left Sandusky a narrow strip, three miles wide, extending from the northern to the southern boundary of the county. This was known as the "Three Mile Strip," as it was secured by the treaty of 1805 from the Indians, was not surveyed in 1807, and for a dozen years was unattached territory. It was not on the market until 1820. The eastern boundary of this three mile strip was Richland county; the western boundary was the commencement of the "New Purchase" secured from the Indians in 1817. Before this three mile strip was open for settlement, adventurous men had "squatted" on the land, in defiance of the law, made improvements in the most desirable locations, with the ultimate purpose of perfecting their titles when the land was thrown on the market. Later in 1820 this land was opened for settlement at Delaware, and there was a rush to enter lands, and many found to their sorrow that the land had been legally entered by others; some honestly entering the land, while other shrewd men, having visited the section, and discovering where the land had been cleared hurried to Delaware, and entered and paid for the claim. Those who filed their entries at Delaware were the legal owners, and when they came to settle on their land much trouble followed. The original settlers were "squatters" with no legal rights, and many refused to leave

treaty line. On the base line, ranges were numbered from west to east. On the Greenville treaty line they run from east to west. The present western boundary of Sandusky township is the centre of Range 17, Greenville treaty line, and the east line of Range 17, on the base line survey.

the land they had cleared, and in cases violence was resorted to. It took years to settle these disputes by courts especially appointed to adjudicate the matter, and in many cases, after years of litigation, the unfortunate early settlers had no recourse but to see the legal purchaser secure his land with all the improvements the original settler had placed on it by years of toil in the wilderness.

When the first recorded vote was cast in this county in 1824, there were but two townships in the county, Sandusky with 12 votes and Bucyrus with 50.

In 1828 Cranberry township was erected, leaving Sandusky a strip three miles wide, and 12 deep. It was good farming land and became settled rapidly, and this long narrow strip was so inconvenient to the people that a petition was presented to the county commissioners for a division of the township, and on June 2, 1835, Sandusky township was erected, by the following order:

"This day came David Reed and filed a petition, praying that some relief may be given to the inhabitants of Sandusky township, stating that the township is 12 miles in length and three in breadth, and requesting the commissioners to divide and alter said township and the adjoining townships, so that it may be more convenient. Whereupon the commissioners ordered that all the original surveyed fractional township 16, Range 21, commonly called the south end of Sandusky Township, and the east tier of fractional sections in Township 3, Range 17 (Whetstone Township), viz: Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, and Sections 34, 35 and 36, Township 17, Range 21, are hereby organized into a separate township, to be designated and known by the name of Jackson. And it is further ordered, that all the original surveyed fractional township 17, Range 21, except Sections 34, 35 and 36, called the northern end of Sandusky Township, and the east tier of sections of Township 2, Range 17 (Liberty Township), viz: Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, and Sections 34, 35 and 36, Township 18, Range 21 (Cranberry Township), shall constitute a separate and remain and be known by the name and title of Sandusky Township."

Sandusky township is drained in part by the Sandusky river, from which it takes its name, and which flows in a serpentine course across the southern part. Loss Creek, flowing from Vernon township, enters the Sandusky near the center of Section 26. These streams, with their tributaries, drain the southern half of the township. The northern part is drained chiefly by Broken Sword Creek and its tributaries, this stream, a winding branch of the Sandusky, entering from Vernon township. In the extreme northern part branches of Honey Creek convey

the water to the Huron river, by which channel it finds its way into Lake Erie. In Section 1 in the northeastern corner there is a swampy tract of land known as Bear Marsh, which is noticeably depressed below the surface of the surrounding country and was formerly covered with water the year round, though since the removal of the forests much of the water has been evaporated or has found its way into Broken-sword Creek. This tract, however, affords good pasture land and has been largely used as such.

The surface aspect of Sandusky township is picturesque and the land generally is of a gentle rolling character, though along the valley of the Sandusky the hills are so steep and precipitous as to render cultivation on their sides impossible. The rolling character of the surface is more pronounced along the valley of Broken-sword Creek. Considerable coarse gravel is found interspersed with boulders—relics of a former geologic age, when, carried southward by glaciers from their home in the highlands of Canada, north of the Great Lakes, they were released by the melting of the ice on reaching a more southerly latitude and were deposited where they are now found, and where they have been lying since a date far anteceding human history. An abundance of Waverly sandstone may also be found underlying the heavy beds of drift in the southern part of the township, and some of it has been taken out and used for building purposes. A dark brown slate of shale, of uncertain formation, is also found along the Sandusky river.

In addition to the foregoing geologic features, Section 26 contains a number of gas and medicinal springs, the latter of which have apparently pronounced curative properties, as some remarkable cases of cure from disease have been recorded. Eleven of these springs are on the Knisely farm, and were first discovered by Samuel Knisely, the pioneer, who came to the county in 1819, and, foreseeing their value, purchased the land on which they flow. Their waters are found on analysis to contain sulphureted hydrogen gas, carbureted hydrogen gas, sulphur, iron, potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, with traces of siliceous and other matter and also of sulphuric and phosphoric acids. These eleven springs, which are all contained within an area of four rods,

are located in a small basin on a little rill that flows into the Sandusky river. From one of them an unpleasant-smelling gas, probably carbureted hydrogen gas—is constantly bubbling. This gas is lighter than air, is highly inflammable and burns with a light yellow flame, showing occasionally fine scintillations indicative of small particles of carbon. Situated along the creek at no great distance above these springs are twelve others, some of which, strange to say, contain no trace of sulphur. About 40 rods southeast of the Knisely residence is a section of land several rods square, from which large quantities of inflammable gas are constantly escaping into the atmosphere.

Long before the advent of the white man these springs were a frequent resort of the Indians on account of their medicinal qualities. Here they camped for days using the waters for their healing properties, and while no trace remains, it is fairly certain that in this section was an old Indian graveyard. Many of these Indians came for miles to plaster themselves with the mud which was considered very healing for their sores, and frequently this mud was taken away on their ponies to relieve some Indian who was unable to make the journey to the springs.

James Gwell came to the township in 1819 and began a clearing. He was followed the same year by Matthew Elder and John Shull, who built cabins into which they moved their families. Mr. Shull built a water-power saw-mill on Sandusky river, prior to 1830. In 1821 Samuel Knisely moved his family to the "Spring farm," which he had selected and partially purchased in 1819. Mr. Knisely was noted as a most skillful hunter and woodsman, and it is said that he killed 100 deer each winter for many years. He also destroyed many bears, in which he did the community good service, as these animals were too fond of pork to be convenient neighbors. They would also on occasion make an attempt to seize a baby, though no reports are handed down that they were ever successful. Samuel Knisely Jr. was also a successful hunter, though the larger species of game had mostly disappeared before he was old enough to attain name and fame in this direction. He had a trained dog named Lyon, which he made

use of in his hunting expeditions after deer, wild cats and other animals. Mr. Knisely was also a successful bee hunter, and collected large quantities of wild honey, which found a ready sale in Sandusky city or Mansfield. As many as 20 or 30 gallons were sometimes taken from a single tree.

In August, 1821 John B. French, a Virginian, built a hewed-log cabin in Section 23, into which he moved with his family. He was a man of great sociability and intelligence, but was in somewhat impaired health when he came here, and the privations of a life in the wilderness, where he was surrounded by marshes and swamps, were too much for his enfeebled constitution, and he gradually failed until he died in 1830, his death being one of the first in the township. He was one of the first three associate judges in the county appointed when it was organized in 1826. His cabin was quite a resort for travelers, who often went some distance out of their way to reach it. His wife, a woman of superior mind and character, survived her husband 50 years, dying in West Liberty. The French cabin was frequently visited by the Wyandot Indians, they having a camp near by; they came without warning or invitation, seated themselves before the fire, and, lighting their pipes, would hand one to Mrs. French—in the absence of her husband—as a token of amity. To return the civility she would take a few puffs and then return it. One of these Indians, named Blacksnake,* who was looked upon with distrust by the settlers, had quite a number of scalps in his possession, which he claimed to have taken from the heads of white settlers. He said he had ninety-nine and wanted one more to make the number an even hundred. This unabashed savage soon after left the neighborhood, doubtless to the relief of some of the settlers. The latter often received invitations to attend the peace dances of the Indians or to attend their great feasts, and occasionally friendly contests and games were gotten up and participated in by whites and red men alike, prizes being assigned to the victors. Though the Indians usually excelled in running, it is said that the white men

* Probably Tom Lyons, as all historians in this section, state Tom Lyons was the Indian who boasted of the ninety-nine scalps.

frequently carried off the prizes for marksmanship with the rifle, and it is a well known fact that the Indian, though sometimes a fair marksman, never learned to shoot with the same unerring precision and deadly aim as the skilled white scout or frontiersman.

The Indians had a warm regard for Mr. French, and went to him for counsel and advice, and his influence over them was great. He was of an easy, kindly disposition, strictly just, and could do more with them than any other man in the township. But when any really serious case arose they took it before Thomas Ferguson. French was gentle, courteous, affable, and not of strong build. Ferguson was a man of great physical strength which partly accounted for the Indian admiration of him. He was also a man of great common sense, and thoroughly understood the Indian character. He was spoken of by them as "Governor" Ferguson, and this title later was given him by his neighbors. He lived near the line between what is now Sandusky and Jefferson townships. Sandusky, Jefferson and Polk had been their favorite hunting grounds, and fifteen years after the land had passed from their hands by treaty, they still lingered in this section with their camps, and roamed through the forests until the advancing civilization had driven away the game, and the Indians reluctantly retired to their own reservation. The Indians had been cowed into submission, and except when under the influence of liquor were fairly harmless. True, anything they wanted they took, making no distinction as to whether it belonged to them or some one else, and no household utensil or stock of the farmer was safe. The most serious case that came before "Governor" Ferguson was in the early twenties. Two young men came from the east, brothers named Philip and William Beatty. When they were but children their parents had been murdered by a marauding band of Indians, and the two boys being away in the woods escaped; they returned to the cabin only to find their parents cruelly butchered. Naturally they were filled with intense hatred of the entire Indian race, and when they arrived in this section continued their vengeance against the unoffending Wyandots. One very dark night they crept cautiously toward an Indian camp and

took careful aim on two unsuspecting Indians. Fortunately, both shots missed, but the Indians sprang to their feet and started in hot pursuit. In the darkness of the wood the young men easily eluded their pursuers. The next day the Indians visited "Governor" Ferguson, and demanded justice. The "Governor" patiently listened to their story, was justly indignant to the intense delight of the Indians; he assured them it was an outrage which should not go unpunished, and they could depend upon him to see that the attempted murderers received the punishment they so richly deserved. But in the meantime they should find out who it was that committed the cowardly act, and notify him, and whoever it was should receive the most severe punishment. These children of the forest left supremely happy over the fatherly care the "Governor" was taking of them, but as they never discovered who fired the shot the matter was finally dropped, except that the Indians had a greater confidence than ever in the wisdom, impartiality, and strict sense of justice of their good friend, "Governor" Ferguson.

Sandusky township gives the first record of a traveling managerie in the county. In the year 1829 one passed through the township on the way from Mansfield to the northwest, and camped for the night on the farm of John B. French. They had several cages of lions and other wild beasts, and also an elephant and some camels, and people came from miles around to get a glimpse of the strange animals, but tradition states that the roars of the lions, as the caravan was traveling through the county, startled many a timid pioneer, while the more valiant hurriedly seized their rifles, and started for the noise, only to discover the unknown wild animal was not a beast at large in the forest.

In 1823 the nearest mills—of any note—were eight miles away. In that year, however, there arrived Jacob Dull, Jacob Ambrosier, and Benjamin and William Bowers. The Bowers brothers, soon after their arrival erected a large, hewed-log, two-storied cabin on Loss Creek, not far from its mouth, which they converted into a saw and grist-mill, and this mill, especially the saw-mill department, rendered good service for many years. Saw-mills at this time were greatly needed, for

there were not enough to supply the home demand for lumber, although, besides the one above mentioned, another was established near the settlement now known as Sulphur Springs, and one or two existed in adjoining townships. The finest timber was then wasted with what today would be regarded as reckless prodigality. The Bowers Brothers also built an addition to their mill, designing it for a distillery, but its product at any time was small and not more than sufficient to supply the local demand. They started a saloon which became a noted resort for the more convivial spirits in the neighborhood. After running for about ten years both mills and distillery were abandoned. It was near this mill, as late as 1838, that William Wert killed a large panther, which he found in a tree, and which he at first took to be only a catamount. He had a desperate struggle with the animal, which killed one of his dogs and badly wounded another, but he finally effected its destruction, after cutting down no less than three trees, in which it had taken refuge in succession, and bore home his prize in triumph.

James Magee came to the township in 1821; he was accompanied by three brothers-in-law: John Clements, John Magers and William Moderwell. James Magee was the father of William Magee, who is still living in Bucyrus, and who assisted at the raising of the mill of James Robinson on the Sandusky. It was first built as a saw-mill, and later a grist-mill was added; a small dam was erected to furnish the power, but even with this the supply of water was so small that it was impossible to run it in dry weather. Later the mill burned down; and only the saw-mill was rebuilt. William Magee has a record showing that in his early days he assisted at the raisings of 101 mills, houses and barns, and some of these buildings were built almost entirely of walnut logs. John Clements was one of the commissioners from 1839 to 1845, and his son James was sheriff and probate judge. William Moderwell was the father of J. Watson Moderwell, a prominent stock-buyer, farmer and land owner. John Magers was a Pennsylvanian and a Presbyterian, and when he entered the land it was one unbroken forest. This he cleared, and lived on the same farm until his death, which occurred on July 18,

1862, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was one of the first commissioners of Crawford county, elected in 1826, and voted to locate the county seat at Bucyrus.

William Handley settled in the northern part of the township in 1822, near the Bear Marsh. This was the name given it by the Indians before the arrival of the whites, on account of its being a favorite resort for bears. Near him were Nelson Tustison and William Matthews who came in 1825.

David Dewalt, came in 1823 and John Mayer in 1824.

Joseph Smith and James Tarnes came in 1825. Smith was known as Capt. Smith, having been a commissioned officer in the War of 1812, and on account of his military experience was elected captain of a militia company raised in and around Sandusky township. He was a graduate of an eastern college and had come west for his health believing the rugged life of the open air would be of benefit, but he died a few years later of consumption. Tarnes settled on a quarter section in the western part of the township on which he built his cabin of hewed logs. He was a blacksmith by trade, and near his cabin he built a small shop and was the first blacksmith in the township, and here he carried on his trade for many years, clearing his land and farming in connection with his blacksmithing.

Isaac Hilborn settled in the northern part of the township in 1825. He came with nothing, and mauled rails to secure the money to pay for his land. He was an expert marksman and resorted to his rifle to secure cash to pay his taxes and purchase necessities. Coon skins then brought from 25 cents, but occasionally a dollar for those that were well dressed. One night when hunting coons with his young son, Robert, they were attacked by wolves. He placed the boy in the hollow of a tree, and with a large fire-brand kept the wolves at bay, occasionally rushing forward and waving the blazing brand in their faces until the scared animals sneaked back into the forest. Hilborn later moved to Auburn township where he died April 30, 1864, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard.

In 1826, the arrivals were Andrew Dewey, George M. Kitch, Henry Magner, John Ramsey and Joseph Wert. Isaac Dorland came

into the township the same year from Liberty township, where he had first settled three years previously. He was a tanner by trade, and dressed skins for several years. Joseph Wert was born April 28, 1775. He established the first Sunday school in the township, was active in church work, and died Jan. 1, 1855, and was buried in the Biddle graveyard.

Other of the early settlers were William and Philip Beatty, Isaac Henry and John Peterman in 1827; John Davis, Charles Burns, Isaac Beck, William Core, Peter Long, John Ruth, John McIntyre and two sons, Emanuel and Patrick, in 1828; Abel Dewalt, John Kaler and Adam Stone in 1830; William and George Cox, Andrew Dickson, John Luke and Samuel Stone in 1831; Benjamin Lobe in 1832; John Brown, Matthias Pfahler and Lewis Rutan in 1833; John Kile in 1834; Jacob Orewiler and John P. Wert in 1835.

Charles Burns was probably the most patriotic of the early pioneers; he was born in Dauphin county, Pa., and made it a duty every Fourth of July to read the Declaration of Independence, and when he had advanced in years and his eyesight was failing he had one of his sons read it to him; and still later, one of his grandchildren read the document to him each Fourth of July until his death, which occurred on Oct. 2, 1869.

By 1835 conditions were much improved. There were about fifty families in the township. Industries and improvements had been started, markets were nearer, and excellent flour and meal could be obtained within a few miles. Mansfield and Bucyrus were the principal trading points. A rude shingle factory was erected by Mr. Ruth in about 1836, but turned out an inferior product and was discontinued after a few years. Isaac Beck owned a one-horse saw and grist-mill on the river about 1835 and conducted it for about four years. The foot-wear of the community was attended to by John Kaler a cobbler, who during the winter season, in accordance with pioneer custom, traveled from house to house mending shoes. John McIntyre, whose original trade was that of weaver, had a loom in one end of his cabins, which he operated when not engaged on his farm.

The first tavern in the township was the cabin of John B. French where travelers were

principally entertained as a convenience and generally without any charge. John Luke came to the county from New Jersey, and established the first tavern at Luke's corners where the road between Liberty and Sandusky townships crosses the Sandusky river. It was on one of those fractional sections which are now a part of Liberty township. This tavern was on two important roads and did a large business, Mr. Luke becoming fairly well to do in this world's goods. It was the only early tavern ever in the township. Across the road from his tavern he gave land for the Luke graveyard, in which several of the old pioneers are buried, the first known interment being Mary Peterman, a child who died Nov. 15, 1838. Other burials are Matthias Ambrosier, born April 16, 1776, died Dec. 12, 1850; John Essig, born Feb. 12, 1798, died Aug. 26, 1880; John Peterman, born Sept. 20, 1776, died Sept. 27, 1859; Jesse Spahr, born March 3, 1800, died May 5, 1881; Jacob Waters, born June 5, 1788, died Sept. 26, 1860.

Some years ago an attempt was made to convert the Knisely Springs into a watering place. At a heavy expense the buildings were remodeled, a little lake was constructed, and for a time it was a popular resort for picnic parties, and a few regular boarders, but the investment did not prove profitable, and after several parties had tried and failed the hotel was closed, and it is now again a residence.

In the early days Jacob Warner had a blacksmith shop in the township about two miles east of Annapolis, and Z. Staple also had a blacksmith shop near where John B. French first settled in 1821. Henry Kalb about 1836 had a saw-mill on Slate Rock run.

Sandusky township is the only township in the county which has no village and never had one. It has no postoffice today but is supplied by rural route from Bucyrus and Tiro, yet it has had in the past three postoffices, and one of the first offices established in this county was in Sandusky township. There were so many settlers along the Sandusky river on account of the excellence of the land, that the people petitioned for better mail facilities and their request was granted, and in 1834 a post-office was established called Loss Creek. John Clements was appointed the first postmaster

on February 7, 1834. He served three years and was succeeded on July 21, 1837 by Obadiah Roberts. On July 29, 1840 Matthew Torrence was appointed the postmaster and served until Jan. 26, 1852, when the office was temporarily discontinued, but the demand for mail facilities was such that it was opened again on Sept. 27, 1852, with Matthew Torrence again the postmaster, but with the name changed to Camp Run. The office now continued for over 20 years as Camp Run and with no change of postmaster until it was finally discontinued on July 21, 1873. These offices were in the southern part of the township near Loss Creek after which it was first named. After the office had been discontinued there was a general desire for its re-establishment, and pressure was brought to bear and on March 31, 1880, a postoffice was again started in the same neighborhood and this time called Biddle. William H. Korner was the first postmaster, being appointed March 31, 1880. Succeeding him were Joseph Parr, Jan. 11, 1883, Thomas S. Dewald July 11, 1884, Woods R. Mitchel, Jan. 6, 1890, Isaac Kieffer, Feb. 12, 1891, S. S. Elbertson, May 10, 1893, Guy E. V. Fry, Feb. 12, 1895. The latter served until the postoffice was discontinued on Jan. 14, 1904, since which time patrons have been served by rural routes.

The first justices of the peace were appointed by the commissioners of Delaware county, on April 15, 1821, and had jurisdiction over the entire county, the appointees being Westell Ridgely of near Leesville, and Joseph Young of near Bucyrus, neither town then being in existence. The first election was May 15, 1824 when Matthias Markley and Ichabod Smith each received 22 votes, both living in what is now Liberty township. The following are the justices of Sandusky township.

Westell Ridgely—1821.
Joseph Young—1821.
Matthias Markley—1824-27-30.
Ichabod Smith—1824-27.
John Cox—1832-35.
Disberry Johnson—1833.
John Slyfer—1835.
Obadiah Roberts—1838.
Peter Esler—1840.
Adam Stone—1844-47-50.
Henry Cobb—1842-45.
Isaac N. Fry—1848.
Andrew Dickson—1850-56-59-62-65.

William C. Parsons—1853.
John Burns—1853.
Lewis Littler—1856-59-62-65.
Joseph Knisely—1868-71-74.
James Smith—1868.
Philip Keller—1870-73-76-79.
John Knisely—1877.
J. H. Blackford—1880-83-86-93.
John Burns—1882.
Josiah Keller—1886.
A. D. Grogg—1887.
Solomon Harley—1890-93-96-99-03-06-08-11.
B. F. Warden—1890-98-01.
H. J. Roop—1911.

The first religious services in Sandusky, as in other townships, were conducted by itinerant ministers, who always received a cordial welcome, and held forth in the cabin or barn of one of the settlers, all attending regardless of the denomination of the preacher. As early as 1822 a Methodist society was organized and services were held whenever a minister could be secured in the cabins of Mr. French, Samuel Knisely, and later Isaac Henry. The first ministers were Rev. John O. Blowers, who after 1823 was constantly preaching to the little congregations all over the central portion of the county; another early minister was Rev. James Martin, who came from England in 1823, settling in Holmes township, and gave spiritual teaching to the early pioneers. Efforts were made by the early missionaries to convert the Indians, who were still living in the township. One of these early missionaries was a Miss Melinda Hunt, who had her home on the Sandusky river, and from there visited the various Indian camps, where she sang to their great delight, they never tiring of the singing and always demanding more. She also taught them the lessons of Christianity, they listening patiently as they knew more singing was to follow. By degrees her teaching had its effect, and many attended the regular services in the cabins. The impression prevailed that in her early days her family had been murdered by the Indians, and instead of taking the usual course of retaliation, she sought to convert them from their evil ways. When the Indians finally left this section, she followed them, continuing her good work in their new location still further to the westward.

The first camp meeting ever held in the county was in Sandusky township, on the farm of John B. French north of the Sandusky river. It was in 1831, and the settlers came

from many miles around, over 60 families being present and erecting their tents in the woods, while on the edge of the camp grounds over 100 Indians established themselves in their wigwams. The tents were erected around a square about an acre in size, and in this square was a platform, surrounded by roughly made seats for those in attendance. Services were held morning, noon and evening; among the ministers taking charge of the exercises were Revs. Prentice, Bell, Palmer, Chase and Havens. Game could still be shot in the woods, and other supplies were brought to the camp and all the food was cooked on the ground, and many had brought their cows, which gave them a supply of milk. There was also a little store adjoining the grounds where tobacco, candy, fruit, etc., were sold. The Indians attended the services, many of them understanding sufficient English to follow the minister. The Indians sat on the ground by themselves, and during the services a number were converted. Among the whites there were a large number of conversions, which greatly strengthened the churches of Sandusky township and the surrounding country.

A Presbyterian church was organized in 1829, near the centre of the township. Occasional services had been held in the cabins of the settlers, and the nearest church of that faith was about three miles east of Crestline, where a church had been erected in 1822. This was the Hopewell church, and it was nothing unusual for the people to start on Sunday morning, walk the twelve miles, and be there in time for the morning services. It was not alone these pioneers, but all over the county the people went long distances to hear the word of God. Nearly all wore moccasins in those days, but some of the women had real shoes, and these, on Sunday morning, carried their shoes on their long walk and when near the church stopped beside some little stream and put on their shoes, and thus appropriately dressed entered the house of God. After settlers became more numerous it was decided to build a church, and the site selected was about four miles southwest of the present town of Sulphur Springs. Money was scarce in those days, and instead of contributing cash every man did a certain amount of

work, and by 1833 the building was finished. It was a hand-made building, the settlers not only putting it up, but making the platform and the rough seats, and this structure remained practically as built and furnished by the early pioneers, except necessary repairs, until another church was erected, the old church being removed half a mile to the west where it did duty as a barn on the farm of William Stone, the land now owned by Caleb Pfahler. In September, 1870 the present church was dedicated. Before the church was built a graveyard had been started, for here the oldest tomb records the death of Emanuel McIntyre, who died March 4, 1829. Other graves are those of James Magee, who was a soldier in the War of 1812; Rev. J. F. Blayney, who died Aug. 16, 1886, after a half a century of religious work in many places; and many other names are there whose willing hands assisted in the building of the first church.

A Lutheran church was organized and a church erected about 1840 on Loss Creek, and in the southwestern part of the township is the U. B. church. Probably the first cemetery started was what is known as the Biddle graveyard. Here the first record is that of George M. Kitch, who died Dec. 21, 1827. Here is buried Rev. Alexander Biddle, who was a United Brethren Minister for 62 years.

The first Sunday School in the county is claimed by Sandusky township, having been first held in the cabin of Joseph Wert, soon after his arrival in 1826. This township was the birthplace of Robert Cowden, who organized the Crawford County Sunday School Association in 1867, and from that time on devoted his life to the Sunday school work, being one of the recognized leaders in the State. He was born in the township in 1833, and his father died when he was a boy of but five years of age, and his death is another record of the trial and experiences of the early pioneers. Kind neighbors did all that was possible, one of them making the coffin, and on the day of the funeral they assembled at the little cabin where services were held. A wagon was secured on which to carry the coffin, to the graveyard several miles distant, the family and friends walking behind this improvised hearse. The distance was too great for the

little son to walk, so he rode, having for his seat his father's coffin. Robert Cowden learned the carpenter trade at the age of 15 to assist in the support of his mother, entered the army, rose to the rank of colonel, was later postmaster of Galion, and then devoted all his time to religious work in connection with the United Brethren church.

The first school in Sandusky township was taught probably during the winter of 1826-27, in a small round log cabin, on the farm later owned by Alexander Smith. Miss Jane Hogan, who afterward became Mrs. Smith, was the teacher. The cabin, though divided into two compartments, was provided with but one window, and the appointments were of the crudest kind. During the following winter Mr. Dewey taught a term of three months in his own cabin, having about fifteen or twenty pupils. Mr. Dewey's cabin was much better lighted, having three glass windows, and it is said he kept an unusually successful school. He was a well educated man and continued in this occupation until the first schoolhouse was erected a number of years later. Miss Mary Ann Higby taught a short term in Dewey's cabin during the summer in 1828, and afterwards taught many terms in this and ad-

joining townships. It is thought that there may have been other schools taught previous to 1826, but, if so, there is no definite record of them. In 1830 a hewed log schoolhouse was built on the corner of Isaac Henry's farm. It was in use for about fifteen years, when it was superceded by a frame building. The second schoolhouse was built south of the river in 1838, and was used for many years. Another was built in 1842 in the extreme northern part of the township.

Sandusky township with its eighteen square miles has five school districts, No. 1 being on the northwest quarter of section 2 on the land of O. J. Keller; No. 2 the southwest quarter of section 11 on the land of O. P. McKeehen; No. 3 the northwest quarter of section 23, the land of Angelina Roop; it is opposite the township hall, which is the exact centre of the township, Holmes and Sandusky being the only township where the township hall is exactly in the center. No. 4 the northeast quarter of section 34 on the land of Louisa McMichael; No. 5 the northwest quarter of section 36, the land of George Lahr.

Sandusky township is the only one of the sixteen townships in the county through which no railroad passes.

CHAPTER XX

TEXAS TOWNSHIP

Texas Township—Early Settlers with Their Mills on the Sycamore—Benton Incorporated as a Village to Comply With the Law—Its Early Mayors—"Old Pipes'" Store Gives the Name to Pipetown—"Bishop" Tuttle, an Influential Citizen and His Hobbies—Postmasters and Justices of the Peace.

"Ah! on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from
West,
From North and from South come the pilgrim and
guest.
When the gray-haired New-Englander sees round his
board
The old broken links of affection restored,
When the care-wearied man seeks his mother once
more,
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled
before,
What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye?
What call: back the past like the rich pumpkin-pie?"
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

What is now Texas township was first a part of Crawford township, organized in 1821 by the county commissioners of Delaware county, the new township including the present Texas, and the territory for 16 miles to the west, the present townships of Sycamore, Tymochtee and Crawford in Wyandot county. Here the first election took place April 1, 1821, but there were no votes cast from Texas township, as at that time there was not a settler in the present township, the entire region being a dense forest; in no part was there an acre, or a half acre or even a quarter but what was covered with trees; it was the forest primeval awaiting the coming of the pioneer and the axe of the settler. In 1825 Crawford township was divided by the commissioners of Delaware county, the eastern six miles being Sycamore township, and the two eastern miles of this township were the present Texas township. The first election was held in the house of George Kisor where Deunquat now is, two miles west of the present village of Benton; there were several set-

tlers then in Texas township who may have participated in this election. Until the organization of Crawford county in 1826, Texas township was under the judicial supervision of Seneca county. In 1845, Wyandot county was erected and on March 6, 1845, the Crawford county commissioners arranged the new townships, the dividing line of the two counties being through Sycamore township, the four western miles of that township going to Wyandot and the two eastern miles remaining in Crawford. The clause in the resolution relating to Texas is as follows: "All that part taken from township one (1) south, range fifteen (15) east, be, and the same is hereby, organized into an independent township, and shall be known by the name of Texas." It was named Texas after the independent state of Texas, whose admission to the Union had been a subject of political discussion for many years, and the act admitting it to the Union had been signed by President Polk on March 1, just five days before the commissioners gave the new township its name. The township contained only 12 square miles.

Lying, as it did, on the northern border of the Wyandot Reservation, the township was first inhabited by white hunters and other adventurous spirits, who made their living in the main by trespassing on the Indian reservation in search of game, which was more abundant there than in the regions which had been already settled by the white man. These hunters and their families, when they had any,

were generally a worthless and shiftless class of people, with little regard for the rights, either of the Indians or for those of their early white neighbors, whose hogs they appropriated whenever they could find them running at large in the woods, together with any other property on which they could lay their hands. Though they often made considerable money by the shooting and trapping of furbearing animals, they spent the greater part of it for liquor and seldom invested any of it in the purchase of more land or the improvement of their property. Their children were usually ill clad and poorly fed and often extremely dirty. It was for the benefit of the community when this class of settlers finally disappeared and was replaced by an industrious, God-fearing class of men, who set to work to subdue the wilderness, cultivate farms, establish little industries, and build schools and churches, which have made the township what it is today.

One of the last of this shiftless band of petty thieves was waited upon by his indignant neighbors and peremptorily ordered to leave that section. It was the fall of the year, and the man protested against being driven away just as winter was approaching; that his children were without clothing, and it would be impossible to protect them from freezing. The settlers were humane, and returned to their homes, and a few days later again called with a supply of winter clothing they had gathered for the wife and children. The man was now more reluctant than ever to leave so generous a neighborhood, and he was only finally compelled to leave after some very forceful threats, and a little accidental violence, and the neighborhood was not only rid of him but it had a good effect on others who were inclined to live partly on the labor of others.

The township is drained in the northern part by Buckeye creek, a small tributary of the Sandusky river and by two or three small streams that empty into the Sycamore. Through the southern part the Sycamore passes, and its largest branch is the Big Run. The land in both the northern and southern parts of the township is quite rolling, especially along Sycamore creek, where the hills rise in some places to 80 feet above the bed of

the stream. In the central part of the township it is more level, but this part is well drained and contains the most fertile territory.

The first settler in Texas township not belonging to the wandering hunter class, was George Bender, who came from Pennsylvania with a wife and three children and entered a tract of land in the southern part in 1824 and built a round-log cabin thereon. About three years later he built a rude dam on Sycamore creek, southwest of the present village of Poplar, or Benton, and employed a man named James McGrew to construct a saw-mill. But having unfortunately erected his mill on the land of John Hazlett, he received notice that he must relinquish his claim to the property. Hazlett took charge of the mill and conducted it until 1834, when its usefulness came to an end owing to the washing away of the dam. Bender in the meanwhile had erected another mill further down the creek on his own land, which was operated for a few years and then discontinued. Bender also conducted a farm, the work being done by a team which consisted of a large bay horse and an ox; these he used to hitch to one of those old fashioned wide-track wagons and with the odd rig he was often seen on the streets of Bucyrus in the early days, it taking two days to make the trip to Bucyrus and return. His first cabin had two doors, hung on wooden hinges, one on each side of the building, while one end was entirely occupied by the fire-place. A pleasing addition to his domicile was a long shed, made of rough boards, which answered the combined purposes of swine, cow and horse stable. Bender was the first postmaster at Poplar and died in 1850. His wife, Mary, died in 1832.

In 1825 the arrivals were Eli Adams, Anthony Detray, Charles Morrow, Adam Miller, John Nedray, David Palmer, Laban Perdew, Doddridge Paul, Robert Roberts and Alva Trask. In 1826, Lewis Lemert, William Pennington, Robert Mays, Ebenezer Culver, Jacob Foy, Andrew Gregg and William Griffiths.

Eli Adams was born in Massachusetts in 1803, and came with his parents to Huron county in 1813. When 22 years of age he came to this county entering 80 acres of land in what is now Texas township. The land was all forest, in the midst of which he erected

his cabin, and commenced clearing the land. He married Mary Andrews who came to Seneca county with her parents in 1823, and later to Crawford county.

Isaac Miller settled on the Sycamore, just below the present village of Benton. Here in 1836 he placed a rude dam across the river, and erected a saw-mill, which he ran about eight years, when dam and mill were washed away by a rising of the stream during a spring freshet, and the mill was never rebuilt; he then devoting his attention to farming.

Laban Perdew settled in the northern part of the township, took an active hand in local matters and was one of the early justices of the peace.

Jacob Miller settled in the northern part of the township. His grandfather Andrew Mueller was the owner of a large mill in Germany, but during one of Napoleon's marches into Germany the mill was destroyed by fire, and two of his sons drafted into the army. In order to escape, the entire family secretly left the country for America, but within a year after their arrival the entire family, except Jacob, died at Hagerstown, Md. Jacob came to Fairfield county, O., and with his son Jacob came to Seneca county in 1830, settling on 80 acres which they purchased for \$100; later they came to Texas township, the younger Jacob marrying Phoebe Pennington, daughter of one of the pioneers.

Daniel Walter was born in July, 1797, and came to this section in March, 1821, with the family of Peter Baum, one of the first pioneers to settle in Sycamore township, Crawford county, now in Wyandot county. He worked thirteen months for Thomas Leeper, a pioneer who came the same year and entered land a few miles west of Baum. Walker received \$100 for his services, and with this bought 80 acres of land, on which he erected his own log cabin, with its mud chimney and puncheon floor. He married Susanna Baum, the daughter of the pioneer who came to the county with him. While he lived near to county line, it was not until late in life he moved into Texas township, where he died Aug. 7, 1875, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

Another settler on the border was Adam Coon. His grandfather, John Coon, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and set-

tled in Pickaway county in 1803, and when the War of 1812 broke out his son John shouldered his musket to fight against the British. John Coon, the father of Adam, was a blacksmith, and made a number of articles for the Indians, among them a tomahawk and pipe combined, which delighted the red man. His son Adam also learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1821, started out in life for himself, his father setting him up in business by presenting him with an axe, an iron wedge and a maul. Carrying these, Adam walked to this section where he started just west of Texas township with 80 acres, for which he promised to pay 75 cents an acre. The contract was too large for him, and he had to give up forty acres. He followed in the footsteps of his father by making the combination pipe and tomahawk, and by degrees his land was partly cleared, and in three years he had money enough to buy back the forty acres he had been compelled to relinquish at the start. He married Elizabeth Hackerthorn, whose father was also in the War of 1812. Her parents came to this country when she was an infant, and when they came west she was carried in the arms of her mother and aunt the entire seven hundred miles. When they first married, the cabin was one built entirely by the husband; it had only a bark roof and the bare ground for a floor, and here they lived for several years until a better cabin was erected of hewn logs. He died on March 19, 1877.

Doddridge Paul, another pioneer, came here from Huron county (now Erie county) in May, 1825. He had previously married Roxana Whitney but left his wife with friends in Seneca county until he could prepare a home for her. He built a cabin in the forest, a neighbor helping him to put on the bark roof. His family arrived before he had finished the cabin, and they had to sit on the stumps outside, with their goods, while he was cutting out a place for a door, when they moved in, his wife building a fire in one corner, where she prepared their first meal in their new home. At the start their only door was a blanket, which they hung across the entrance, and at night their sleep was disturbed by the howling of the wolves. Indians made frequent calls for something to eat. Mr.

Paul cleared three acres the first season, which he put into wheat, and in the next season built a better cabin. He also cleared six acres for corn and set out 100 apple trees, the first orchard planted in the township.

Lewis Lemert was born in Virginia in 1802. His father, Joshua Lemert, was an officer in the War of 1812. On Jan. 2, 1823, Lewis Lemert married Ruth Perdew in Coshocton county, and in 1826, the young couple came to Texas township entering 80 acres in the northwestern part of the township. On this he built his cabin and cleared away the forest, took an active interest in church work, and assisted in the building of the Ebenezer M. E. Church at Pipetown. He died Aug. 4, 1882, and was buried in the Pipetown graveyard. One of his sons was Col. W. C. Lemert, who worked on the farm in early life, taught school, came to Bucyrus, entered the army, and after the war devoted his attention to railroad building and manufacturing.

Other of the early settlers were John McGrew who came in 1827; William Gregg and Martin Holman in 1829; Charles Dickens in 1830; James Andrews in 1832; John Ballack in 1834; David Beal, Robert Clark, Washington Duncan, William Jackson and James Longwell in 1835.

James Andrews came to Texas township in 1832, his sons Arthur and John being twins, and 24 years of age when they came to the township. Arthur worked on a farm in Pennsylvania and having accumulated \$113, walked from Steubenville, O., to Texas township, where he invested \$100 in an 80-acre tract to which the family moved in 1832.

Jacob Walcutt came to Texas township and entered 80 acres just west of Benton. Before he removed to the land, he died, and his wife, Elizabeth (Riley) Walcutt, settled on the land with her seven children, between 1835 and 1840, and the farm was cleared and carried on by the mother and children. Jacob Walcutt was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Those who located in the southern part of the township were Anthony Detray, Charles Morrow, Robert Mays, Adam Miller and Robert Roberts. Those in the northern part were Eli Adams, Joseph Nedray, Doddridge Paul, David Palmer, Laban Perdew, Lewis Lemert, and Alva Trask. Nearly all of the

settlers in the northern half of the township came from Seneca county and were of New England origin, some of them having settled in that county about the time of the War of 1812. The same time another wave of colonization was sweeping westward into Crawford from Mansfield and vicinity, coming north from Bucyrus, most of those who came from this direction settling in the southern part of Texas township. Many of these pioneers started on little or nothing but succeeded by dint of willing hearts and busy hands in building up a good homestead and laying the foundations of prosperity for their descendants. When Adam Miller and wife arrived, their combined fortune consisted of an ox, a rifle, a few plain cooking utensils, and about 12½ cents in money, yet with this they began to clear and improve a farm and prospered.

Owing to the proximity of the Wyandot Reservation the settlers had plenty of opportunity of getting acquainted with the habits and manners of the Indians. Though great beggars, and sometimes thieves, they were on friendly terms with the whites and after the white settlement of the township began no serious trouble ever occurred between the two races. One of the most successful resident hunters was John Hazlett. The Hazlett brothers are said to have killed a hundred deer every winter for many years after coming to the township. They had many exciting adventures. One of the humorous incidents is related of Robert Clark, who had just come from the East and was not accustomed to life in the woods. His cabin had no door, but only an opening, which was covered by a blanket suspended from above. One night, soon after their arrival, the family heard strange and bloodcurdling cries issuing from the forest around them, and, thinking that some ferocious wild animals were meditating an attack upon them, he hurriedly sent his wife and children into the loft, and valiantly took up his position at the entrance with an axe ready to exterminate any intruder or perish in the attempt. He thus kept guard all night and in the morning discovered that the unearthly cries which had so alarmed them were merely the screeching of owls. The children of the pioneers frequently lost their way in the woods and sometimes several days would elapse before they

were recovered. On such occasions the whole neighborhood would turn out with bells, guns and horns and scour the woods until the wanderers were found. Occasionally grown persons also lost their way and wandered about in the dense forest for hours or even days before they found their way to a clearing or some settler's cabin, which they did not recognize though it might prove to be their own, so bewildered were their faculties.

In the early days the Sycamore creek, small as it is today, by means of little dams had water sufficient to run several saw-mills about four months in the year. The first mill was that of George Bender about 1827. He had his machinery first, and erected his mill in the woods on the bank of the stream, and in the open air sawed the lumber with which the mill was built. This mill he lost, as it was built on another man's land, who claimed it, so he built another on the same stream, being careful this time to have it on his own land. Isaac Miller also had a saw-mill. These were small affairs but a great convenience to the settlers. In 1837 James Longwell built his saw-mill on the Sycamore, charging 40 cents per hundred feet or sawing the lumber on shares. After he had operated it profitably for a number of years he entered into partnership with Uriah Wooster, and the first grist mill was erected in the township. It was a three-story building, with all the modern machinery necessary to a mill at that time. It was in this mill that Wooster met his death; one of the stones broke while he was running the mill at high pressure, and a piece of the flying stone struck him in the head, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. The mill was in the possession of several owners, and in 1862 came into the possession of Samuel Clapper of Bucyrus, and the following year he sold it to C. S. Miller of Bucyrus. The saw-mill was discontinued but the flouring mill still did a large business being constantly improved with the demands of the time, and became one of the leading mills in the county.

Outside of the milling business there were no special industries in the township in the early days, a couple of blacksmith shops being the headquarters of the neighborhood. Most of the trading was done at Sycamore or Mel-

more, and on larger purchases the headquarters being at Bucyrus or Tiffin. In 1848 Martin Holman established a tannery, but it was not a profitable venture and was discontinued. Mr. Holman was born in Pennsylvania and came to Texas township in March, 1829.

About a mile and a half northeast of Plankton, the old state road from Plymouth to Sycamore crosses the present boundary line road between Crawford and Wyandot counties. In the early thirties a store was started near this crossing. The owner of the store had noticed the joy of the Indians when they became the proud possessors of one of the tomahawk pipes of Adam Coon, and saw a fortune in furnishing the Indians, who were inveterate smokers, as well as the settlers, with a cheap pipe. So he bought a large stock of clay pipes, and any one entering the store found pipes to the right of him, pipes to the left of him, pipes in front of him. In fact, it seemed as if there was nothing in the store but pipes; they were so prominent that all the other stock was eclipsed. The pipe venture was not a success, the Indians did not take kindly to them and neither did the settlers, but they gave the proprietor of the store the name of "Old Pipes," and the Corners the name of Pipetown, and while the name originated in burlesque the Ebenezer M. E. Church built there was seldom known as Ebenezer, but called the "Pipetown" church, and the little graveyard was known as the Pipetown graveyard, while near the church stands the Pipetown school.

Benton was laid out in August, 1841, by George Bender and John Hazlett, and was named after Senator Thomas Benton of Missouri, Hazlett being a great admirer of that statesman. Previous to its being laid out, in 1837, a post office had been established there called Poplar. It has always carried the two names; at the start the name of Benton being the generally accepted one, but in the last few years there is a heavy tendency prevailing toward the Government name. The site of the town was excellent, on a bluff on the north bank of the Sycamore.

When the town was started there was a blacksmith shop at the crossing of the two roads kept by Daniel Beal. This was a great resort for the farmers who gathered there in

the early days to pitch horse shoes, and after dark and in rainy weather sit around the forge and exchange the latest news and discuss politics. Another blacksmith shop was near the crossing, built by John Leigh about 1837, also a headquarters for political and other discussions. After the village was laid out, John Hazlett built the first frame house there in 1842, now the tavern kept by Ceil Jump. Alvin Williams kept the first store in the village, having as a partner, Amos L. Westover. In 1845, Texas township was organized, and under the law 12 square miles was too small a territory to be erected into a township, unless it contained a village. Benton could hardly then be classed as a village. The commissioners solved the problem by incorporating the village of Benton, probably at the time the smallest settlement ever burdened with the responsibilities of a village government. But the citizens stood up to the rack and on Aug. 23, 1845, elected Alvin Williams as the first mayor and Joseph Pietzel as recorder, and Williams gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. In 1846, Williams was again elected, and in 1847 the office was given to Joseph Pietzel, but the next year the people returned to their first choice and again entrusted the responsibilities of government to Williams. The village organization long since gave up its existence, although in its palmy days the population reached over 200.

The postoffice was first established in 1837, and has always been called Poplar. The following have been the postmasters:

George Bender, July 3, 1837; George W. Saltsman, Oct. 24, 1849; Joseph Pitezel, Nov. 1, 1850; Abraham Eyestone, March 18, 1852; Nathan Hollinshead, July 18, 1854; Daniel Tuttle, Jan. 15, 1855; Fayette Thornton, Sept. 25, 1857; Daniel Tuttle, July 11, 1859; A. F. Bender, Jan. 3, 1860; Solomon Feltis, May 24, 1860; W. S. Mulford, April 25, 1861; A. B. Stewart, May 26, 1869; J. P. Temple, Nov. 3, 1871; William A. Longwell, Feb. 11, 1873; Adam R. Winter, Sept. 14, 1881; G. B. Valentine, July 30, 1885; William T. Horton, Dec. 15, 1890; James Beistle, April 19, 1890; V. D. Campbell, March 17, 1903. On Nov. 30, 1905, the office was discontinued, the people being supplied by rural route.

When the Northern Ohio road was built a station was located two miles north of Benton, which was called Plankton and a post office established. The first postmaster was Peter J. Thompson, appointed Oct. 13, 1891; he was succeeded by A. H. Miller on May 13, 1899, who still holds the office. On the establishment of the station a grain elevator was built there and a small store for the convenience of the people in that neighborhood, but notwithstanding the railroad Benton is still the larger place, having a hotel, a store, two churches, the schoolhouse, and two or three small shops.

The store of Williams & Westover when first started at Benton, carried a stock of about \$500, and after being run about four years they retired from business. While running the store Williams conducted an ashery and later a saloon, the first in the township. The next store keeper was G. W. Saltsman, who had a stock of \$1,000, with the post office at his store, and after running the business two or three years he retired.

In 1844 William Sigler purchased the building erected by Hazlett, and opened a tavern with a store in connection; and this prospered as he continued in business a number of years. In 1850 the town had two stores, Andrew Failor opening up there with a stock of goods from Bucyrus; Robert Martin started a carpenter shop, and in 1845, Daniel Rank established a tannery, which he ran successfully for a dozen years; there were two shoemakers in the village and the leather they failed to use he sold at Bucyrus and Tiffin. William Jackson also started a tannery. The first physician in the village was Dr. Pitezel, who settled there in 1844, remaining fourteen years. Dr. John Atwood was there from 1846 to 1849. Dr. D. Alvord was there from 1847 to 1853. Dr. Yates and Dr. Bissell were also there prior to 1850, but remained but a short time.

The tavern started by William Sigler he disposed of to Daniel Tuttle who ran it as a hotel and grocery, also selling liquor. Mr. Tuttle in 1849 went to California on the breaking out of the gold excitement; he went by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and was gone two years, and on his return again went into the hotel business.

He seems to have been a somewhat original character, as is evidenced in the following notice posted in his hotel, which may indicate his humor, and the improvement in manners and habits that have taken place in the last fifty or sixty years:

Oct. 29, 1852.

TUTTLE AT HOME AGAIN

DANIEL TUTTLE AT TUTTLE HOUSE, BENTON

Meals 12½ to 50 cents, according to the quality and quantity of the "fixings" packed or stowed in.

Lodging 12½ cents.

Every horse in stable one hour, 12½ cents.

Every gill of tobacco juice deposited on a clean floor 25 cents.

Ditto on a white wall behind a bed, 50 cents.

For every half pint on the floor, 50 cents.

For every old quid of cigar stump thrown in the corner of the room or under the table or bed, 25 cents.

For every time a "loafer" forgets to clean his boots at the "scraper" and brings 100 pounds of mud into the hall or sitting-room and there deposits it, \$1.00.

For every bed tumbled by a "loafer" in the day time with his boots on, 50 cents.

"I shall never forget these dear patrons of old,
To me they're more precious than mountains of gold."

Mr. Tuttle did much to build up and improve the town. He was, however, an infidel in his religious principles and an open enemy of all christian denominations. Beginning with 1850 he published occasional numbers of a paper, which he called "The Divinity Physician," the object of which was to satirize and burlesque the doctrines held by the various Christian churches. He expended several thousand dollars in the publication of this paper with practically no return to himself, except several prosecutions for libel, together with a good deal of abuse. The last issue was published in 1870.

On account of his anti-religious views he became universally known as "Bishop" Tuttle. He was liberal and generous, of good education, and outside of his infidelity, very

little criticism could be passed on him as a citizen. He was a strong advocate of the right of freedom of speech. In 1837 an abolition meeting had been held at the American Hotel at Bucyrus, which was attacked by indignant citizens, the windows of the building were broken, and the abolition speaker compelled to flee from the hotel for safety and leave the town. The "Bishop" was a prominent member of the Democratic party at the time, and he wrote a strong letter to the editor of his party organ, then the Bucyrus Republican, in which he denounced the outrage and those connected with it. The "Bishop" being a subscriber, and a staunch supporter of the "organ," and of such sterling democracy as to be unquestioned, the young editor had no hesitation in printing the communication. But the party rose in their righteous indignation against supporting a paper that dared insinuate that any one had any rights except a Democrat. The editor humbly explained how he had come to publish the communication, but it was useless, and he was summarily bounced, and a new editor installed. In 1853 Daniel Tuttle was a candidate for representative, and issued a characteristic announcement, in which he stated frankly that he was a temperance man but opposed to any law founded on the iniquitous Maine liquor law; that he was opposed to taking the people's money to pay for chaplains to pray in the State House, neither was he in favor of their praying there under any circumstances; he was opposed to the modern practice of "treating" by candidates before election, and closed by saying: "As a great many and perhaps all know me in the county, I shall during the canvass stay at home, and mind my own business." He probably did, as the returns showed his overwhelming defeat, his own township of Texas giving him one vote, and his adjoining township of Tod not one. In 1859 he was postmaster at Benton, and saw fit to espouse the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency, as did nearly all the Democrats in this county. This was unsatisfactory to Hon. L. W. Hall, at that time representing this district in Congress, and a Breckenridge man, and he very promptly removed Tuttle from office. The "Bishop" was

then publishing the "Divinity Physician" at irregular intervals, and the next number was a sizzler.

The pioneers of Texas township were mostly from New England and from the East, and the Bible was found in nearly every home. Religious services were held at the cabins of the settlers, any cabin being willingly tendered for this purpose. The road from Bucyrus to Tiffin, laid out soon after the first settler arrived, passed through Texas township, and the itinerant missionaries in passing on horseback from one town to the other stopped at some cabin, where he was always gladly and hospitably entertained, "without money and without price." The township was so narrow and so small that when it came to churches, the settlers attended in some adjoining township, many in the northern part attending the church in Seneca county, of which they were members. The Methodists held meetings in the cabins and about 1834 those in the northern part decided to build a church. It was on what is now the county line road between Crawford and Wyandot counties, a few rods north of the road that led from Sycamore to Plymouth, one of the important and most traveled east and west roads. When Wyandot county was formed in 1845, the church was in that part that went to Wyandot county, just across the road from the farm now owned by Benjamin W. Moore. The church was of frame, and was 30x40 feet in size, and was built by the settlers, all turning out and contributing their work. The first minister was Rev. Thomas Thompson, followed by James Wilson and H. O. Sheldon, and the first trustees were Robert Weeks, William Gregg and Thomas Yates. It was known as the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church. About the time the church was built "Old Pipes" started his clay-pipe store a little south of the church, and it gave the building the name of the "Pipetown" church. The first building, while of frame, was roughly constructed, all the interior work being done by the settlers themselves. The church prospered and in ten years had a membership of about forty-four. In December, 1844, under the pastorate of Rev. Martin Welsh a revival took place and about two dozen new members were added, and in 1854 under Rev. Luke S.

Johnson, another revival added largely to the membership. In connection with the church was the "Pipetown" graveyard, and within its enclosures rest many of the early pioneers, the oldest stone being that of Lydia Cowgill, wife of Elisha Cowgill, who died June 8, 1840.

Prior to 1838 the Presbyterians held services in the various cabins and in the schoolhouses, and in 1838 they formed an organization, under the guidance of Rev. Robert Lee. Robert Clark, William Jackson and William Marquis were appointed as elders. The following year Rev. William Hutchinson, who was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bucyrus, was engaged to supply the congregation on Sunday afternoons in the summer months. The little church was built on the Andrews' farm on the angling road from Bucyrus to Tiffin, and the little graveyard adjoining the church is best known as the Andrews graveyard. Here the oldest stone is that of James Andrews, who died April 25, 1840. He was a soldier of the War of 1812; another of the veterans of 1812 buried here is Moses Pugh, who died Sept. 27, 1848.

In the southern part of the township, church societies were organized as early as 1830, but no church edifice was built for 20 years, services being held in the cabins and later in the schoolhouses. About 1830 a schoolhouse had been built west of where Benton now is, and this was extensively used for church purposes. In the thirties Rev. Mr. Oliver had arranged to hold services in this building, but before he or the congregation arrived "Bishop" Tuttle had entered the building, and written on the wall with a piece of charcoal:

"Oliver, Bender and Gillim
Have caught the devil
And are going to kill 'im."

Bender and Gillim were two of the pillars of the church. The minister took the scrawled words for his text and preached a forceful, extemporaneous sermon.

About 1851 a United Brethren Church was built in Benton, at a cost of about \$1,500, and in 1870 the Methodists erected a church in the village that cost \$3,000. Both churches prospered, and nearly all the "Pipetown" congregation united with this new church or joined the M. E. Church at Sycamore.

The first settlers in Texas drifted into the county from Seneca, and in the early days the children went long distances for their schooling, sometimes four and five miles. This was too inconvenient, and the pioneers in the northern part of the township built a log structure of fairly good size for those days. They put in a puncheon floor and covered it with a clapboard roof. They introduced an innovation in construction by having the chimney in the centre of the roof, and it was constructed of small stones and mud and hung down to within six feet of the floor, widening out funnel shaped at the bottom to facilitate ventilation. The seats were clapboard benches, and a walnut table, constructed by some settler expert with an axe, furnished the desk for the teacher and served as a pulpit when religious services were held, which were almost every Sunday in summer by a traveling minister of some denomination. In 1833, this building, which resembled in looks a modern pottery, was abandoned and another erected, more modern, nearer the center of the township; this new building was of frame. The next schoolhouse was the one west of Benton, about 1830, and ten years later it was replaced by a frame structure, which was in the western part of what is now Benton, near the graveyard. In 1858 the first schoolhouse was built in the village. Although the township contains only 12 square miles, and in the locating of schoolhouses should have but three, yet when school districts were organized at the same time as the township in 1845, there were four districts in the township, and are today. The northern four miles in district No. 1, and the schoolhouse is in the northeastern corner of section 11, the farm now owned by Jacob Ziegler. District No. 2 is the central four miles and the schoolhouse is in the southeastern part of section 14, the land of Samuel Dunlop. The southern four miles has two districts, No. 3 being in the village of Benton, and No. 4 northwest quarter of section 36 on the farm of Jacob Rank. All these schoolhouses are on the north and south road which

passes through the center of the township, the one in District 4, being about forty rods north of the old Indian Reservation line.

What is known as the Benton graveyard was probably the first burial place in the township, as here is buried Mary Bender, wife of the first settler, who died May 13, 1832. Three veterans of the War of 1812 are buried here, John Coon, who died March 22, 1856; Elijah Jump, who died Dec. 5, 1871; and David Wickham, who died Sept. 15, 1848. George Bender and John Hazlett, the founders of the town of Benton are buried here, Hazlett dying Nov. 8, 1841, and Bender, Feb. 10, 1851. Another grave is that of Amos L. Westover, who died July 17, 1859, and received a Masonic funeral, the first society funeral in that section. He was one of the charter members of the Bucyrus Lodge of Masons, started in 1846, and for over ten years drove 12 miles to attend the meetings of the order, and on his death, his brethren from Bucyrus attended and gave him a Masonic burial.

Westover was one of the early justices of the peace, and was always active in the affairs of the township. Prior to 1845 Texas was a part of Sycamore township. The following is a list of the justices:

Charles Morrow—1832.
 John Knapp—1832.
 Laban Perdew—1833-36.
 James Milligan—1834-37.
 James Griffith—1836-46.
 Amos L. Westover—1840-53-54-57.
 Robert Weeks—1846.
 Joseph Pitezell—1848-52.
 Abraham Eyestone—1851.
 Nelson Close—1852-55-58-61-67-70.
 Daniel Tuttle—1859-73.
 Samuel Beistle—1862-65.
 Arthur Andrews—1864.
 Martin Woodside—1868.
 A. B. Stewart—1870-73.
 George Wickham—1873-76.
 Nelson Holt—1876-79.
 Harvey Close—1880-83-86-89-92-97-01-07-09.
 M. W. Wickham—1881-84-87-90.
 J. H. Beistle—1893-97.
 C. H. Miller—1895.
 Melvin C. Huddle—1900-01.
 H. J. Miller—1904-05.
 George W. Wickham—1905-07-09.

CHAPTER XXI

TOD TOWNSHIP

The Last Land in the County Occupied by the Indians—The Township Named Three Times and Named Wrong Each Time—Osceola Laid Out With County Seat Expectations—Early Settlers—Churches and Schools—Reminiscences—A Horse Monument.

"Dear country home! can I forget
The last of thy sweet trifles?
The window-vines that clamber yet
Whose bloom the bee still rifles?
The roadside blackberries, growing ripe,
And in the woods the Indian pipe?"
—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Tod township was the last township in this county to be opened for settlement. The treaty of the Indians in 1817 reserved to them a tract of land 12 miles square in what is now Wyandot county. By a supplementary treaty in 1818 the Wyandots were given an additional five miles adjoining this tract on the east. In this five-mile strip was Tod township.

On the north and the south and the east, the land was being rapidly taken up by the settlers, and all along the border the forests were being cleared away and the farms cultivated. Many settlers, besides hunting in the reservation as it suited their pleasure, settled on the land, some honestly leasing from the Indians, but most of them "squatting" on the reservation. As early as 1825 the advancing civilization demanded this land, but the Indians refused to sell, but finally in 1836, they agreed to dispose of the 60 square miles (12 miles deep and 5 miles wide) which they had secured at the supplemental treaty and two additional miles. In 1837, these lands were thrown on the market, and what is now Tod township was open to settlement, and the Indians had no longer any land in the present Crawford county.

Tod township is nine miles from north to south and two miles east and west. In March,

1838, the Crawford county commissioners divided the territory secured from the Indians into two townships. The northern six miles was called Leith and the southern six miles was attached to Antrim. There was objection to the name of Leith. George W. Leith was one of the prominent men in the new territory, and with William Brown was appointed justice of the peace of the new township. His ancestry goes farther back in this county than any other white settler. His father, Samuel Leith, was the first known white child born in the Sandusky valley, probably in the old Indian town on the river, about three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky. The original John Leith in 1763, when a boy of 16, was captured by the Indians. Instead of killing him they adopted him into their tribe, in the family of Capt. Pipe, the Delaware chief who burned Crawford at the stake. They brought him to their town on the Sandusky, and when the War of the Revolution broke out the British appointed him in charge of the store at the Wyandot town and here he remained during the Revolution, and was also there during the Crawford campaign of 1782. His store was naturally the headquarters of the British, Indians, and the renegades during the Revolution and the Indian wars which followed. In 1762 the Mingo Indians on one of their raids into Pennsylvania captured a young girl, Sallie Lowry, and adopted her into their tribe.

During one of the hunting expeditions of the Mingoes to the Sandusky region Leith met the

captive white girl and they were married, and in 1775, Samuel Leith was born. The husband and wife were captives of different tribes, and the wife was taken to the home of the Mingoes on the Muskingum, while Leith remained on the Sandusky. Every argument and inducement were offered the Mingoes to let the wife join her husband, but they refused to give her up, and Indian courtesy prevented more drastic measures. Finally the Mingo Indians held a council, and decided to let the wife join her husband but the decision was that they would give to the Wyandots nothing but the wife and child. So every vestige of clothing was removed from the mother and child, and she was informed that if she wanted to join her husband, she could go. Leith in his narrative thus describes her reunion with her husband: "She shouldered her boy, waded the Walhonding, the Tuscarawas, passed through the wilderness, slept in the leaves by a log, contending with briars, nettles, flies, mosquitos, living on June berries, wild onions, wild peas, elm bark, roots, etc. She came to a squaw who was tending a small piece of corn and taking care of several Indian children, while the warrior was abroad. The squaw said: 'Where you go?' She replied: 'Sandusky; my husband.' 'Where clothes?' 'They took them,' (pointing from whence she came.) 'You hungry?' 'Yes.' 'Me get meat.' The squaw told her to remain until the warrior returned; but she concluded to journey on. The squaw gave her a piece of blanket and some deer meat and she started. I was at the time busily engaged in handling pelts, revolving in my mind what I should do. I was whipping the pelts and throwing them on a pile, and had just stepped in to get another supply, when I saw my wife approaching. She threw the child down on the skins, dropping there herself, saying: 'Here, John, I've brought your boy.' The fatigue of the journey and the joy of the meeting overwhelmed her for a time. There have been many happy meetings under far more favorable circumstances, but at no time or place was there ever a meeting that filled the parties with more triumphant joy." John Leith continued with the Indians until about 1792, when with his wife and two children, he made his escape, and was closely pursued by the Indians until he reached Fort Pitt, (Pittsburg.) The son, Samuel, came

to Ohio and was a soldier in the War of 1812 on the side of the Americans. He settled in Fairfield county, and here John Leith was born in 1807 and George W. Leith in 1810, the latter coming to this county in 1824, making his home with his guardian, his father, Samuel Leith, having died.

After this family the township was named Leith on account of the influence of George W. Leith. But the name was not satisfactory to many of the settlers, on account of the original Leith being a British agent and an ally of the Indians during the Revolution and the Crawford campaign. Through courtesy toward George W. Leith, and for whom all had the greatest respect, the specious argument was presented that there were many Germans in the township, and the word Leith was as difficult for them to pronounce as was the word Shibleth to the Scriptural heathens two thousand years previously. The commissioners took this as their cue, and changed the name of the township to Centre, in June, 1839, it being at that time the exact centre of the county, a name which was certain to get them into no trouble on account of ancestors. This name continued until Wyandot county was formed in 1845, which left only two miles of Centre township in Crawford county, and this two miles was no longer in the centre, but was the extreme western part of the county, so that name was a misnomer, and in 1845 the commissioners named the new township Tod, after David Tod the democratic candidate for Governor in 1844, who was defeated and his supporters on the Board of Commissioners did him what honor they could by naming a township after him. South of Tod the fractional township of Antrim that remained in the county was named Dallas, after George M. Dallas, the Vice President of the United States. In the eastern part of the county the land secured from Richland was named at the same time after James K. Polk the Democratic president, and the new townships had the good old democratic names of Polk, Dallas, Tod and Texas, the latter being a rallying cry of the party as the Whigs bitterly opposed the admission of Texas into the union. Had it been given to our pioneer fathers to lift the veil that obscures the future there would have been more protest against the name of Tod than there had been to that of

Leith. For hardly had the machinery of government started in the new township than there was a re-alignment of parties, and David Tod joined the new party and as the opponent of the Democrats was elected Governor of the State in 1861, so it is not safe to perpetuate the name of a political idol until after he has quietly died and been honorably buried.

Tod township is traversed by three streams, Brokensword, Indian Run, and Grass Run, the beds of which consist of a shaly limestone rock. The first named is the largest and by far the most important, and the derivation of its name is traditional. It is said that after Colonel Crawford's historical engagement with the Indians and subsequent escape, he missed his nephew. With others he retraced his steps, only to be taken prisoner by the Delawares. Conducted by them to this stream, he is said to have drawn his sword and broken it over a rock. Another version is, a broken sword had been dropped by one of Crawford's retreating army.

Col. Crawford, after the battle, in making his escape, did pass through Tod township, entering the township about two miles northwest of the present village Oceola, about where the farm of John R. Outhwaite or U. M. Kellogg is now located; he passed through in a southeasterly direction, leaving the township at about the farm of John Fisher or John W. Snavely, a mile and a half northeast of Oceola. After his capture, near the present town of Leesville, the Delawares took him back over the same route as they were desirous of finding the horses which Crawford had been compelled to abandon about the time they entered the township. The stream Brokensword was first known by the Indians as Crookedknife, but there is no authority for connecting the name with anything relating to Col. Crawford. He crossed the stream in Holmes township, near where the Brokensword Stone quarries are now located.

The soil of Tod township is a pale clay loam but exceedingly rich. Well improved farms with substantial and attractive buildings are seen on every hand.

Lumbering and limeburning for many years formed the chief industries, aside from agricultural, but a number of grist-mills also flourished here, at one time four being along

the banks of the Brokensword. In early years when there was much waste timber, potash and blacksalts were manufactured, and in more recent years a considerable amount of quarrying of stone has been done. The timber of this section was largely black walnut, oak, beech, maple, sycamore, butternut and poplar.

After the Wyandots had relinquished their claim to this territory in the spring of 1837, the United States held a sale at Marion, Ohio, selling off this land to private ownership. Neighboring landowners, capitalists from the East and from Bucyrus and Marion, both in the form of organized companies and as individuals, vied with each other in acquiring this land. A Mr. Howland of Cayuga, New York, purchased fourteen hundred acres, partly lying within Tod township. Zalmon Rowse, General Samuel Myers, Abram Holm of Bucyrus, with Messrs. Cox and Young of Marion county, formed a syndicate known as the Oceola Company and purchased the choice or central part of the township, with an expressed view of bringing the county seat to the town which they would there establish. That their plan miscarried was probably no disappointment to the promoters, who disposed of their land to good advantage before the death blow to the hopes of the little village of Oceola fell by the erection of Wyandot county by the Legislature. Of the private buyers, Judge G. W. Leith, James Winstead, Daniel Tuttle and Jacob Shaffer were first. It has been a debatable question as to whether Leith or Winstead made actual settlement first, for with that distinction goes the honor of being the first settler of Tod township. Regardless of the question, there is a full measure of honor and credit accorded the name of each, for both were men of bright minds and active, and with Daniel Tuttle did more than any others in directing the earliest affairs of the township. Besides Leith, Winstead and Tuttle, other settlers in 1837 were Adam Bair, John Foster, James B. Horick, William Hartman, Edward Kellogg, David Kisor, Lucius P. Lea, Mordecai McCauley, Isaac Miller, John Turner, and Jacob Yost. Other early settlers were John Cronebaugh, Lewis Longwell, James McCain, James B. Robinson, Jacob Snavely, and Stephen White in 1838; Lyman King in 1839; William Brown, William Gordon, Michael Hough, Jesse Ja-



MANSFIELD STREET, NEW WASHINGTON, O.



KIBLER STREET, NEW WASHINGTON, O.



ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL, NEW WASHINGTON, O.



RESIDENCE OF S. J. KIBLER, NEW WASHINGTON, O.

queth, and John Webb in 1840; William Andrews, Frederick G. Hesche, and Samuel Swineford in 1841; Elijah Jaqueth in 1843, Jonathan Outhwaite and Amos Souders in 1845.

Adam Bair had been a carpenter in Bucyrus, and so had John Cronebaugh, the latter assisting in building the first court house; F. G. Hesche, had also come there from Bucyrus to run a saw mill, and later returned, built the Hesche corner, and was in business at Bucyrus until his death.

James Winstead lived to a remarkable old age, honored and respected by all. He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1801, and was fifteen years old when he moved to Ohio, locating in Fairfield county. In 1826, he moved to Bowsherville, Wyandot county, then Crawford county, where he built a cabin on the edge of the Indian reservation and followed his trade as a coppersmith. It would seem there could not be much business done at that trade in those days, and in fact his greatest patronage was not from the settlers but from the Indians. The latter had in their possession ore obtained from Michigan mines and for converting this into rings, bracelets and anklets they would pay most liberally. So strongly did he become entrenched in the good graces of the redmen, he was in 1829 persuaded by them to move upon their reservation. He was given the use of a double log cabin east of Upper Sandusky, an orchard, all the cleared land he wished to cultivate, was furnished with meats, and was given a liberal patronage. He lived almost as one of them, taking a seat at their camp-fires and joined them on hunting excursions. Probably no white man had a more intimate knowledge of this tribe, their habits, beliefs and mode of life, than did he. He remained with them until after the sale and then moved to section 11 of Tod township, where in the spring of 1837 he erected a rough log cabin, with puncheon floor, but also equipped with glass windows. There was no semblance to a road leading to the tract he located, necessitating the cutting away of timber and brush to permit the passage of his oxen and wagon. The road he made became known as the Perrysburg road, and enabled him to strike the Upper Sandusky road. As illustrative of the customs of the times and neigh-

borly help settlers were glad to give, it may be mentioned that Winstead gave a wood chopping bee with a view to having a better road between his farm and Oceola. Neighbors joined in with a will, and the cost to him was two gallons of whiskey and the expectation that he would be called upon to return the favor upon occasion and for the same remuneration. Mr. Winstead was one of the three first trustees of the township and one of the most active men of the times.

Upon the organization of the township as Leith, James Winstead, Z. P. Lea and Jacob Yost were installed as trustees, and G. W. Leith and William Brown as justices of the peace. Stephen White was first clerk, but resigned the same day and was succeeded by Ozro N. Kellogg. Abram Shaffer was constable; Mordecai McCauley and Z. P. Lea, supervisors; Adam Bair, G. W. Leith and Lewis Longwell, fence viewers, and David Kisor was treasurer. G. W. Leith and David Kisor also were overseers of the poor. The first election was held at the home of Mordecai McCauley, and James Winstead, John Cronebaugh and John Horrick were elected trustees; David Kisor, treasurer, and James B. Robinson, clerk. The first officers after the name was changed to Tod township were: James Winstead, Isaac Miller and Daniel Tuttle, trustees; John Forster, clerk; Isaac Miller, treasurer; F. G. Hesche, assessor; Frank Rapenow, constable; and William Andrews, judge of election.

When the name of the township was changed from Leith to Centre George W. Leith immediately tendered his resignation as justice, and his friend George Garrett also resigned.

The various justices of the peace of Tod township are as follows:

Charles B. Garrett—1836.
George W. Leith—1839.
William Brown—1839.
Daniel Tuttle—1842-45.
Thomas L. Lea—1844.
Robert Andrews—1846.
Cyrus F. Jaqueth—1847.
John Gordon—1849.
Jacob Steiner—1850.
Horace Martin—1851-57.
James Clegard—1852.
Samuel Swisher—1852-55.
O. W. Johnson—1854.
Frederick Wise—1857-60.
G. W. J. Willoughby—1860-63.
David Neeley—1862-65-68.

Frank P. Davis—1866-69.
 G. P. Lea—1870.
 Caleb B. Foster—1871-74-77-80.
 Rufus Aurend—1873-76.
 David Hosterman—1877-80.
 Gust Leonhart—1882-86.
 I. F. Coder—1884-88-91-97-1900-03-07-10.
 Deloss Jump—1887-90-93-96.
 S. M. Wilson—1894.
 W. E. Coonrod—1899-02-05-07-11.

The first recorded marriages in the township were those of Isaac Miller and Jane Lea and also Stephen White and Mary Lea, in 1838, Zalmon Rowse going out from Bucyrus to perform the ceremony. A trip from Bucyrus to Ocoola was no easy matter in those days. James C. Steen was an early Bucyrus justice, and he was sent for to perform the marriage ceremony of William W. Norton, his bride being Mary Brown of Ocoola. Mr. Steen in his recollections gives the following account of his trip, the marriage occurring on the evening of Jan. 8, 1841: "I was called upon to perform this ceremony at a time of year when the most miserable of all roads were at their worst. There was sufficient frost to make the walking uncertain and the ice on the streams unsupportable. It was impossible to drive from Bucyrus to Ocoola in a buggy, could one have been procured. Allowing myself plenty of time, I concluded to make the trip on foot. After a circuitous meandering through the woods, over logs, and through mudholes, I arrived at Grass Run, which was quite swollen and bridgeless. The lateness of the hour forced me to a hasty decision, which was to attempt to cross on rather an insecure limb; but like a friend in need, it failed to furnish its support at the most critical moment, giving me an opportunity to rehearse the oath before the evening ceremony, in water up to my neck, at freezing point. I arrived a little late at the village, and coolly walked to a friend's to brush up a little for the festive occasion. The ceremony was performed without referring to the incident!" The first known birth in the township was a son of William Hartman, born in 1838.

Ocoola was laid out in May, 1837, by a land company, composed of Bucyrus, Columbus and Marion capitalists, and named Osceola, after the most noted Indian chief of the Seminoles. With the passing of time, probably through carelessness, the letter "s" has been dropped and the name has long since been misspelled

Ocoola. The land where Ocoola was situated had just been purchased from the Indians, and the town was laid out on the north and west banks of the Broken sword, on a site which was almost the exact center of the county, and the idea prevailed that if a thriving village could be built up there, the time would arrive when it would become the county seat. The new town was laid out accordingly on a rather large scale. In the center was a public square. Main street which was the road from Bucyrus to Upper Sandusky was ninety feet wide. South of it was Water street and north of it High street, each seventy feet wide. Commencing on the west the streets were named First, Second, and Third, then came Broken sword avenue, which crossed the public square, then came Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets, and the river was reached on the road to Bucyrus. All these streets were 70 feet wide. In all there were 164 lots, and the village progressed from the start, but before it attained sufficient headway to take definite measures to secure the county seat, the legislature erected the new county of Wyandot, and Ocoola just succeeded in being in Crawford county, and as it was now on the extreme western border, all hopes of county seat honors were a thing of the past.

There was a large crowd present at the lot sale, and the lots brought good prices, and many were sold; prices ranged from \$25 up, some of the corner lots bringing \$100, the projectors of the town had so impressed the people that it would eventually be a county seat that the speculation was rife. One man had some swamp land in Illinois along the lake; this he traded for Ocoola property. The Illinois land is now a part of Chicago, worth far more today than the valuation real and personal of the entire village of Ocoola.

The first cabins were erected in the town site in 1838. Daniel Tuttle, familiarly known as "Bishop" Tuttle, moved to Ocoola in 1840 and became the first merchant and manufacturer of the place. He had prior to that time for some 13 years been a traveling representative of a clock manufacturer, his territory extending from Maine to Louisiana, and was a man of wide experience and observation. While at Bucyrus his attention was attracted to the proposed county seat of Ocoola and he located there. He thought great possibilities

lay in the manufacture of lime, as Bucyrus was at the time hauling in the commodity from a distance of forty miles at an excessive cost. He started a rude kiln in 1841, employing Lyman King to do the burning. He had in 1840 built a water mill, which was run steadily for a few years when power was available. As travel over the Perrysburg Road from Bucyrus to the northwest became more general it became apparent a tavern was needed at Oceola, and Mr. Tuttle soon supplied the need. He built an addition to his house, and as his business justified, later converted it into a two-story tavern. In 1842 he embarked in the fur trade and otherwise dealt with the Indians. He was the first postmaster of Oceola, serving from 1840 to 1845. In fact he was the moving spirit of the village. John Turner conducted a store here until the Mexican War broke out, then enlisted in the army. Jacob Yost, who built the first frame house in the village, continued trading with the Indians for many years. G. Leonard conducted a hat store; in 1850, he was advertising to manufacture corn brooms on shares and also to thresh corn with a machine. In 1851 R. G. Perry & Co. conducted a store and in 1858 he started the manufacture of carbonated pearl ash. In 1854 a water-power grist-mill was built by David Neeley, but the dam was destroyed in 1860. He sold out in 1862 to A. N. Stonebreaker, and later the property passed into the hands of Judd and Deck, by whom it was sold to Garret Ziegler in 1867. It was on an island near the west bank of the Brokensword just below the bridge. While originally it was run by water power, later steam was introduced, and it was known as the Limestone Island Mills. It finally came into the possession of A. N. Phillips about 1873, a large three-story frame building. After Lemert secured a railroad this large structure was placed on rollers, and moved to its present site at Lemert a distance of over three miles, the trip taking weeks. The lime industry was probably the most prosperous business in the village. Originally started by Daniel Tuttle, others who went into the business were William Miller, and David, Joseph and Moses Snavelly, and more than half a century ago there were about 200 kilns in operation, but the lack of transportation facilities, gradually made the lime industry less and

less profitable, and by degrees it was abandoned.

Samuel Swineford started a chair manufactory in 1841, which he conducted for about three years. G. W. J. Willoughby established a factory for the manufacture of wooden bowls, and built up an extensive business. In 1847 Amos Souders started a tannery, and continued the business for a dozen years when it was discontinued. William Sigler commenced the manufacture of potash in 1841, continuing in the business ten or twelve years. He also bought the Tuttle mill, and put in steam power. He had a saw-mill in connection, and manufactured shoe lasts, butter bowls and other wooden articles, including tables and chairs. He also put in a carding machine, but this branch was soon discontinued.

Dr. J. N. Richie settled in the village as a physician in 1847; he took an active hand in township affairs, and became one of the best known physicians in the county, and after following his profession in Oceola for nearly half a century, he died on Dec. 17, 1895.

Later day business men of the village were Rodney Poole, J. Grubb, Richard T. Garrigues, Samuel Teetrich, and William T. Kelly, who established the first drug store and also carried a line of groceries. In 1861, Oceola erected a town hall, the dimensions being 30 by 40 feet.

The citizens of Oceola met November 25, 1850, to take action toward inducing the projected Ohio & Indiana Railroad to pass through the village. G. W. J. Willoughby was chairman of the meeting and J. M. Rickey, secretary. Mr. Willoughby, James Clingan and J. C. Steen were appointed a committee to wait upon the directors of the road. Their efforts availed them nothing however, and the little village was doomed to its second great disappointment in a matter of vital importance to its welfare.

Losing the railroad, the citizens took an active hand in securing a plank road from Oceola to Bucyrus. The road was built, and proved a great convenience to the people and the business of the village, but a constant loss to the stockholders, and it was finally abandoned. It had two toll gates, one at the outskirts of Oceola, and the other just west of Bucyrus. It was the only plank road ever built in the county.

A post office was established at Oceola April 1, 1840, with Daniel Tuttle as postmaster. He continued until he left the village and it was discontinued July 8, 1845, but just a year later it was re-established on July 8, 1846, with William H. Sigler as postmaster. He was followed by James C. Steen March 7, 1848; Josiah Morrison, May 18, 1850; Samuel Pike, July 29, 1853; John N. Richey, Oct. 16, 1854; Joseph Hildreth, Dec. 13, 1860; D. D. Martin, Feb. 14, 1861; R. T. Garrigues, April 12, 1866; Alfred Owen, Aug. 6, 1885; S. M. Wilson, June 19, 1889; W. B. Forrest, June 30, 1893; J. C. Frost, Sept. 18, 1897; P. H. Heater, March 12, 1902. Although Oceola is not on a railroad, the importance of the village is such that a post office is still continued at that place.

When the Toledo and Ohio Central Road was built a station was established in the northern part of the township, and a town was laid out called Lemert, after Col. W. C. Lemert one of the men active in securing the road. The Limestone Mills were removed overland from Oceola to a new site along the track of the road. Two stores were started in the village, and one or two small shops. A post office was established there on Feb. 8, 1881, with Gust Leonhart as postmaster; he was succeeded by F. T. Smith, Sept. 13, 1882; William Evans, Nov. 23, 1897; E. L. Mansfield, April 25, 1905.

All over the county, in the larger cemeteries and in the little country graveyards are hundreds of monuments that mark the last resting place of those who fought in the War of the rebellion. But just north of Oceola is a little monument that marks the spot where is buried one of the dumb heroes a horse who carried his soldier rider over several of the southern states. The horse was drawn by Abe Conger of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, at Louisville Ky., and in one of Stoneman's raids the men were 87 days in the saddle, covering seven states and nearly two thousand miles of riding. At the close of the war Conger had become attached to the horse and brought him home; as years passed the horse became a pet; he was taken to reunions where he appeared to recognize the flag and pricked up his ears at the martial music. Finally on Sept. 4, 1886, the old war horse, Frank, died, being then about 26 years of age. The veterans the next day took

him to the woods of Capt. John Harter, just north of Oceola, where he was buried, and a little monument erected to mark the site of the old war horse.

The first schoolhouse was built on the banks of the Brokensword, southwest of the village, in 1839, and the first teacher was Jane Snavelly, who received ten dollars a month, but when winter came her brother taught the school, receiving \$15 per month. When the village of Oceola was started, the arrival of settlers made a schoolhouse necessary, and an old Indian cabin was fitted up as well as possible where the children were taught, but the new village contained a schoolhouse site, and on this the trees were chopped down and a log building erected in 1841; this was replaced in 1845 by a frame building, which did duty for ten years, and in 1855 it was purchased by the Methodists and removed to their lot to be used for church purposes, and a two story frame erected, the growth of the town necessitating more than one room to accommodate the pupils. This frame was later replaced by the present brick structure.

The township has five schoolhouses. District No. 1 is at Lemert. No. 2 is between Lemert and Oceola, on the northwest quarter of section 24, the Mary E. Doty farm. No. 3 is in the village of Oceola, north of the public square. No. 4 is nearly two miles south of Oceola, the northeast quarter of section 2, the farm of Daniel Songer. No. 5 is two miles south of this in the southeast quarter of section 11, the farm of A. M. Kinsey. These buildings are all on the north and south road which runs through the center of the township. And this road can well be called the schoolhouse road of the county. From the Seneca county line to Marion county, a distance of twenty miles, it has twelve schoolhouses, four in Texas township, five in Tod and three in Dallas, and all modern. No other road in the county comes anywhere near this record.

The township of Tod, owing to its smallness and to the manner in which it is scattered out, has been somewhat backward in the matter of building churches. That does not mean the citizens were lax in their religious duties. Far from it, for they held services in their cabins soon after the township was organized. As early as 1838, largely through the efforts of

Z. P. Lea and his family, a Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in the northern part of the township, which subsequently built the first Methodist Episcopal church in Benton. The people were so varied in their faiths and creeds, no single congregation gained strength enough to build a church of its own outside of the village of Oceola. For nearly ten years the Methodists, Campbellites, United Brethren, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Universalists, and sometimes the Quakers, held meetings in the village schoolhouse, and a great part of the time these were union meetings, sometimes two denominations used the building on Sunday, the one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. It was also used of evenings, by some denomination, and there was scarcely a day or a night when the building was not in use. The first outside assistance in religious devotion came from Rev. George Reid and J. B. Robinson, of Bucyrus, who established a Bible society in 1840. Rev. William Matthews the Presbyterian minister at Bucyrus was the first to receive a salary, he holding services Sunday afternoons in 1845 and 1846. The Methodist Episcopal denomination became organized as a distinct body about the same time, with Rev. B. F. Royce as pastor, it coming within the Melmore Circuit, North Ohio Conference. The United Brethren congregation soon followed in its organization. The Campbellites, who were numerically strong prior to the Civil War, lost so many in that struggle they did not reorganize after the war. Under the leadership of Capt.

John Wert, a Union Sunday School was started in 1846 and conducted in the schoolhouse until 1854, then in the United Brethren church, all denominations uniting and making it a union Sunday school. As churches became stronger they organized Sunday Schools of their own, the Methodists being first.

In the graveyard south of the village is buried Benjamin Maskey, who was in the War of 1812, enlisting in the Pennsylvania Militia; he was born Nov. 2, 1789, and died Jan. 21, 1867. Here also is buried James C. Steen, who was first lieutenant in Capt. Caldwell's independent company in the Mexican War, and died June 20, 1885; also Cyrus Peck, of the same company, who died June 18, 1870. The oldest stone in this yard is that of Samuel Staley, who died Jan. 15, 1848, but there were burials here prior to this. In the Oceola graveyard is buried James Forrest, born May 17, 1799, and died May 10, 1880. He was with Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. When the war broke out he was living in Huntingdon county, Pa., and his uncle was drafted, but having a large family it was difficult for him to go, so his nephew, James, volunteered to go in his place. He was but 13 years of age, but so large that he was easily accepted. In 1854 he came to Crawford county where he had a farm north of Oceola on which he lived until his death. The oldest stone here is a child of John W. Bates, who died April 12, 1846, but there were a number of burials prior to this.

CHAPTER XXII

VERNON TOWNSHIP

The Township Created—At First a Wilderness—Its Swampy Character in Early Days—Wild Game—Boundaries—Geologic Formation—Drainage—Indian Occupation—First Settlers—First Deaths—Early Mills—West Liberty—A Temperance Crusade in 1838—Postmasters—DeKalb—The DeKalb Seminary—A Rose Over Postmaster—Decline of DeKalb—The Underground Railroad—Oil Speculation—Schools and Churches—Justices of the Peace.

And the heavy wains creak to the barns large and gray,
Where the treasure securely we hold,
Housed safe from the tempest, dry-sheltered away,
Our blessing more precious than gold!
And long for this manna that springs from the sod
Shall we gratefully give him the praise,
The source of all bounty, our Father and God,
Who sent us from heaven the maize.

—WILLIAM W. FOSDICK.

Vernon township was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807, and when the county of Richland was erected by the Legislature it was a part of Madison township, Richland county. After Richland county was organized the commissioners of that county in 1816 erected the township of Bloominggrove; from Madison, and in 1818 divided this township creating the township of Sandusky, six miles wide and twelve deep, and finally in 1825, created the township of Vernon from the northern half of Sandusky township. In 1845 it became a part of Crawford county, and the commissioners carried it under its original name, which had been given it after the home of Washington, Mount Vernon. When it was surveyed by Maxfield Ludlow in 1807 it was an almost impassable wilderness, the congenial home of nearly every species of wild game common to this part of the world, including such fierce and predatory beasts as the wolf, bear, panther and catamount, and crossed only by a few Indian trails. In the southeastern part extensive swamps afforded an almost secure retreat for the wild animals from the Indian or pioneer hunter, who with difficulty and danger fol-

lowed them into the treacherous bogs and tangled thickets and into an atmosphere impregnated with malarial vapors.

The township is bounded on the north by Auburn, on the east by Richland county and a part of Jackson, on the south by Jefferson and Jackson, and on the west by Sandusky township. Its geologic foundation consists of the Waverly group of rocks, which is overlaid by drift deposits of a depth of from ten to 50 feet. In the northwest corner, in the channel of Bear Marsh, where the drift deposits have been washed away, a slate or shale is exposed, which apparently forms a part of the Huron shale. West of De Kalb and in a few other places, the Berea grit outcrops and along the Bear Marsh run quarrying was done on the farms now owned by Ira O. Hilborn and J. B. Carrothers just west of De Kalb. The south and east portions of the township are flat, and the southern part was very wet and marshy in the early days, but modern drainage and the clearing away of the forests have brought the land into a condition to richly repay the labor of cultivation. In the southern part the soil is deep, rich and black, while in the northern and western parts it consists of a light sandy loam, mixed with clay.

Lying on the northern slope of the Ohio watershed, the township is drained by streams which flow into Lake Erie. The principal one of these is known as Loss Creek, the name being a corruption of Lost Creek, it being thus denominated because of the difficulty in dis-

covering its source among the many marshes. It originates, however, in the extensive flat lands in the southern part of the township, and after winding first in a northwesterly direction till it reaches the center of the township, it then turns toward the southwest and joins the Sandusky river. The northwestern corner is drained by Brokensword creek, while Honey Creek, a branch of the Huron river, drains the northeastern part.

An Indian trail passed through the township from the northeast to Wingenund's village on the Sandusky river, near Leesville. There was an Indian camp southwest the present site of Vernon Junction for many years after the War of 1812. It is stated that about a dozen Indians, under the lead of Johnnycake, maintained a camp there until 1828. Civilization has blotted out all external evidences of Indian occupation, but here and there Indian relics are often plowed up. Many of these relics may be of a pre-historical instead of an Indian period.

In 1816 Andrew Dickson and David Cummins purchased land in the northern part of Vernon township. Cummins was born in Rockingham county, Va., Feb. 28, 1788, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. When they first came to look over this section they assisted William Green in erecting the first log house ever erected by a pioneer in this county, in the southeast part of what is now Auburn township. William Cummins located on his purchase in 1818, and it is probable his companion, Andrew Dickson, came at the same time. The records show that on April 26, 1822, he bought of James Given a quarter section northwest of what is now West Liberty, and another quarter section near the same day. His nearest neighbor was Charles Morrow, whose heirs probably hold the oldest known deed of a transfer of property in the county. It was given by William Pettijohn, the hunter and trapper who roamed over Auburn and Vernon as early as 1814. The deed bears date of Aug. 25, 1819, and is for the northwest quarter of section 34, township 22, range 20 west; section 34 is the southeast section of Auburn. Another resident of this section was Jedediah Moorehead, a trapper and hunter, who like Pettijohn made his living by securing furs and game.

A settler named George Byers was occupy-

ing a log cabin in section 17, (the section in which West Liberty now is) as early as 1820, and may have come there a year or two previously, as he had already several acres cleared. It is not unlikely, however, that he may have bought the land from some previous settler, as he was a man much fonder of roaming the forest in search of game and adventures than of performing hard manual labor. He was a most skilful hunter and trapper and is said to have caught more than a hundred mink in one winter, together with quite a number of racoon, beaver, otter and other animals. At that time a mink skin was worth \$4, beaver \$5, otter sometimes as high as \$8, while a fox skin sold at from 75 cents to \$3. It can be seen, therefore, that Mr. Byers was able to earn a pretty good income for those days. He resided in the township for many years and finally died and was buried there.

In 1821 James Richards, a blacksmith, came to Vernon, and after erecting his cabin, built a small round-log shop. He was kept employed much of the time in repairing the wagons of the constantly arriving pioneers, which were seldom in good condition after making the long journey to the West. In addition to this he made cow bells, tempered axes, made iron points for the wooden plows and did considerable other work in keeping the settlers' tools in good condition. Two roads, if such they might be called, had already been cut through the township. One, running north and south, was the Columbus and Sandusky, road, known as the Portland road, and at this time was simply a blazed way through the forest, from which the fallen logs and underbrush had been removed. It connected the central part of the State with the cities on Lake Erie, and soon became one of the principal highways in the state. The other was the Bucyrus and De Kalb road, which had been started in 1821. These, as well as most of the other principal roads in the state, were at first only Indian trails through the forest, which had been adopted by the pioneer settlers as the most desirable routes, and afterwards improved until they became passable for the teams, farmers' wagons, and droves of cattle on their way to market, evidences of a rapidly increasing and enterprising population. They are in full use at this day, though the old Con-

estoga wagon of the pioneer settler has been replaced by the swiftly-gliding automobile of the pleasure seeking tourist, and the cattle, instead of being driven lazily to market, are now drawn there over a steel highway at a rate of 20 to 30 miles an hour, behind a puffing locomotive—to witness which things would considerably surprise the pioneer settler, could he come back to earth and visit the wilderness where he first settled.

In 1822 George Dickson, a young unmarried man, arrived in the township and entered land. After clearing a few acres, he went back to Pennsylvania, married, and then brought his wife to their new home in the wilderness. He became one of Vernon's most prominent citizens and resided here many years, and died Aug. 23, 1880, and was buried in the graveyard at De Kalb. Conrad Walters, a cooper, came in 1824 and began work at his trade. He was an intelligent and well educated man, and his manners were superior to those of the ordinary pioneer. He was moreover of a manly and courageous disposition and became a skillful hunter and trapper, learning much from his associations with Byers and the Indians. On one occasion while out hunting, he was nearly killed by a wounded buck, which he had shot in a swamp in the southern part of the township. Thinking it dying, he was about to cut its throat, when the animal started up in a desperate struggle for existence. Mr. Walters seized it by the antlers to prevent it from goring him and clung to it until he was almost exhausted. He finally succeeded in forcing its head into the mud and water and held it there until it suffocated. His body was covered with wounds and bruises and his clothing was torn to shreds by the sharp horns and hoofs of the dying animal. He learned from this experience, however, to always avoid a hand-to-hand struggle with a wounded deer.

Besides those mentioned, other early settlers were Jonathan Dickson in 1825; David Holstein and Samuel Tarr in 1828; Levi Arnold, Thomas Gill, James Dickson, and Charles Warner in 1829; David Anderson, Barnett Cole, Samuel Dean, Dennis Orton, Rev. Thompson and William Brown in 1830. These settlers were in the northern part of the township, and through their exertions the forests in this section began to disappear and

give way to farming land. Levi Arnold, was a carpenter, and the first to work at his trade in the township, erecting many of the buildings for the late settlers. The first orchard was planted by James Richards in 1825. Jonathan Dickson had a large family of children, and after they were grown and had homes for themselves, there were thirteen settled around the family homestead, so close that when his dinner bell rang it could be heard by the entire thirteen, but this tradition handed down fails to state whether they responded to this "call for refreshments" at the family home. But on Thanksgiving Days they did repair to the old homestead year after year, until finally, in August, 1881, the children and the grandchildren and the great grandchildren paid their last tribute of respect to their ancestral pioneer, and he was laid to rest in the Hanna graveyard.

The first known birth in the township is disputed. There are two claimants, and it has always been given to Arthur Cleland, a son of William and Rachel Cleland, who was born on Feb. 6, 1826. The other claimant is Andrew Dickson, and his tombstone in the Hanna graveyard shows he was born Feb. 6, 1826, and died Dec. 9, 1893. As both birth-dates are the same there is abundant reason for the double claim.

After 1830, among the settlers arriving were George Amspaugh, Jacob Klahn, and Andrew Dickson, Sr., in 1831; Henry Bilsing, Richard Cahill, Dr. Peter Carlton, Conrad Ebner, Jacob Kemp and George Tempy in 1832; Philip Ackerman, John Baumgartner, J. J. Bauer, Leanderline Gosser, John Heimgartner, Samuel Hagarman, Christian Makerley, Andrew Miller, John J. Rubly, Jacob Reichlin, John B. Yetzer, Jacob Scheibly, Gottlieb Schneider and John Weaver in 1833; Adam Bach, Adam Feik and ——— Reiter in 1834; John Fulton, John Farrell, Thomas Mahan, Samuel Reed and Jefferson Walters in 1835; Dr. A. N. Bee, Charles Gowan and Samuel Wiggins in 1836.

A few of the above settled in the northern part of the township, but most of them were Germans who came with their families and erected cabins among the swamps and marshes in the southern part of the township. A worse place for settlement could hardly be imagined,

as the marshes were filled with venomous snakes and other reptiles, some of large size, the rattlesnakes being especially numerous and deadly, while the atmosphere was thickly charged with the germs of fever and ague. The Germans had selected this land, or rather had been obliged to take it, because of its cheapness, as their finances had been nearly exhausted by the long journey from their native land. They wasted no time in regrets, but set to work with courage and energy to improve the surrounding conditions. They drained the marshes, made clearings and erected cabins, and as the land became drier the air became better and the neighborhood more healthy. They also killed off the snakes and other noxious animals, so that in the course of a few years a great improvement was visible in the locality and the land became more valuable. The soil was naturally rich and when the water was drained off, yielded bountiful crops. The first of these settlers to arrive was Mr. Tempy, who came in 1831. Leanderline Gosser was a shoemaker and cobbler and had a small shop in one end of his cabin, and he also tanned the leather he needed for his work. In 1832 he planted the first apple trees in the German settlement. Yetzer also planted a small orchard two years later. The latter was a man of excellent education and soon became a leader among the Germans, being active in all public enterprises and especially in promoting the cause of education. Beach was a carpenter and erected the first frame houses in the southern part of the township, beginning in 1835. Bauer worked at cabinet-making, and although he had never learned the trade, he contrived to manufacture rough articles of furniture, such as stands, chairs, tables, and also made coffins for the settlers. As these Germans could not speak English, they had for some time but little communication with the English-speaking settlements, and were thus an almost independent colony. Most of the settlers obtained their supplies of flour, powder and shot, and other necessary articles at Mansfield, whisky being usually procured at Monroeville, where there were some extensive distilleries. This latter article was an absolute necessity in southern Vernon, as it was the only medicinal remedy for the poison of the rattlesnakes, and also a safe-

guard from the chills and ague which infected this miasmatic region. No record has been handed down of any deaths from the venomous rattlesnakes, and it is probable that none occurred. Neither is there any record handed down of the deaths of the little children, brought to this malarious region, with its impure water, and swampy marshy ground, where only the strongest constitutions could survive the unhealthy surroundings, yet these deaths of the little ones did occur, and it is probable that in southern Vernon, the same as in the southern part of Bucyrus township, there are very few square miles where there are not one or more unknown graves, where the sorrowing parents laid to rest the little one whose death was due solely to a want of pure air and water. It is also safe to say that in the pioneer days these early graves were marked by some rudely carved stone, or wooden slab, but as time passed and the farms passed to other hands these markings decayed, and today no trace remains. Of fifty early graveyards in this county that are still cared for and every one established prior to 1850, the records of the ancient stones that are yet legible show that the first burial in twenty of them was a child, in twelve a woman, and in eighteen a man, showing again the survival of the strongest.

Charles and Catherine Warner came to Vernon township in 1829, settling near West Liberty. His son John helped his father to clear the land and later learned the carpenter's trade, and went into business for himself. He built a little shop, but soon after it was completed it took fire and was totally destroyed. He immediately rebuilt and was in the business a number of years.

David Anderson came to Vernon about 1830 and followed farming for awhile. He then became a merchant at DeKalb and was thus occupied for about fifteen years. Later he went to Mansfield and became a prominent banker. Henry and Christina Bilsing, with their son Adam, came to the township in 1832. He built the first house in that vicinity—the old Bilsing home, in the southern part of the township.

J. G. Stough came to Crawford county in November, 1826, settling in Liberty township, where his father joined him in 1829. The

latter was a Lutheran minister, who, entering the ministry in 1793, preached for 56 years. J. G. Stough's maternal grandfather, Trautman, was born in Maryland and while very young, Indians killed his father and carried his three sisters into captivity. When Mr. Trautman grew older he came to Ohio and finding his sisters in an Indian camp on the Kilbuck, near the present city of Wooster, he rescued them and took them home. Mr. Stough after farming in Liberty for forty years, moved to northeastern Vernon.

Peter Linker came to Ohio in 1832. He settled on a farm in Vernon township and resided there until his death on Oct. 4, 1870. In the spring of 1827, George M. Keitch came to Crawford county, and built a cabin on land now owned by William and Albert Bilsing in Vernon. He died Dec. 21, 1827, one of the earliest deaths in the southern part of the township, and was the first known burial in the Biddle graveyard, a mile east of his home.

The first known death in northern Vernon was that of David Holstein, which occurred in 1833. Mrs. Akerman died in the southern part of the township in the same year.

Like all the early settlers, at the start, the pioneers were compelled to go long distances to have their grain ground or do the work by hand. In 1833 Conrad Walters erected a frame grist-mill near West Liberty, and did a good business, but later in 1836 Samuel Reed built a better mill two miles east, and in this placed two sets of stones, one of roughly cut "nigger heads" for the corn, the other a pair of first-class French buhrs for grinding the wheat. After this mill started the Walters mill was discontinued. The Reed mill continued for about ten years and was then discontinued, for lack of custom. These were the only two grist-mills ever in the township. Samuel Reed also ran a small saw-mill in connection with his grist-mill. In 1837 Isaac Vanhorn had a large saw-mill on the bank of the Loss Creek, located at a very favorable point, for he had water sufficient to run it for nine months in the year. The mill later was run by a Mr. Kilgore who in turn sold it to Conrad Walters, and then it passed into the possession of Charles Warner, and was abandoned. In 1862 Nicholas Fetter built a steam saw-mill in the eastern part of

the township. As early as 1834 Conrad Walters started an ashery, which he continued for several years, and in 1844 Dimmick & Gibbs began the manufacture of potash on a more extensive scale, reaching an output of seven to eight tons per annum. Jacob Kemp started a brick yard in 1838, and a few brick buildings were erected instead of frame.

In 1825 Levi Arnold entered 80 acres of government land in section No. 17 of what is now Vernon township. He was a carpenter and house-builder and erected his shop near his cabin in the woods on the site of where is now the village of West Liberty. Just south of him lived Conrad Walters, who had moved there two years previously, and opened a cooper shop following that occupation in connection with his farming and also started a tavern. Charles Warner, a cabinet-maker, located north of Arnold in 1829, and he also did business at his trade as well as farming.

By 1831 the section had become so thickly settled that a schoolhouse was erected near Conrad Walter's tavern, and in 1833 a log church was erected one half mile south of Arnold. That same year Walters started a grist-mill, run by horse power, and in 1834 an ashery. About that time Thomas Dean bought Arnold's farm, and he saw that without doubt there was an opening for a town on his land. It was at the crossing of the Portland road and the road between Bucyrus and Shelby. The nearest town to the south was Galion, about nine miles away, and to the northeast was Shelby, nearly the same distance. His scheme was to have all the different industries centralized at the one point, and it would form the nucleus of a town and be more convenient for the settlers and better for the mechanics themselves. So early in the spring of 1835 he had John Stewart, the county surveyor of Richland county, lay out a town on the site where the two roads crossed. The plat was filed in the office of the county recorder in Richland county on May 28, 1835, and gave the location as on "the north central part of the south half of section No. 17, Vernon township, Richland county." There were only two streets on the plat, the Portland road was named Columbus street, and the other road was called Bucyrus street. After the settlement of West Liberty, the road

from Bucyrus to Shelby became generally known as the Bucyrus and West Liberty road.

There were 28 lots in the plat of which 20 were on Columbus street, ten on each side, and eight on Bucyrus street. Some of the lots in the new town sold as high as \$25. There were several buildings in the town, as early as 1830, Levi Arnold having erected a double log-cabin for James Gillespie. Jacob Kemp and Andrew Miller both built log cabins, but they were very small, as they had but one window each. After the town was laid out, Kemp built a larger building and ran a hotel; this was a two-story affair and was a frame structure, the first frame in the village. Charles Warner had started his little cabinet maker's shop in 1830, and continued in the business for 18 years when he sold out to Henry Balsor. Thomas Gill had a cooper shop, Jefferson Wallace a blacksmith shop, John Kaler a shoe shop and Hiram D. Cross a tailor shop.

In 1838, the town boasted of a few little shops, five or six houses, but it had no store. And the first store started at West Liberty was the first introduction into the county of the shrewd business man "gold bricking" the unsophisticated citizen. A young peddler who drove through the country with a horse and wagon, furnishing dry goods and other necessities to the farmers in the small villages, happened to drop into Kemp's tavern. He spoke in glowing terms of the thrift and enterprise of the place, expanded the possibilities of the dinky little cooper shop, carpenter shop and shoe shop, and let his brilliant and vivid imagination wander into the future of what the town would be, situated as it was at the junction of the two most important roads in the state; regretted business would not allow him to remain or he would certainly start a store in the little village. All it needed was a store, and the man who started one was bound to make a fortune, and he wiped the tears from his eyes when he described the opportunity of which he was unable to take advantage. He only expected to unload his stock, about \$600 worth, on one man, but he had three offers. It never phased the smooth young man. He dealt with the entire three in secret, and unloaded a third of his goods on each, and with his empty wagon quietly

left the town, and Jacob Kemp, Andrew Miller and Samuel Dean learned with astonishment that each one of the three had purchased goods and intended to make a fortune in the dry goods business. Neither one would give way, so three stores were started, and to crowd out the others, each sent to Pittsburgh and added largely to the stock. There was not sufficient business for one store, and all three discontinued, and just about that time young Bailey got in his "double cross" by returning to the village, buying all three stores at his own price, and he left the town a second time but this time with a loaded wagon instead of an empty one. The transaction broke up Samuel Dean.

The storekeepers were only a few years ahead of their time. In 1845 I. N. Frye and John Kaler started a store with \$5,000 worth of goods, but the town had grown; it was now the centre of a well settled region, and was the second most important business centre of the county, doing then more business than Galion. In 1850 the goods of Frye & Kaler invoiced \$8,000, but then as now the invoice was not a perfect criterion, as later, Frye sold to C. G. Malic; and the business of Kaler & Malic demanded all the time of the proprietors and Dr. George Keller was employed to keep the books of the firm, and he stated their business reached, one year at least, \$100,000. Besides a general store, they dealt in grain and stock. John Kaler came to Bucyrus as county treasurer, and C. G. Malic ran the business alone; after a few years he sold out to Brown & Guiss and came to Bucyrus, and went into the dry goods business with his old partner under the old name of Kaler & Malic. Their bookkeeper also came, but no longer to keep books, as his practice as a physician in Bucyrus required all his time. Guiss sold to James Gloyd, and they were compelled to make an assignment, J. J. Bauer securing the stock. William Brown went to Tiro and became one of the prominent men of that rising young town. The advent of railroads had made it impossible to pay the high charges for the handling of freight, and the interior towns could not compete with those more favorably located. Galion in 1850, which was of less importance than West Liberty as a commercial centre, from the time of its rail-

road had expanded by leaps and bounds until it became the largest place in the county; Crestline in 1850 was a wilderness, and in 1860 an important town, and from the time of railroads West Liberty was on the downward grade, its industries quit business and finally in 1902 its post office was discontinued and with it the little notion store gave up the ghost, while the last saloon made a feeble struggle to survive, gave up the hopeless fight and finally closed for lack of patronage, and what was once the most thriving village of Northeastern Crawford is today a short street with a few old frame houses fast crumbling to decay.

In its palmyest days several physicians located in the village, the first was Dr. J. C. Wood in 1842, but he died in 1847. Later Drs. H. B. Hutchinson, James Aikens, and George Keller and Joseph Bevier located there. At one time it also boasted of a distillery, Gibbs & Main starting a small one in 1844, with a capacity of about fifteen gallons a day. This output was consumed by the local trade in that section, but notwithstanding this the firm only continued in business about a year. About 1838 a temperance crusade was started in the northern part of the township and a Mr. Kile tried the experiment of having a barn raising without the necessary lubricant for the men, but the affair was a failure as there were not enough men present to do the work. The temperance movement was an equal failure, the time was not yet ripe to change the habits of the early pioneers.

The mail is now supplied by rural route. Commencing March 24, 1868, for over thirty years Peter Weller was the postmaster, and he lived in Bucyrus all that time his father running the office as deputy, with the last little store in the village. The postmasters of the village were as follows

David Anderson, Aug. 12, 1841; Isaac N. Frye, Dec. 30, 1845; A. N. Miller, May 23, 1850; Thomas C. Eakin, July 15, 1851; Samuel Gloyd, Jan. 26, 1852; George Parsons, May 26, 1852; George C. Brown, March 3, 1865; Peter Weller, March 24, 1868; Isaiah Mowen, June 13, 1900. The office was discontinued May 31, 1902, and is now supplied by rural route.

In 1827 John Nimmon came to Bucyrus;

he was accompanied by his nephew, Richard W. Cahill, a young man 24 years of age. Mr. Nimmon started a store and his nephew was his assistant. One might think that in a little country store in those early days the principal job would be to "kill time." But in those days nearly all business was on credit, little cash passed, and what the farmer bought he paid for in the products he raised. Extensive credit was given. And one of the duties of Mr. Cahill was the collecting. Starting on his rounds he made his trip through the surrounding country, being gone for days, and returning with very little cash, but with whatever farm products he could collect, driving in the hogs and even cattle. This stock was assembled at Bucyrus, and when a drove had been secured Cahill started on his long tramp to Pittsburg, where he sold the cattle and hogs, and in exchange brought back the goods needed in the store, the trip taking over a month. For three years Cahill was clerk, bookkeeper, collector, and driver for the store, and in 1831, his uncle was elected to the Legislature, became the Hon. John Nimmon, and disposed of his store. Young Cahill was tired of the store business so he purchased 160 acres of land in Vernon township, to which he removed. His father was Abram Cahill, who had been an officer in the militia in Westmoreland county, Pa., and at one time had command of all the forces in western Pennsylvania. He came with his family to Wayne county in 1817. Mr. R. W. Cahill after settling in Vernon in 1832, devoted his attention to farming, his land being south of the present village of Tiro. The region was becoming rapidly developed, and Mr. Cahill was easily the most influential man in Vernon township, and was the recognized leader of his party in western Richland county. Through his influence a post office was established in that section, and he was appointed postmaster by Andrew Jackson, the post office being in his house. It was named DeKalb, after Baron DeKalb, a general in the Revolutionary War. He continued to hold this office until the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison, when he forwarded his resignation, but received a letter from the postmaster general suggesting that there would be no change in the postmastership at DeKalb. Cahill was an old school

Democrat; he believed with his patron saint, Andrew Jackson, that "to the victor belongs the spoils," so he wrote a polite letter stating that he was a Democrat, and he declined to hold office under a Whig administration, and the office passed to David Anderson, the leading Whig, and when he left DeKalb it was consolidated with the post office at West Liberty. In the October election of 1841, Mr. Cahill was elected as a member of the Legislature for Richland county, serving two years, and in 1850 he was the member of the Constitutional Convention from Crawford county, which gave the state its present constitution, without the amendments adopted in 1912. He died Oct. 4, 1886, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard.

The immediate neighborhood of the DeKalb post office was thickly settled, and about three quarters of a mile north of the Cahill farm Samuel Hagarman had a blacksmith shop and there was a carpenter and cabinetmaker shop near it. David Anderson, who owned the land adjoining these two shops, concluded that it would be a profitable undertaking to lay out a town, with the two shops and the post office as a good starter. It was near the junction of a north and south road with the road from Bucyrus to Plymouth. He accordingly had Christian Wise, the Richland county surveyor, lay out and plat the town around the two shops. The plat was filed in the recorder's office in Richland county, on Nov. 20, 1835, and the location was given as "the southwest part of the northeast quarter of section No. 5, Vernon township, Richland county." The only street in the town was the old Bucyrus and Plymouth road, and it was given the name of Bucyrus street. There were sixteen lots in the town, eight on each side of the street. The town grew, and on Oct. 15, 1838, Anderson filed a plat for an addition to the original town. The new plat consisted of 12 more lots and two large outlots. This new addition was west of the original town, and brought the village to the road running north from West Liberty into Auburn township, the new street on the west was called Columbus, as just north of West Liberty the north and south road joined the old Portland road running to Columbus.

DeKalb in its palmyest days between 1835

and 1860, attained a high state of commercial and industrial standing and was one of the successful of the many towns projected during the era of town building which had such a rage in the county from 1833 to 1840. During that period there were sixteen towns* laid out and platted and placed on the market in four hundred square miles of what is now the county of Crawford.

Immediately after DeKalb was started Dr. Peter Carlton opened a general store, with a stock of about \$2,000, carrying a line of drugs. In 1840 David Anderson started a store, which he ran for five years and then sold to Gabriel and Cornelius Fox, who disposed of the goods and retired from business. George Cummins started a store in 1840, and in 1842, Elias Cramer started with a supply of groceries, with a bar attached, the only saloon ever in the village. A shoemaker's shop located in the village, and a wagon-maker's shop followed. In 1835 John Felton started a tannery with five vats and Charles Gowan also had a small tannery. In 1837 Thomas Mahan and Samuel Wiggins erected a large two story frame, and here they started a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill, employing several hands, and for several years did a good business, but eventually it was discontinued. The DeKalb Seminary was started, a Presbyterian Institution of which the Rev. Mr. Thompson was president. It was locally known as the "Boys and Girls Seminary," as it was open to both sexes. At its height it reached an enrollment of over sixty pupils, but it gradually declined; in 1858 it had an enrollment of 48 pupils when the September term started. Mr. Thompson was then principal; Miss Emma Irwin, preceptress, and Dr. George Keller, secretary. When the war broke out, the membership was still less, and for lack of patronage it was discontinued.

The importance of Tiro was such that in 1847 the postoffice was re-established there in 1847, with the appointment of Charles Webb as postmaster on Feb. 23, 1847 he was succeeded by George Cummins on Jan. 28, 1848, the postoffice being in his store, and when he

* These sixteen towns were Annapolis, Chatfield, Deckertown, DeKalb, East Liberty, Galion, Jacksonville, Leesville, Middletown, New Washington, New Winchester, North Liberty, Olentangy, Waynesburg, Winger's Corners and West Liberty.

disposed of his store to the Fox brothers, Cornelius Fox was appointed postmaster July 31, 1849. On Sept. 6, 1854 Thomas A. Mitchell was appointed. During the incumbency of Postmaster Fox, DeKalb had a weekly mail; it started at Mt. Gilead, and went to Iberia, Galion, West Liberty, DeKalb, Tiro and Plymouth.

In 1851, the contract for carrying the mail, from July 1851 to June 30, 1856, contained the following:

"From Shelby, by DeKalb, to Sulphur Springs, to Brokensword, to Bucyrus, 30 miles and back. Leave Shelby every Friday 6 a. m., reach Bucyrus at 6 p. m.; Leave Bucyrus every Saturday at 6 a. m., reach Shelby 6 p. m.

"From Galion, by Leesville Cross Roads and DeKalb to Tyro and back, 16 miles, one time a week. Leave Galion every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive Tyro 12 m. Leave same date at 2 p. m., arrive Galion 7 p. m."

In June, 1858, the Dekalbians learned that H. S. Bevington had been appointed postmaster on June 10, 1858. The people had not asked for any change and wanted Mitchell, and they refused to accept the new postmaster, who was the choice of Congressman Hall. They raised such a protest that Bevington resigned, and the Government, to harmonize the matter, appointed Nancy Hanna. The people accepted this, but the leaders at Bucyrus insisted on Bevington. In those days a Congressman was all powerful, and as the people positively refused to accept Bevington, Congressman Hall had the office discontinued on March 17, 1859, and for two years the entire village was compelled to go nearly three miles to West Liberty for their mail, or five miles to Shelby. In 1861, the administration at Washington changed and post offices passed into the hands of the new party, and on July 3, 1861, George Cummins was appointed, and on Oct. 2, 1865, he was succeeded by Thomas A. Mitchell, the man removed ten years previously. He served this time for seven years, and was succeeded on Nov. 13, 1872, by B. W. McKee, who held the office until the appointment of William Raudabaugh on July 23, 1873. On Dec. 15, 1882, the office was discontinued, being removed to Tiro.

About 1850 the population of DeKalb was

in the neighborhood of 250 people. Somewhat later the business began to leave the place and go to the larger towns of Shelby and Plymouth, which had become better shipping points by reason of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad. After 1860 the town's retrogression was very marked, but it hung on, and finally was reduced to only a few houses with one small store and a blacksmith shop. Then the Mansfield and Coldwater road was built, passing less than a mile north and here the railroad established a depot, and in 1874 the village of Tiro was laid out on the land around the station. Stores and shops were started there; it became a centre for the shipment of grain, a mill was erected, a bank started, and DeKalb with its patriotic name was a town of the past. Today absolutely nothing remains to indicate that it was once an important business centre.

For thirty years prior to the Civil War, several stations on the Underground Railroad were established in Vernon township, and many runaway slaves were thus assisted on their way to Canada and freedom. David and Samuel Anderson were among those who took part in this work. As the laws of the United States made it a crime to thus assist black fugitives to escape from their masters, the work had to be carried on with great caution. The negroes traveled only at night, and during the daytime were kept closely concealed in the so-called "stations," where they were provided with food and other necessities.

The first speculation in oil was in Vernon township. As early as 1851, James Seanor, living in the northern part of Jefferson township wanted a well, and at a depth of 25 feet struck a stratum of rock; he went through this and found a powerful vein of water which filled the well; a few days later this water was covered with a thick oily substance. A short distance from his house was a spring from which oil flowed in large quantities. No one knew the nature of the oil, or its qualities, but a quack doctor from Sandusky City gathered it for several years and retailed it as a specific for burns, bruises, etc. The oil excitement in Pennsylvania started, and in 1861 the Seanor well was recalled, the land was leased and work commenced and in two days without the aid of machinery about 120

gallons of oil were gathered, but machinery did no more; it was not there in paying quantities. The swampy region of southern Vernon and Northern Jackson all showed symptoms of oil. Just south of the Vernon line on the farm of Hugh Oldfield, Pittsburg parties put in a well 100 feet deep from which they gathered a few buckets of oil a day. They put in pumps, believing the well would yield 15 barrels a day, but the investment was a failure. Other wells were dug but all proved failures. Finally in 1862 J. J. Bauer struck oil on his farm the northwest quarter of section 28, Vernon township, the land being today still in the possession of the Bauers. He had dug a well and discovered a few days later that the surface was covered with oil; as fast as he skimmed off the oil it gathered again, and the supply seemed inexhaustible. The excitement in Pennsylvania was at its height, and the citizens flocked to the farm to see the well, and congratulate the owner. A company was formed with a capital of \$10,000 to develop the well, one enthusiast taking \$500 in stock. Experts were sent for, and \$2,000 of the stock was paid in and also paid out, the highest yield being a barrel and a half a day, and the enterprise was abandoned, but it was the most prolific well ever found in the county, a county too, which in the early days had more surface indications than any other county in the state, indications which later cost the people of this county approximately \$100,000 for experimental wells with absolutely no returns.

The first school building in Vernon township was erected in 1831 about half a mile south of West Liberty, and stood a short distance back from the Columbus and Sandusky road. It was built of round logs, was 16 feet square, and had a large conspicuous stone chimney. The first teacher was Thomas Gill, who was a very efficient instructor, anticipating many of the modern methods of imparting knowledge, and in connection with his teaching ran a cooper shop. Miss Richards, who in 1844, became Mrs. R. W. Cahill, and Mr. Orton, were also early teachers in this schoolhouse. In 1835 a hewed-log schoolhouse was built about a mile north of West Liberty. Maria Swan taught school here for three months during the summer of that year, while

John Farrell taught the following winter. Another cabin was built for educational purposes about a mile and a half east of West Liberty in 1838, and by 1845 there were as many as seven or eight school buildings in the northern part of the township. The schools in the southern part were started later, as that part was settled several years after the northern part, but when established they were well taught and well attended, the German language at first being given preference over the English, owing to the general mass of the settlers being of that nationality. A frame schoolhouse was built in DeKalb in 1841, a Mr. Phillips being the first teacher. This building was afterwards supplanted by a more commodious one.

Vernon township has today six school houses, No. 1 being in the southwest quarter of section 6, on the farm of Mary and G. W. Johnson; No. 2, southwest quarter of section 17, the farm of F. P. Warner, a quarter of a mile south of West Liberty; No. 3 the southeast quarter of section 30, the farm of William G. Fisher; No. 4, the southeast quarter of section 28, the farm of Thomas McMahon; No. 5, the southeast quarter of section 16, the farm of John Richlin; No. 6, the southeast quarter of section 4, the farm of Hollister Doll.

The first religious services among the settlers were held in the cabins by those faithful missionaries of all denominations who wandered through the sparsely settled regions to preach to the people. Even before settlers were here, a young priest, Rev. J. M. Henni, made occasional trips through this region, making converts among the Indians. About 1824 he was in what is now known as the German settlement, in the eastern part of Vernon township. Here at this early date he found a few Roman Catholic families, and he organized them into a parish. He or others visited them occasionally, holding services in the cabins, and in 1836 they built a little log church, which was used until 1852, when it was replaced by a brick building on the same site, 40 by 80 feet in size. The church had secured a 40-acre tract on which to build the church and necessary buildings. This church was just east of the Vernon township line, in Richland county. Later in life the first

priest, Rev. Mr. Henni, rose to high rank in the church and became Archbishop of Milwaukee. In 1890 to 1898 Rev. F. A. Schreiber was the priest in charge and under his administration the present church was built. The corner stone was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Horstman on May 29, 1892, and the building was dedicated by him on Sept. 25, 1895. It is called the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The building is 148 feet in length, with a width of 48 feet, with the handsomest of interior furnishings. It is of Berea cut stone, and of Gothic architecture, and when completed was the largest and handsomest church in the Cleveland diocese. Many in eastern Vernon are members of this church.

The Methodists organized a society in the northern part of the township in 1832, but they were not strong enough to build a church at that time. Meetings were held in the cabins and later in the schoolhouses, most of the early members belonging to the churches in Auburn township.

About 1830 a society of United Presbyterians was organized, with a membership of about 30, and after holding services for a few years in the cabins and schoolhouses, a church was erected near DeKalb. Rev. Mr. Thompson, a very zealous and highly educated man, was the first pastor. He it was who started the DeKalb seminary.

It was in the early thirties that there were a number of Germans settled in the southern part of Vernon, and by 1833 they were strong enough to build a church, the first church built in the township. The Germans were of two denominations, the German Lutherans and the German Reformers. The two congregations united in building a little log structure, a mile south of West Liberty; this was replaced later by a frame building, but for forty years the two sects jointly worshipped in the same building, when both organizations became strong enough to have a church of their own.

The German Lutheran church was built on the east side of the Portland road about two miles south of West Liberty, and the German Reformed is half a mile south of this, a short distance east of the road.

In 1850 Rev. William Adams organized a society called the Church of God in the northeastern part of the township. For ten years the meetings were held in the cabins and the schoolhouses, and then a little church was built at a cost of about \$800. Long before the church was built, a Sunday school was started with Samuel Deam as superintendent.

All the other churches established Sunday schools soon after the churches were organized.

Until Vernon was organized as a township it was under the care of Auburn township, and in 1823, when Adam Aumend of Auburn made the first tax returns, he found but three persons in Vernon township to assess for taxation, and in 1826 there were only ten votes cast in the township. In its earlier years the justices of Auburn had jurisdiction over Vernon, and as in Auburn, Jacob Coykendall was the first justice, commissioned in 1821; Isaac Hitchcock and George Dickson were the first justices in Vernon in 1825; Dennis Orton was elected in 1826, and again in 1828, with James Richards; William Cummins in 1830. Since Vernon has been a part of Crawford county the following men have held the office:

Emanuel Warner—1845.
George Cummins—1845-48-49-52.
Mathias Tustison—1848.
John Kaler—1851-54-57.
James Dixon—1855.
James Dixon, Jr.—1858-61.
George Parsons—1859.
John Warner—1862-65-68-71-74-77-80-83-86-89.
Andrew Dickson—1864-68.
George Koch—1871-74.
Jacob J. Bauer—1875.
John W. Humphrey—1870-80-83-86-89-92-96-99.
J. J. Weaver—1892-96-99-02-05.
Bert Fix—1905.
A. A. Dapper—1911.
David Weaver—1911.

CHAPTER XXIII

WHETSTONE TOWNSHIP

Topography—Survey of the Township—Its Erection—First Election—The Soil—Early Prevalence of Malaria—First Settlers—Coming of Zalmon Rowse—Enterprise of James Armstrong—First Mills—Robbery of the Albrights—Crawford's March Through the Township—An Indian Village—The "Green Sea"—Early Roads—A Peculiar Marriage—The First Post Office—Founding of New Winchester, Olentangy and North Robinson—The Underground Railroad—Postmasters—Early Mills—Justices of the Peace—Schools and Churches—Graveyards.

Nor heed the skeptic's puny hands,
While near the church the schoolhouse stands:
Nor fear the stubborn bigot's rule,
While near the church-spire stands the school.
—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

This township is the largest in the county, containing 40 full sections and eight fractional sections, or nearly 44 square miles, and a little east of the centre of the township is where the forest ended and the famous Sandusky Plains began, the latter extending west for nearly 40 miles, with only an occasional clump of trees, called an "island," to break the monotony of the landscape. The clearing away of the forest has long since obliterated all trace of where this line of demarkation between forest and plain once existed. The township was surveyed by Sylvanus Bourne in 1819, it being a part of the land obtained by treaty from the Indians in 1817, and known as the "New Purchase." Originally the township was but six miles deep, but the addition of two miles from Marion county in 1845 gave it its present depth of eight miles. The fractional tier of sections on the east was a part of Whetstone township when it was first erected in 1824; in 1835 the three-mile strip east of it was the southern half of Sandusky township, and this southern half of Sandusky was erected into a new township called Jackson, and the fractional sections were given to Jackson. In 1845 on the re-organization of the townships, and the erection

of the present Crawford, the fractional tier of sections was again given to Whetstone, where they have since remained.

In 1820 all of the present Crawford county was two townships called Sandusky, the eastern four miles being Sandusky township Richland county, and the balance being Sandusky township, Crawford county, and from the western part Bucyrus township was erected in 1822. The second township to be erected in this county was Whetstone, by the following resolution passed by the county commissioners of Delaware county on March 2, 1824:

"On petition of sundry inhabitants of township 3 south, range 17, in the county of Crawford, said township was ordered by the board to be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a separate township, by the name of Whetstone. Election ordered."

In May, 1824, Crawford county was transferred from the care of Delaware county to that of Marion county, and at the elections that fall Whetstone voted with Bucyrus township. The Marion commissioners at a meeting held on Dec. 7, 1824 authorized the new township to organize. The first election was held in April, 1825, when George Poe and Herman Rowse were elected justices, their commissions bearing date of June 18, 1825. The township was named after the Whetstone creek. This creek and the Mud Run give

ample drainage to the southern part of the township, while the north is drained by several nameless streams which had their rise in the swampy ground and found their way north to the Sandusky river.

The soil mainly is very rich, deep and well adapted for modern diversified farming. The forests in the eastern and northern parts of the township were largely of dark walnut and oak, beech and hickory, and were almost impenetrable at the coming of the early settlers, and the choice of land of the first pioneers was the heavily timbered tracts and not the fertile prairie which was ready for cultivation, but was too wet, swampy and unhealthy. The deciding factor seemed to be the superior supply of spring water obtainable in the woods; the health of the pioneer and his family being a first consideration in that age when medical men were few and far distant, and the roads were merely trails. Fortunate indeed was the family that escaped the malaria and chills that were so prevalent for many years; and few did, notwithstanding the abundant supply of calomel and quinine which was kept on hand at all times and used most extravagantly, together with the universal antidote for every ill—whisky.

In the early days, little was done in the way of raising grain, owing to the absence of a market, just enough for family use. Horses, cattle and sheep were brought in from the East, and their sustenance was obtained from the prairie, where they were pastured and from which they obtained hay for the winter. The meat supply was largely wild, there being an abundance of ducks, prairie chickens, squirrels and deer. Honey was found in plenty. Hogs were brought in and permitted to run at large, and soon they were in a wild state and were a dangerous animal when brought to bay, the males in particular as they developed long tusks. They were long legged and lank and bore little resemblance to the well fed hog of later days. The rapid disappearance of game led to a remarkable change in hog life; from a roaming life in quest of food, they were brought home to receive careful consideration and live in fattened opulence. The stock industry developed into one of great importance, and with it the greater production of grain.

In 1816 Robert Reid came with his family from Ireland to America, and settled near Newburg, N. Y., but soon afterward removed to Washington county, Pa., and was living there when the New Purchase was secured by treaty from the Indians. Fabled reports of the richness of this new land affected him as it did others, and leaving his family at Washington county he started on foot to investigate for himself. He came to Whetstone township and made his selection, before the land was open for settlement. In this trip the most extreme western pioneer was around where Galion now is, and from the last pioneer home he followed the Indian trail across the northern part of the plains and made his choice about two miles southwest of Bucyrus. He returned home, entered the land; and in 1824 came with his family to the site selected. He was not the first settler, but he was probably the first pioneer to enter the new purchase and select a home. This pioneer was born in 1771, and died on the morning of July 4, 1850, and the morning prior to his death, with others, he had assisted in laying out the grounds for a new church near the Stewart schoolhouse on the Mansfield road.

The first settler to locate in the township was probably John Kent in 1819, as he had an acre or more of land cleared in 1820. In 1819 Seth Holmes came with the Nortons and spent the winter in Bucyrus, assisting Norton and Bucklin in the earlier work of making a home; but in 1820, he removed to Whetstone township, where he had a cabin on Kent's place, did a little farming for himself and assisted Kent and others as they arrived in building their cabins and clearing their land, for all the early settlers selected their land in the forest, with the plains in easy reach to the south of them. Holmes sent for his parents, and after their arrival they made their home with him, he being an old bachelor. The faithful son died in 1825, and he was buried in the Cary graveyard just south of the present Catholic cemetery. In 1820 Martin Bacon arrived and entered land in both Liberty and Whetstone townships, but his home was in Liberty. Noble McKinstry, John Willoughby and Joseph Young also settled in Whetstone in 1820, the latter on April 15, 1821, being appointed by the Delaware commissioners as one of the two

justices of Sandusky township, the entire county being then but one township. Coming with Bacon in 1820, was Auer Ueberfeld, and after assisting Bacon to erect a cabin the next year he entered land for himself in Whetstone township.

Other of the early pioneers in Whetstone were Zalmon Rowse, Asa Howard, Elias, Philander and Jacob Odell; George Hancock, Samuel Parcher, Daniel Jones, Samuel VanVoorhis, Martin Shaffner and John King in 1821; Heman and Abner Rowse, James Armstrong, Archibald and George Clark, John Beckwith, Benjamin Camp, William Hamilton, Christopher Bear, Henry Harriger, Ralph and Adam Klinger, Hugh Stewart and five sons, all young men, William, Joseph, James, John and Hugh; and Simeon, Benjamin, George, Lyman and John Parcher in 1822; John and Edward Campbell, Hugh and John Trimble, James Henderson, Cornwallis Reese Daniel Jones, George Poe, John Stein, in 1823; John Boyer, John Lininger, Charles Chambers, Robert Reid, Casper and Isaac Fichelberger, and James Falloon in 1824; J. A. Kiefer and Benjamin Warner in 1825. These pioneers, with hardly an exception, settled north of the central portion of the township. Thomas F. Johnson, Andrew Kerr, Henry Remsen, Abraham Steen, Valentine and Samuel Shook, Andrew Kerr, John Staley, and Robert Walker in 1826; David Savage, Frederick Wise, and Samuel Winters in 1827; John Brehman, Oliver Jones, Isaac Boyer, John G. Diebler, Jacob Kester, Benjamin Hull, Samuel and John Roberts, John L. Heinlen and William Stuck in 1828; John Albright in 1829; George Deam, Samuel and John Sherer, Geo. Gibson, Samuel Ludwig, and Nicholas Myers, in 1830; Jacob Sherer in 1831; William Kerr in 1832; Tobias Kile and Martin Kehrer in 1833. Still others from 1826 to 1836 were Nathaniel Plummer, Edward Norton, Frederick Garver, Moses Dale, John Cone, Charles Gifford, John Harland, Wm. Cooper, Isaiah Scott and three sons, John and Peter Weidner, Christian Null, — Ketchum, Jacob Tupps, Samuel Crow, Wm. Moderwell, Henry S. Sheldon, Jacob Hauck, John Kaun, Adam Bear, John Kehrer, and John N. Rexroth, the latter settlers mostly entering land in the southern portions of the township.

The northern portion of the township first claimed the attention of the settlers, it being a number of years later before settlement began in the southern half. The present southern two miles of the township was a part of Marion county, until the division of 1845 placed those two miles in Crawford county, which was more convenient to the people, as their trading points were Bucyrus and Galion. There have been numerous descendants of many of those early pioneers of Whetstone whose names have been interwoven with the growth and development of the township and the county. Sons have succeeded their fathers in the discharge of the duties of citizenship, and these in turn have passed away to be succeeded by grandsons. Robert Reid was followed by his son George, who became a minister, preached in many churches, and frequently in the old Mission church at Upper Sandusky delivered the message of God to the Indians, sometimes making the journey on foot; several sons followed him, one, William M. Reid, being prominent in the business and moral development of Bucyrus, mayor of the village, and for over a quarter of a century superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School. He, too has passed to his reward, and still descendants are following in the footsteps of their ancestors. The Rowse family, with Zalmon Rowse identified with every progressive movement in Bucyrus, and sons following and taking an active hand in the business enterprises of the city. The Stewarts, with Hugh the father coming into the county with five stalwart sons, to leave their impress for good on the generations that follow. The Parchers and the Trimbles and the Campbells. And men of the type of the Odells and Peter Wert, who conscientiously believed that the institution of slavery was a violation of the law of God, and no human law protecting it should be obeyed, and became important cogs in that "underground" road through which many a slave found freedom only when he reached the protecting folds of the British flag.

Hugh Stewart, born in Ireland in 1757, came to Whetstone in 1822, from Cumberland county, Pa. With his family he left the latter place in 1821, making the trip to Mansfield, O., in a wagon drawn by four horses. The

reports of the New Purchase were so favorable that Mr. Stewart left his family and hastened to Whetstone township, where he purchased 240 acres in section 8 for \$300, continuing his trip to Delaware to enter the land. He returned to Mansfield, but soon again left his family, with the exception of five sons, William, John, James, Hugh and Joseph, and with them he came to his new farm. They built a round log cabin, 20 feet square, having one door and one window. The door was hung on wooden hinges, but the window contained four squares of glass, which was rather an innovation and distinction at that date. Mrs. Stewart came on in the spring accompanied by a widow, Betsy Anderson, who served as their housekeeper. The Stewarts brought some stock with them from Pennsylvania. The sons, all of whom had reached man's estate before their arrival, all married in the county, and with the exception of William, continued to live in Crawford county and were counted among the most substantial citizens. James Stewart was honored with numerous public offices. He served several years as associate judge with R. W. Musgrave and Samuel Knisely, Ozias Bowen of Marion being the presiding judge. About 1861, he moved to Mansfield, where he remained two or three years, then located in Bucyrus. His death occurred Aug. 6, 1871, aged seventy-six years, three months, and twenty-six days, and he was laid to rest in the Stewart Graveyard. Mrs. Hugh Stewart, the mother of this family, did not enjoy good health, died soon after arrival, and hers was one of the first deaths recorded in the township.

John Campbell when he arrived in the spring of 1823, had practically nothing except a family. He had only money enough to pay for 80 acres, and after making his selection, and building a log cabin with one window which was covered with greased paper, and only one room, he walked to Delaware, paid all he had for the land, and returned to his farm. He had neither an ox nor a horse, and was compelled to farm entirely by hand. He not only prospered, but stood high in the estimation of his neighbors, for in 1827 they elected him as justice of the peace, re-electing him for eight consecutive terms, and when in 1834 they sent him to the Legislature they still kept him in

office as their justice. Soon after he arrived, an infant son, Samuel, died on Aug. 16, 1825; a little plot of ground was set aside, and this became the Campbell graveyard, the first burial place in the township.

John Boyer came to Crawford county in 1829. He was married to Catherine Hunsicker in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania in 1815. In 1829 he set out with his family, crossing the mountains, and located on what became known as the Boyer farm, southeast of Bucyrus on the Galion road. Here he kept a house of entertainment known far and near in that early day as "Boyer's" or "The Blue Ball Tavern." The building still stands, an old frame with its weather beaten porch, a few rods south of the Middleton road, on the land now owned by Samuel Fouser. For many years it was the most noted and popular tavern in this section. Strangers were always hailed with a cheerful voice, warm hearty shake of the hand, and treated to the best that could be afforded in those days. Scenes of pioneer life, festivity and mirth were many. It was also a headquarters for political meetings. Boyer did all things well, whether rolling logs among the pioneer settlers, helping to raise a house, working on his farm, entertaining travelers or helping to build a church. He was the first man to take hold and the last man to quit. He was a powerful man, and with his bare fist could drive a nail into soft lumber, or break the nail between his fingers.

Zalmon Rowse, a native of Massachusetts, came in 1821 from Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the northeastern county in that state, where he had lived from his sixteenth year. He walked the entire distance of five hundred miles, and after entering three tracts of eighty acres each, in Whetstone township, walked back to Pennsylvania. In October, 1821, he set out for his new possessions, accompanied by his wife and six children. He taught one term of school after his arrival, and served terms as county commissioner, county recorder, clerk of the court of Crawford county, and justice of the peace. He also bore the rank of colonel in the county militia.

James Armstrong came in 1822; like all the rest of the early settlers he built his cabin of logs, and being a man of taste he took his time

to it and hewed the logs, giving it a more attractive appearance. He built, as did others, with a rough clapboard roof, and stick and mud chimney, but the first winter he occupied his leisure time in making shingles, and replaced the clapboard roof with the first shingle roof in the county. Not content with this he established a little brickyard on his place and made enough brick to replace his mud chimney with a brick one, the first brick chimney not only in the township, but probably in the county. He only made these modern improvements for his own personal gratification, but his neighbors not only admired his brick chimney but appreciated how much more serviceable it was and induced him to manufacture brick for them, which he did, the first brickyard in the county, small though it was. Mr. Armstrong soon discontinued the manufacture of brick, and it was taken up by John Boyer; later the first brick house built in the township was built on his farm.

Samuel Parcher came with Ralph Bacon in 1821, being employed by the latter to drive an ox team from Painesville, Ohio. Parcher made his first money by making 10,000 rails for Bacon for which he received \$5 a thousand, this money he invested in land. He was followed the next year by four brothers, and among them they acquired considerable land. In 1828 they built a horse-power saw-mill on their farm, and also started a still, but as they did not meet with the success anticipated, they were early discontinued.

Peter and Elizabeth Cook came to the township in 1834, and all the money the husband had was only sufficient to purchase 37 acres. He was a tailor, and by working at his trade at odd hours he added to his land.

John G. Diebler and wife came to Whetstone in 1828, with two other families. Each family owned a horse, but they had but one wagon, and the three families came in the one wagon drawn by three horses; they settled in the central part of the township. Diebler was a carpenter by trade, and many of the houses in that section were built by him.

George Fouser was a shoemaker, and besides farming put in his time making and repairing shoes for his neighbors.

John Gibson came in 1835, and purchased 80 acres of school land which is still owned

by his descendants. He married Mary A. Kerr, a daughter of Andrew Kerr who came in 1826.

Henry Harriger came in 1822, selected his land then went to Delaware where he entered it, returned to Wayne county and the next year came with his wife. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His log house was built a mile east of Bucyrus, where the river road branches off from the Mansfield road.

Valentine Shook, with his wife Nancy, came from Wayne county in 1827. They had an old fashioned covered wagon, which was drawn by an ox-team. They brought with them two cows and six sheep. He was a carpenter, and the family slept in the wagon until their first house was built. They were three weeks coming from Wayne county.

Andrew Schreck came in 1825 with his wife Elizabeth, and when they reached Bucyrus their cash on hand was just \$4, not enough to buy land. He settled on the Annapolis road east of Bucyrus. His wife was a skillful weaver, and a loom was put up in their little cabin, and in a few years they were able to buy a farm in Whetstone, and later they kept a store and hotel at Olentangy when a line of stages were running between Bucyrus and Mansfield.

Daniel Savage, who with his wife Susan, came in 1828 was a shoemaker.

Hugh Trimble came to the county in 1822, and entered 320 acres in the northeastern part of Whetstone, and the next year came with his wife and family settling on his purchase. His son John came with him, and in 1827, when he was 22 years of age, his father sent him to Delaware to enter another 80 acre tract, and the young man walked the entire distance there and back, and on his return his father made him a present of 20 acres of the tract. This started him in life, and on Jan. 31, 1828, he married Icy Parcher, who had come to the township with her father Daniel in 1823. During the winter the young man had built a little log house on his 20 acres, into which the young couple moved.

John Albright and his wife, came to Whetstone township in 1829. They came from Pennsylvania with one wagon drawn by three horses, and were nearly a month on the way. He settled along the Galion road, east of the

township hall on a 73 acre tract. He was a shoemaker by trade, and for a number of years carried on his business in connection with farming. Mr. Albright prospered, and later moved to near New Winchester. In 1866, at 2 a. m., on the morning of May 1, his door was broken in with a post wrenched from the gate, and several men, all disguised, entered the house and demanded his money, as it was generally believed he kept a considerable sum about him. He refused and was clubbed into unconsciousness. His son John hurried to his father's assistance, knocked down two of the men, before he himself was hit with a club, and pounded into unconsciousness. As the women arrived they were scared into submission, and the robbers ransacked the house, and secured \$300 in cash and what jewelry and other valuables they could lay their hands on, and left. Both father and son were badly bruised, the father so seriously that he died in August. Mr. Albright was living near New Winchester at the time of the robbery, and suspicion pointed to several parties who had hurriedly left that section immediately after the robbery. They were traced to Mt. Vernon, and here a clue was obtained to the perpetrators. A girl, who had left about the same time, had been arrested for stealing. She had stolen some meat from a butcher shop, and not being accustomed to eating raw meat, had broken into a church, and stolen sufficient of the Sunday School library to cook the meat. She mentioned the names of several parties who had been guilty of a number of robberies in and around New Winchester, but no trace of them was ever found.

Joseph Albright came to Whetstone in 1830, and settled in the northwestern part of the township, where he started the first brick yard on the Ludwig place, and here he manufactured the brick that went into a number of the early buildings in Bucyrus.

George and Mary Beach, came from Germany, settling in Whetstone township, where they entered forty-four acres of land. He was a cabinet maker by trade. John and Catherine Crissinger came to Crawford in 1832. His grandfather, Leonard Crissinger, was one of the soldiers of the revolutionary war, that were compelled to walk barefooted a part of the time on account of lack of shoes for the

army. Thomas and Nancy Kennedy, of Irish descent, came to Crawford county in 1832. John McKinstry was born in County Antrim, Ireland in 1773; came with his parents to America and settled in Pennsylvania. He was in the War of 1812, belonging to the organization, known as Light Horse Brigade.

Martin Kehrler came to Whetstone in 1833, a young man of 20, where he purchased his first land in the southern part of the township, between the Whetstone and Mud Run. He returned to Pennsylvania and the next year came back with his father settling on his purchase. The father, John Kehrler, came from Germany to America in 1805, and besides his son Martin, several other of his children came to this county. In 1838, Martin Kehrler made a second trip to Pennsylvania, and this time returned with his bride, who had been waiting until he could prepare a home for her in the western country.

Henry S. Sheldon, was a cooper by trade, and after clearing a piece of land and building a little log cabin, he married Nancy Ridgley, one of the four daughters of Westell Ridgely who came to what is now Jefferson township in 1817.

John and Frances Brehman came to Whetstone township in 1828; he was a wagon-maker, and besides clearing his land made wagons for his neighbors.

When Ralph Bacon came in 1819 he located his land, 80 acres in Liberty and 160 in Whetstone; he then went to Delaware and entered the land. The next year he brought his family, traveling with two yoke of oxen and one horse. They came on through to Bucyrus, which at that time consisted of but two log cabins.

It was through Whetstone township that the army of Crawford marched during their unfortunate expedition of 1782. They entered the township, perhaps a mile below the present village of north Robinson; they went across the township bearing, to the south, crossing where the Galion road now is at some point between the Township Hall and Seccaium Park, and left the township a trifle over three miles south of Bucyrus. Their return route was the same, and it was when they had crossed where the Galion road now is they were compelled to stop to protect their rear;

and the battle of the Olentangy followed. Butterfield places this battle in the northeast quarter of section 22, on the high ground north of where the monument stands. The east half of this section is now owned by Sarah R. Lust and the west half by J. B. Campbell. Along this higher ground, north of the Galion road, is where a hundred years ago the Indian trail was located from Galion to Upper Sandusky, crossing the Sandusky river south of the Mansfield street bridge, following the high ground through southern Holmes and crossing the Brokensword, about half a mile southwest of Ocoola. The western section of Whetstone was a part of the Plains which the Indians used for their ring hunts, when they fired the grass and drove the game to a common centre, shooting the animals as they endeavored to make their escape through the ring of fire. When the earliest settlers arrived there was an Indian village on the banks of the Whetstone, at or near where Seccaium Park now is, and in this section many Indian relics have been plowed up. Another camp or village of the Indians was between the Stewart graveyard and the river.

In the centre of the township, along the Mt. Vernon road south of the present township hall, two brothers, Philip and Adam Clinger, had settled. Their land was on the plains, perfectly level, and here the militia of the county would assemble to go through their manoeuvres, and the place became known as Clinger's Fields. Philip Clinger dug a number of wells for his neighbors, and eventually was killed, one of the wells caving in on him.

In early days the southern portion of the township was covered with water, which some forty years ago was designated as the "Green Sea," by a man bearing the name of John James. In many places also a growth of wild grass, and a species of cane, called maiden cane, sprung up, and were of very luxuriant growth, often growing to a height of from 15 to 20 feet, and of such strength and thickness as to prevent persons from passing through, except by following beaten paths.

In 1828 there was but one regularly laid out road through the southern part, and that was a road from Marion to Galion and Mansfield. It was by no means then opened up and made traversable. The settlers in going to either

point mentioned, whether with a team or on horseback, generally abandoned the road as they found better traveling by following a winding track cut out over the highest ground available. There were one or two grist mills at hand—one owned and operated by Benjamin Sharrock, the other by Jotham Clark. But both of these were very small and very inferior. Many of the older settlers never expected to see this country settled, cleared, and put under cultivation and some of them even thought it would never become properly inhabited. A man named Isaac Dickson came west in 1832, and entered land; not wishing to remain himself until the country was better cleared and more thickly settled he induced one of his Pennsylvania neighbors, a man named Tobin to take the land, and for clearing a few acres he was to have it rent free, and also have all of the crops. Tobin accepted the offer, Dickson helped move Tobin and his family to their new home, seeing them properly located in an old cabin that was on the property. Dickson then returned to Pennsylvania stopping to visit friends for a few days in Guernsey county. The first night Tobin spent in the cabin a violent wind storm swept through that section, tearing up trees along its track, hurling timber in every direction, and shaking the cabin to its foundation. The day before the storm the land was tangled forest, much of it covered with water, and the next morning the desolation was still more complete, and Tobin promptly sold all his goods except what he could take in the one wagon he had, and started back to Pennsylvania, and when Dickson arrived the first man to greet him was his disgusted and "busted" tenant, Tobin. It is reported Tobin died in Pennsylvania, never again being permeated with the western fever; others of his neighbors came west, and sent accounts home of their prosperity, but they never phased Tobin.

Philip Hubbert was justice of the peace of Tully township, Marion county for eight years, the township south of Whetstone. One day in June a young man called to solicit him to perform the ceremony which should unite the young gentleman to his lady love in the holy bands of matrimony. The time was designated; the place was mentioned, and after receiving the promise from the mag-

istrate that he would be on hand, the young man departed. Time sped, no doubt slowly for the lovers, but the day arrived for the consummation of the nuptials, and Mr. Hubbert drove over to the house of the expectant bride; but as the hour for the marriage drew nigh, it was discovered by the squire that the bride's residence was in Whetstone township, Crawford county, and it would be illegal for him to perform the ceremony in any other than the county in which he held his commission, and the marriage would have been absolutely void. To obviate all difficulties, and to have the marriage ceremony performed without any unnecessary delay, it was suggested that, as only a few rods intervened between the bride's home and the Marion county line, in fact, only the width of the road, the young couple should at the proper time step across the limits into the territory of Marion county and there be united, which was accordingly done. The ceremony was performed in a potato patch, in the presence of a number of guests, after which all returned to the residence, and partook of the marriage feast, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

The first postoffice was established in Whetstone township in 1833. A few years previously William Fitzsimmons had purchased nearly 20 acres of land along the Galion road. It was the west half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 16, a part of the land that is now the site of the Crawford County Infirmary. Here he built a tavern and through the influence of the settlers in that section a postoffice was secured and William Fitzsimmons was appointed postmaster on Aug. 8, 1833. It was named Whetstone, after the township. In October, 1837, Mr. Fitzsimmons was elected surveyor of the county and he removed to Bucyrus to enter on his new duties, and no successor was appointed, the office being discontinued on Feb. 20, 1838. On removing to Bucyrus Mr. Fitzsimmons sold his tavern and the twenty acres to Andrew Failor for two hundred dollars.

In 1830 the first census of the county showed that Whetstone was the most populous township in the county, having 750 inhabitants, which was 24 more than Bucyrus. The settlers in the northern part of the township had

a convenient trading point at Bucyrus, so there was no demand for a village in this section, and the first town laid out was in the southern part, which was New Winchester, and at the time it was started it was in Marion county, and only became a part of Crawford in 1845.

New Winchester was the first village laid out in Whetstone township, and was followed a few years later by Olentangy, now no longer in existence, and many years afterward by North Robinson. New Winchester was laid out by the surveyor of Marion county in 1835, on lands belonging to Benjamin Fisher, Samuel Lechner, William Stuck and Henry Wise. It was given its name after Winchester, the county seat of Frederick county, Virginia, a number of the early settlers being from that section. The farms of the four proprietors lay at the crossing of two roads, being at the corner of sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, township 4, range 17 east. A cabin had been previously built there by William Stuck, and he had a small blacksmith shop at the corners. After the town was laid out Israel Wise built a small cabin of hewed logs, and Samuel Winter built a cabin, and had a carpenter shop in connection. Soon there was a settlement of eight or ten houses, and Samuel Crow was induced to start a store, and he built a little log store-room, and opened up with a stock of about \$300, but it proved unprofitable and was soon discontinued. Adam Bear built a grist-mill on the Whetstone just north of the village, which at the start he ran by horse-power, and later steam was used. In the early days Peter Wert had charge of the mill, and it was a station on the Underground Railroad being the first point north of the Iberia station. About 1838 another store was started by Judge E. B. Merriman of Bucyrus. He started with a stock of \$1,500, did a good business, and sold out to Henry Clark, who also prospered and at the end of six years sold to Plodner & Timson who eventually disposed of the stock and went into other business. But the little village was the centre of a prosperous community and there followed other stores and shops. John J. Rexroth had a blacksmith shop there in 1838, and Henry Aiker was also one of the early blacksmiths. Abraham Steen had a saw-mill north of the town on the river

which he ran successfully for twenty years. In 1835 John Kaun had a saw-mill on the river west of the town. He disposed of it to other parties, and the business increased to such an extent that steam was introduced, Jacob Cressinger was one of the early carpenters. George Cox opened the first saloon in the village, and it passed into other hands, grocery stores being run in connection, and both liquor and groceries did a good business, but when laws were introduced taxing saloons the tax became too excessive for the custom, and saloons were discontinued. Soon after the village was started the people asked for better postal facilities and their request was granted. Frederick Wise was the first postmaster, in 1836, and was succeeded by John Highly, Dec. 29, 1848; Robert Park, June 1, 1854, and he held the office until it was discontinued on April 24, 1855. It was finally re-established on Nov. 4, 1862 with Charles Hahn as postmaster, when he ran it for another four years and it was again discontinued on Dec. 5, 1866. It was not until after the T. & O. C. road was nearing completion, that the office was again re-established on May 8, 1878, with Josiah Keiter as postmaster. He was followed by E. B. Gleason, Aug. 12, 1889; C. W. G. Ott, May 6, 1890; Josiah Keter, April 25, 1894; C. W. G. Ott, March 12, 1898; William Mason Oct. 29, 1900. On May 15, 1905 it was again discontinued. Being on a railroad, several attempts have been made to have the office again re-established, but all efforts have failed, mail being delivered by rural route from Bucyrus daily, except occasionally in the spring, when the Whetstone overflows its banks to such an extent that the carrier is unable to reach the village until the flood subsides.

About 1830 Barney and David Eberhardt built a saw mill on the Olentangy southwest of where the village of that name was later located. They had a log dam, filled in with mud, stones and brush, and the mill was run by water power, and while very slow, was kept busy by the demands for lumber. Michael Nye and Abraham Holmes also had small saw-mills along the stream. About 1838 Paul I. Hetich and his brother-in-law, George Sweney, prominent business men of Bucyrus, became owners of a saw-mill just above the

Eberhardts mill. They built a dam and a mill race, put in the best of machinery then available and it became one of the largest saw-mills in the county. Several men were employed at the mill and in hauling the lumber to Bucyrus and Galion, the two principal points at which the lumber was sold. There were no facilities at the mill for caring for the teamsters and horses. The man who came to buy lumber had difficulty in finding sleeping quarters or even a place for meals, while the teamster returning during the night had to look up some farm house where he could receive accomodation. At that time there was no building near the mill which could be used to accommodate the workmen and customers, and many slept in the mill, and in summer in their wagons in the open air. One thing the proprietors of the mill did have, and that was lumber; it was cheap so they decided they would erect a tavern near the mill. Having decided upon this action it was not long before they extended their ideas and decided to lay out a town. The location was good; it was on the Bucyrus and Galion Road, half way between the two towns. The road was one of the best traveled in the county, a line of stages going through to Bucyrus three times a week, and besides, this was on the principal road over which eastern merchandise was transported from Mansfield to Bucyrus and farther west. So Sweney and Hetich formed a partnership with William Snyder, a farmer and blacksmith living near the cross roads, and had a town laid out by Thomas C. Sweney, the county surveyor. The new town consisted of 41 lots, 21 on the north side of the road, and 20 on the south side. The plat was filed in the recorder's office at Bucyrus, on Nov. 16, 1840, and the location given was on "the north half of section 26, Whetstone township." The principal street was on the road from Galion to Bucyrus and this was called Main street; the north and south road was named Market street, and east of Market was a street which led from Main south to the mill on the Olentangy, called Mill street. The name of the town came from the stream Olentangy which passed south of the new place. The village started off well. Hetich and Sweney built their tavern on the southwest corner of Main and Market; William Snyder built his house

and blacksmith shop on the northwest corner; Andrew Schreck put up a building on the southeast corner, in which he opened a general store and also had a bar for the sale of liquor; George Seebler had a carpenter and cabinet maker's shop on the northeast corner. A school house was erected the first year the town was laid out, on the lot on which Shreck built his store. The town prospered for a time; later Schreck took charge of the tavern and did a prosperous business, with his hotel, store and liquor, and in winter it was headquarters for many sleighing parties from Bucyrus and Galion, where the belles and beaux had a bounteous supper and danced to a late, or rather early, hour.

Valentine Smith owned a store there in 1852, and Robert Cowden was running it for him, and one morning walked from Galion, to his place of business at Olentangy, five miles, stopping at the old two-story hotel at "the Corners," west of Galion, where he got a box of cigars made by the hotel proprietor, the cigars being needed at the store.

The growth of the town made a postoffice necessary and one was established there. William Snyder being appointed postmaster on March 3, 1840. He ran the office a little over two years when it was discontinued on Dec. 2, 1842. It was re-established on May 11, 1850, with Andrew Schreck as postmaster, but at the end of two years it was again discontinued on May 28, 1852. It remained closed for ten years when it was reopened on Oct. 30, 1862, with Andrew Schreck again as postmaster. It only had another two years' lease of life and was finally discontinued on Dec. 5, 1864.

After the Ohio and Indiana road passed to the north, traffic over the stage road ceased and the town was on the decline. No longer were the many teams passing daily. The local settlers were not sufficient to make a store and tavern profitable and the few business enterprises of the town were suspended. When the war broke out little remained of the town except the school house and saloon. As the years passed, even the saloon discontinued for want of business; the school house had crumbled to decay and in its place had been erected a brick structure a few rods to the west. Nothing is on the four corners today; of the

hotel and the store and the shops, not even the ruins are left; down Mill or Market street may still be seen the old decayed beams where the saw-mill once stood, and in the village itself all that remains is the schoolhouse on one side the road and across old Main street to the north is the handsome modern farm house of Francis Shook, with its spacious outbuildings. And the original owners and business men, like the old village itself, have long since crumbled into dust, and, prominent though some of them were, are only faintly recalled by the older settlers.

When the Ohio and Indiana road was built J. B. Magers, William Brown and William Magee started a steam saw-mill where the railroad crosses the boundary line road between Whetstone and Jefferson townships. John and William Burwell had a blacksmith shop, and a number of other buildings had been erected. J. P. Robinson secured the establishment of a postoffice there in 1854 and it was named North Robinson after himself. He came to the county in 1831, was one of the early County Commissioners, and when the railroad was built had a saw-mill and furnished ties for the road. When he came in 1831, he had with him was his one year old son, William Robinson, now living at Crestline, and the secretary of the Crawford County Pioneer Association. The little village prospered, but the same trouble probably arose as in other places in the county, over the Douglas-Breckenridge fight for the presidency, for in 1860 the postoffice was discontinued, notwithstanding it was a thriving little village and on a railroad. The losing of the postoffice did not suppress the enterprise of Mr. Magers for on March, 1861, he had the county surveyor, Horace Martin, plat a town on his land on which there were already a number of buildings. The town was called North Robinson, and the boundary road was Main street. There was a street north of the railroad called Bucyrus, and two streets south called Mill and Walnut.

After many lots had been sold and residence and business houses had been erected, a cloud on their title was discovered. Thereupon J. P. Robinson laid out a plat of lots on the east side of the original town, in Jefferson township, and the people moved over to them. Later

when the cloud was removed, the people largely returned to their original holdings. The first merchant was Frederick Newman, who did well, and other enterprises followed, including a hotel, dry goods and drug store, blacksmith shops, a cooper shop, a grocery and saloon, and a fine steam saw mill which was owned and operated by Warden & Tracht, and the flourishing steam tile-factory established by Sickman, Fate & Co. of Crestline.

After Magers bought out his partners in the saw mill, he added an addition in which he placed two sets of buhrs and modern machinery for the grinding of grain. The mill was the center of a grain growing and populous region, and did a good business under several owners, but was finally destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. In 1873 Mr. Magers erected a large elevator, which has continued under various owners. In 1862 John L. Caskey and Lewis Holker built a large factory, and went into the carriage business extensively, employing a number of hands, and half a century ago their carriage works were one of the important industries in the county. The first physician in the village was Dr. Frank Duff. On July 26, 1861, the post office was re-established in the Newman store with Frederick Newman as postmaster, and has continued ever since. Mr. Newman being succeeded by A. R. Warden, Oct. 29, 1861; James G. Patterson, Aug. 5, 1872; George Railing, April 21, 1875; George F. Darr, Feb. 10, 1881; J. W. Littler, April 25, 1882; E. G. Smith, June 15, 1889; J. W. Littler, June 27, 1893; Wilmina Warden, Sept. 14, 1897; E. R. Boyer, Sept. 26, 1901; Ida R. Frank, May 15, 1907.

North Robinson has graded schools, their large brick having four rooms. There are two churches, the Lutheran and the United Brethren. North Robinson was the home of Rev. John V. Potts, who wrote several religious works. He was active not only in the U. B. church but also in all religious work, and in some respects was like the ministers of half a century previous;—on horseback or on foot he traveled miles to fill some vacant pulpit.

When the Marion commissioners erected Whetstone township in 1824, Heman Rowse and George Poe were the first justices elected in April, 1825, and their commissions were dated June 18 of that year. The following is

the list of Justices of the Peace of Whetstone township:

Heman Rowse—1825-28.
George Poe—1825.
John Campbell—1827-30-33-36-39-42-45-48.
James Stewart—1832-35-38-41-44-47.
John Highley—1845-48-51.
Peter G. Rice—1850.
Martin Bacon—1851-54.
Nicholas Failor—1852.
Joseph Meer—1853-56-59-62.
John Gibson—1855.
Josiah Keiter—1857-60-64.
Isaac VanVoorhis—1858-61.
Josiah Koler—1863-66-69.
Charles Myers—1865-68-71.
Benjamin F. Warden—1872-75.
Isaac Snyder—1874.
William L. Ferrall—1877-80-83.
M. T. Mills—1878.
J. R. Stewart—1880.
D. T. Timson—1882-85.
W. B. Cummings—1887-90-93-96-99-02-05-07-10.
M. G. Nungesser—1888-91-94.
George Goldsmith—1897-1900-03-06-09.

The settlement of the northern part of the township necessitated schooling for the children, and the first school was held in the cabin of John Beckwith. The cabin was of logs and consisted of but one room. And at one end of this room, the eating and sleeping side was given up to the school. The other end was the kitchen department where the meals were being prepared. The school teacher is unknown, but the fact is handed down that a definite line existed in the cabin, established by Mrs. Beckwith, over which no child dared pass; so the first school was held in the summer of 1824, with mental refreshments being served at one end of the room while bodily refreshments were being prepared at the other. During that winter no school was held, the larger children going to Bucyrus, and the smaller ones picking up what knowledge they could at home. That winter, however, the settlers, cleared a place and erected a small schoolhouse on the farm of Joseph Young, and the first winter it was taught by Moses Arden of Bucyrus. Two years later a log schoolhouse was built east of this. In these earlier schoolhouses time was not taken to square the logs; they were put in place, round as when they came from the trees, and what furniture they had was made by the settlers themselves.

Proceeding southward, the center of the township began to be fairly settled, and here in 1828, a log schoolhouse was erected on

John Campbell's farm, and it boasted of two windows, and these windows had real glass to admit the light; the first two schoolhouses receiving their light through greased paper. Elizabeth Bair taught school the first summer, having 15 to 20 pupils. During the first session one June day a hurricane passed through that section while school was in session; trees were uprooted, and hurled against the building, some cabins were blown down, but the little schoolhouse was just on the edge of the storm, and although badly shaken, remained intact, and no damage done except the severe fright given the children.*

The winter term in this building was taught by Henry Remson. The attendance increased and so crowded the little schoolhouse that an abandoned cabin was fitted up a mile and a half further south, which was attended by the scholars living in that section. The first Campbell schoolhouse was used about 12 years, when a large frame building was erected east of the first site. This was used not only for school purposes, but for religious services, and on account of its size was the place where all important public meetings were held. When Winchester was laid out a log schoolhouse was erected just north of the village which did duty until 1850, when it was abandoned and a new building erected west of the village; this was succeeded by another, and in 1878 the present brick building with four rooms was erected in the village.

The Olentangy schoolhouse was first erected about 1840 in the eastern part of the village, and after being in use some years gave place to a frame structure near the same site, and thirty years ago the present brick was erected. It was about the time that New Winchester was laid out that the township was divided into school districts, and in 1845 when two miles were added from Marion county it added more school districts, and Whetstone today has fourteen districts. The first build-

ings of course were logs, but some of the later districts started with small frame buildings, until today all are of brick, the buildings at New Winchester and North Robinson both being structures that would be creditable to villages more than double their size. The North Robinson building was erected in 1873; the first schoolhouse was a mile northwest of where the village now is; later, a schoolbuilding was erected half a mile south of the present village; then North Robinson was laid out, became a center of business, and its importance demanded that the schoolhouse be in the village. The present building is of brick. Whetstone exceeds all other townships in the number of her school houses, having fourteen.

The early settlers of Whetstone in the northern part could attend religious services at Bucyrus, yet many meetings were held in their cabins, ministers coming out from Bucyrus on Sunday afternoons to hold services. In 1823 Rev. John O. Blowers and his brother William had been licensed as ministers in the M. E. Church and they held frequent services at the cabins of the early settlers, and after the large Campbell schoolhouse was built it was in constant use by Methodists and the ministers of other denominations. At the start the Methodists were attached to the Mansfield Circuit, and Rev. Solomon Myneer was the first traveling missionary. He had six counties in his circuit, and it took him six weeks to make the round, so they could depend on their regular preacher for about eight visits a year. He had nothing to pay for food and lodging, any pioneer whether of his denomination or not being glad to entertain him. Some years he managed to collect as high as \$40, and although this was net, there is no report of his having left any fortune beyond an honorable name to his heirs, and like hundreds of others of these faithful and self-sacrificing spiritual teachers in the early days, he was satisfied with the blessings he received in the world below from those to whom he gave cheer and comfort, and consolation and hope, and reaped his reward in the eternity beyond.

As early as 1832 the Methodists built a church in the northern part of the township in the Stewart neighborhood. Here Rev. Robert Reid was a class-leader for a number of years, and was one of the early preachers.

* On May 22, 1903 a similar hurricane swept across Holmes township. The Holmes Centre school house, a brick structure was in the track of the storm. School was in session at the time. Half of the roof was carried several rods, and the other half with the north wall thrown into the school room. The teacher and some children were struck by the debris, and yet nothing more serious occurred than a few slight bruises. All the roof and one wall were blown down, another wall but half remained.

One of the active members in this church was Cornwallis Reese. Years ago this church was abandoned the members uniting with the M. E. Church at Bucyrus. Near this church was the Stewart graveyard, and here was buried James Scott, who died June 29, 1829, and the same year in August was the second burial of John Parcher, one of the five Parcher brothers who came to the county. Samuel and Simeon Parcher and others of that family are buried here. Here also lies Hugh Stewart, the venerable father of the Stewarts, who died July 29, 1854, aged 97 years. Another M. E. Church was built in the western part of the township, and later replaced by the present brick structure on the Winchester road on the farm of John W. Sherer. Another is on the county line a mile southeast of New Winchester, known as the Sixteen M. E.

When New Winchester was laid out the German Reformers had an organization with services at the various cabins, and these continued until the society was strong enough to build a church which they did in 1847 just west of the village; it was a frame structure and cost about \$900. Rev. James Kellar was the first minister, and preached in both English and German. Later the church was repaired. In 1835 the same denomination had a church a mile north of New Winchester, first a log structure, then followed by a frame building, and a few years ago the present brick structure was dedicated. It is known as the St. John's Reformed Church and includes among its membership those who formerly belonged to the church west of New Winchester. A graveyard was started here before the church was built. Near this graveyard on the farm of John Weirick there still is seen a little graveyard, no longer used. It was originally on the farm of Archibald Clark, and in it is today the oldest gravestone in the county, almost illegible; crumbling to decay it still marks the last resting place of his wife, Rachel Clark, who died Sept. 1, 1826. Here too is the place where rests Judge E. B. Merriman, the first

business man in Bucyrus, and with Zalmon Rowse its most influential citizen in its early days. In 1822 he ran the first store in Bucyrus; at one time had a branch store at Annapolis, and in 1838 started one at New Winchester, and died there. Today no mark remains to show where he was buried, but old residents at Winchester stated years ago he was buried in the graveyard north of the village. There were but two, the Reformed graveyard and the private burial ground of his old friend, Archibald Clark, who had been with him in many business transactions.

The German Lutherans organized later, holding meetings in the cabins and later erecting churches. They have two churches in the southeastern part of the township, one a mile south of Olentangy on the bank of the Whetstone, and the other, Holy Trinity Lutheran, a quarter of a mile southwest of this.

The Salem Evangelical church is south of Wagner's Corners. North Robinson has a handsome English Lutheran Church, built in 1875, located on Main street, but on the Jefferson township side of the village.

The United Brethren have two churches in the township, one at New Winchester and the other at North Robinson.

More than half a century ago a church was built on the Galion road, just east of the Battle Monument. It was a little frame built by the Disciples and was generally known as the Campbellite Church. Services were held here for many years, but nearly all the members transferred to the church at Bucyrus, and services were discontinued, and as the building was falling into decay, about 1875 it was purchased by Elias Lavelly, removed to his farm, and used as a farm building. Half a mile to the south of where this church stood is the Campbell graveyard, where the first burial was Samuel, infant son of John Campbell, who died Aug. 16, 1825. Here are buried many of the early settlers of Whetstone township, and here was buried Daniel Bender, who was murdered at Dead Man's Hollow, Sept. 28, 1836.

CHAPTER XXIV

BUCYRUS, THE COUNTY SEAT

Origin of the Name, Bucyrus—Arrival of Samuel Norton and Party, 1819—Cabins Built and Crops Planted—First White Child Born in Bucyrus—Expert Spinners—Abundance of Game and Fish—Shortage of Bread Owing to Distance of Mills—Slow Milling—Arrival of Other Settlers—Col. James Kilbourne—Norton's Agreement with Kilbourne—The Survey and Platting of Bucyrus—Naming of Streets—Sale of Lots—Bucyrus as Described in the Ohio Gazetteer, 1826—Early Stores and Merchants—Prices of Various Products in the Early Twenties—Fever and Ague—Mrs. Lucy Rogers' Experience—Tanneries and Grist Mills—The Carys—Early Industries—The First Tavern—Price of Whiskey—Mrs. Rogers Thrashes an Indian—Liquor Selling to the Indians—Law Against It—How Evaded—Adventure of a Bibulous Citizen—Bucyrus Song.

Then here, my friend, your search may end;
For here's a country to your mind;
And here's a town your hopes may crown,
As those who try it soon shall find.
Here fountains flow, mild zephyrs blow,
While health and pleasure smile each morn
For all around Bucyrus found,
On fair Sandusky's rural bourn.
—Kilbourne's Song of Bucyrus.

Bucyrus is an Egyptian word, the name being derived from Busiris, a city of ancient Egypt, and also a name given the old Egyptian kings. It was named by Col. James Kilbourne, who with Samuel Norton, the first settler, was the founder of the town. The poetical lines relating to Bucyrus are found in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, book first:

"When with fierce winds Orion arm'd,
Hath vexed the red sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry."

When Samuel Norton reached Bucyrus in October, 1819, the party consisted of the following eighteen persons: Samuel Norton and Mary Norton, his wife; three daughters—Louisa, Catharine and Elizabeth; three sons—Rensselaer, Warren and Waldo; Albigeance Bucklin, (a brother of Mrs. Norton) and his wife and six children—Esther, Cynthia, Austin, Elizabeth, Almeda and Pitt, and an adopted daughter, Polly. The eighteenth per-

son was Seth Holmes, who had been through this region in 1812, as a teamster in the war of 1812, and who accompanied the Norton party as teamster and guide. On arriving here an old wigwam made of small saplings was found standing in the woods in what is now the court house yard. This the pioneers occupied for three days, while the three men built a log cabin. It was of round logs, unhewed, the cracks chinked with mud, and was built on the banks of the Sandusky, just west of the Sandusky avenue bridge, on the land now occupied by C. H. Shonert. This cabin, the wigwam and the wagons accommodated them. As soon as it was completed, a site was selected for the Bucklin cabin—also on the bluff on the banks of the river. It was built north of Mansfield street, just west of where the T. & O. C. embankment commences on its way across the river. At that time the river bed was at the foot of the bluff, passing just north of the brewery. A cabin similar to the Norton cabin was erected here for Mr. Bucklin and his family and the pioneers were as comfortably situated as possible for their first winter, the Nortons and Bucklins in their cabins, and Seth Holmes in the wigwam. Small sheds were erected for the stock, the pioneers having brought with them several

horses and cattle, a few hogs and some chickens. They were fairly provided with cooking utensils, and the farming implements of those days. Mr. Norton had also brought with him a hand-mill for grinding corn or wheat in case of emergency. These pioneers were ten miles from the nearest settlement, which was at and near where Galion now is.

The first winter was passed in clearing land around their cabins, and the spring of 1820 being a very early one, Norton planted his first crop in February, and in later years stated it was the finest crop he had ever produced. When Norton first settled on the land, it had been surveyed but was not yet entered for sale, and as soon as it was open for purchase, Norton went to Delaware on horseback, after leaving the plains being compelled to pick his way through the woods, to the land office at that place. Here, it is reported, some Quakers endeavored to persuade him that the land he desired to enter was not the land he wanted, but Mr. Norton insisted it was and entered 400 acres, on which the central part of Bucyrus now stands. One of these deeds was for 160 acres, the southwest quarter of section 1, township 3, range 16, of the district of Delaware, and was signed by James Monroe, Oct. 5, 1821. It was one of the earliest deeds for land in the New Purchase as it was recorded in Vol. 1, page 101. Returning home he gave Albigeance Bucklin the 80 acres where he resided, he having promised him that amount of land, if he would accompany him to Ohio, as Mrs. Norton refused to come unless her brother and his family came along.

The first planting of the settlers was principally wheat, corn, potatoes and flax, the latter being a necessary article, from which Mrs. Norton and her daughters made the clothes for the family. On one of his trips to the mills on the Mohican, at Fredericktown in Knox County, over 30 miles away, Mr. Norton stopped at the Quaker village of Friendsborough in what is now Morrow county, and purchased ten pounds of wool, the wool being spun into yarn, the yarn made into cloth, and the cloth into clothing by Mrs. Norton. The Norton cabin had one window which let in some light; this window was a hole cut near the door over which was placed greased paper.

As the cabin was surrounded by woods, little or no rain or wind reached the flimsy window, yet from the first cotton woven, the window was covered with the cloth, which was a step in advance in house-building.

The most important event which occurred the first winter was on Feb. 11, 1820, when in the little cabin on the bank of the Sandusky was born to Mr. and Mrs. Norton, a daughter, Sophronia, the first white child born in Bucyrus. The Nortons had brought from Pennsylvania both a loom and spinning wheels, and the young girls soon became valued assistants of their mother in the manufacture of the goods for clothing. Mrs. A. M. Jones (Elizabeth Norton) while quite young, was the expert spinner of the family, and received so many compliments that she became a very zealous spinner from pride. She was so small that her father cut the legs of one of the spinning-wheels to make it more convenient for her. Each of the girls had a task allotted of so much spinning per day, and Elizabeth soon discovered that her expertness and her skill brought with it troubles, as on her the larger part of the spinning devolved. True, all girls in those days were expert spinners, some of them skilled at weaving; all good cooks, and all of great assistance in the family work. The clothing they wore was made by themselves. Game was abundant—deer and wild turkeys, rabbits and squirrel—and Mr. Norton reports killing five deer in one day, near Bucklin's cabin, about where the T. & O. C. crosses the Sandusky. Here there was in those days a salt lick, where the deer came. The skins were used for clothing and the meat stored away for winter use.

In those early days, while the woods produced an abundance of game and the river yielded fish and an occasional hog was killed, the chief difficulty was the supply of bread, and the Norton daughters report that sometimes for days they were without bread, their diet being game, potatoes and honey, for there were many bee trees, and at one time Mr. Norton had over a barrel of strained honey in his cabin; in one day he found 23 bee trees, and the first hive of bees he had was a swarm of wild ones he secured in the woods. The nearest mill was at Lexington, on the banks of the

Mohican in Richland county. The largest was the Herron mill at Fredericktown on the Vernon river in Knox County. Although over thirty miles away, it was the safest as the pioneer was certain of having his grist ground, the water being sufficient to run the mill at all seasons of the year. An Indian trail led to that settlement, the Indians passing through Bucyrus and Whetstone township, across Morrow County and to Fredericktown and Mt. Vernon, the latter being one of the principal points where they disposed of their skins and cranberries. This trail was well-marked through the forest, and over this long route, Norton or Seth Holmes would take as much grain as the horse could carry, and return about a week later with it ground into meal. Four days was a quick trip. In spring the route was almost impassable, even on horseback, and then it was when the meal was low, that the family were thrown on their own resources, and the hand-mill was pressed into use—a very crude sort of coffee-mill, holding half a pint of grain, which was ground into meal. Then the mill was filled up and still more ground. The slowness of the process prevented a supply being gathered ahead. It was an evening's work at the mill, to secure enough meal for the next day's use. Another device was the punching of holes with a nail through a piece of tin, the bottom of an old bucket; and on the rough edges of the holes, an ear of corn was slowly and industriously rubbed, the meal falling through the holes. This was amusement of a winter evening, sitting beside the large fireplace. In a few hours enough meal could be ground this way to give all at least a taste of bread for breakfast. When the roads were bad in the spring of the year, it can readily be seen why bread was a luxury, and potatoes and game the staple article of food.

A corrected survey of the land showed that the Norton land did not extend to the river, but that his northern line was Perry street, so he built himself another log cabin on the southeast corner of what is now Galen and Spring streets. This was a much larger house, known as a double log cabin. There were neighbors then, and they came to the raising and the new cabin was erected, with two rooms down stairs, two windows in the front, and a spacious loft. The chimney for six feet was actually built

of stone, and above this was the balance of sticks and mud. Norton now had the palatial residence of the county, one that well became the future founder of Bucyrus.

In the spring of 1820 some settlers arrived in a family named Sears, who lived for a time just west of the present site of Oakwood Cemetery and then moved away. Then followed the Beadles—David Beadle and two sons, Michael and David, Jr., and Beadle's son-in-law, John Ensley. Daniel McMichael followed with his family, and Joseph Young and family and others. Michael Beadle built a cabin on West Mansfield street, about where the property of the late Silas A. Bowers now is; south of him his father had 80 acres, his cabin being just north of the junction of Kaler avenue with Charles street.

It was during 1820 that Col. James Kilbourne drifted north from Columbus, making a preliminary survey for a road from Columbus to the Lake. At that time a road extended from Columbus through Delaware, and as far north as Norton in Delaware county, near the Greenville Treaty line. When in 1817 this land, north of the treaty line, was opened to settlement, arrangements were made to extend the road to the Lake. Kilbourne, with a surveyor's instinct, saw at a glance the excellent location of the Norton land as the place for a town on this new road. But Mr. Norton did not favor it. He had come there because he liked the land; he had a good farm, it was fast being cleared, and it was too good a farm to spoil by being laid out into town lots. Kilbourne continued on his way to Sandusky City, drew up his plans for the road, and in 1821 returned to Bucyrus. He had established the town of Claridon in Marion County, about 16 miles north of Delaware, and the Sandusky river sixteen miles further north was excellently situated for his next town, with the site of (Caroline) Attica selected still further north. The neighbors wisely prevailed on Norton to enter into an agreement with Col. Kilbourne and as a result the following contract was drawn up.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Know ye, that James Kilbourne, of Worthington, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, and Samuel Norton, of the county of Crawford, and State aforesaid, have agreed, and do agree as follows, viz.: The said James Kilbourne agrees to lay off a town for said Nor-

ton, on the southwest quarter of the first section of the third township south, and sixteenth range, of the public lands of the United States, the west line of which shall be forty-four rods from the west line of said quarter, and parallel thereto, and shall extend thence east one hundred rods, being bounded north and south by the quarter lines, so as to contain one hundred acres in said town plat of in-lots, out-lots and reserves. In laying off and establishing said town, the said Kilbourne shall do, or cause to be done at his own expense, the following particulars, viz.: He shall make, or cause to be made, the preparatory survey and notes; project and make the plat; survey the town; cause the plat to be recorded; advertise, and attend at the first public sale of lots; draw all the writings for the sale; advertise the applications for such State and county roads as the proprietors shall, within one year from this date, agree to be necessary, leading to and from said town; draw petitions for said roads; circulate them for signers; present them to proper authorities, and attend the commissioners and viewers who may be appointed thereon, to assist in selecting proper routes for said roads; and, when the town shall be surveyed as aforesaid, the said Norton, his heirs or assigns, as principal proprietors, shall first choose and reserve one lot; the said Kilbourne, as projector, surveyor and minor proprietor, his heirs and assigns, shall next choose and reserve one lot; and the remainder of the town shall be the joint property of the said Norton and Kilbourne, their heirs and assigns, forever, in the proportion of three-fourths to the said Norton, and one-fourth to the said Kilbourne; Provided, however, that the said Norton may reserve twelve rods in width of the west side of said town plat, as the same shall be platted, surveyed and recorded as above, to his own proper use and disposal; for which the said Kilbourne shall receive and hold, throughout the other parts of the town plat, in addition to his fourth part thereof, an interest and right equal in quantity to one-fourth part of said twelve-rod reservation; so that the said Kilbourne's interest in the eighty-eight acres east of said twelve-rod reserve shall be as twenty-five is to eighty-eight, or, twenty-five acres in the whole; and the said Samuel Norton doth agree to appropriate the said tract for a town plat, to be laid off by said Kilbourne as above written, and upon the terms aforesaid; and, so soon as the said Kilbourne shall have completed, all and singular, the obligations on his part, so far as that the town is ready for the public sale as aforesaid, the said Norton shall make and deliver to the said Kilbourne, his heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient warrantee deed of the said one-fourth part of the town plat aforesaid, provided he shall so soon receive the patent from the President for the tract of which the said town plat will be a part; and, if the patent should not be so soon received, then and in that case the deed shall be made and delivered as soon as the said patent shall be received as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Crawford county the fourth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

JAMES KILBOURNE (seal),
SAMUEL NORTON (seal).

In presence of

SETH HOLMES, JR.
BIRON KILBOURNE.

The plat of the within described town, now named Bucyrus, is so changed to the west by laying off by mutual agreement as to leave but twenty-four, instead of forty-four, rods between said plat and the sectional line; and the reserve of Samuel Norton is extended on

the plat to twenty-four, instead of twelve rods; there will, of course, remain but seventy-six instead of eighty-eight, rods, or acres, of said plat east of Samuel Norton's reserve, of which seventy rods, containing seventy-six acres, James Kilbourne shall receive his proportion of the town, in amount twenty-five acres, instead of the eighty-eight acres as within contracted. Said Norton shall have to his own use all the mill privileges, with no other consideration than that of the contents of the ground contained therein, toward his part of the out-lots of the plat; and the ground bought of Mr. Holmes, if retained, shall be laid out into lots by said Kilbourne and added to the town, on the same principles and proportions of mutual advantage as the hundred acres contained in the foregoing contract.

December 15, 1821.

SAMUEL NORTON.
JAMES KILBOURNE.

The foregoing contract is this day so changed by mutual consent that the part of the town of Bucyrus which is laid upon the lands of Samuel Norton is confined to such limits as to contain only the numbered in-lots, out-lots and public grounds, with the avenue, streets and alleys, containing fifty acres more or less; and the projector and surveyor of the town, James Kilbourne, his heirs and assigns, shall have and receive the one equal half part thereof, instead of the one-fourth part of the one hundred acres, as previously stipulated in this contract.

Witness our hands and seals at Bucyrus, this 12th day of February, 1822.

SAMUEL NORTON (seal).
JAMES KILBOURNE (seal).

This contract, with the amendments, occupied three pages of foolscap, and it will be observed that the final agreement was reached and the contract signed on Lincoln's birthday, that later distinguished American being at that time ragged and barefooted in his log cabin, probably passing the day without any presents to remind him that it was the thirteenth anniversary of his birth. On the same sheet of foolscap is written the final words:

"The within article of agreement, with the two modifications of the original contract herein contained, being complied with by the parties, is fully canceled and of no further effect.

SAMUEL NORTON.
JAMES KILBOURNE."

Bucyrus, April 22, 1830."

The plat itself that was filed at Delaware, Ohio, in the Recorder's office, was signed Feb. 11, 1822. The corrected survey showed Norton's land only extended as far north as Perry street. East of Sandusky avenue, the land between Perry street and the river was owned by Seth Holmes and Daniel McMichael, and west of the avenue by Abel and Lewis Cary. The sale of lots later shows Seth Holmes' land was bought, and certainly some

agreement was made with the Carys and McMichaels as the town extended to the river. The amended plat as filed in this county shows that described by present boundaries the town started on the east at the Sandusky river, just half a block east of Walnut street, extending south to Middletown street, the line being half way between Walnut and Lane streets, a part of this line having an alley, notably from the Pennsylvania road to Charles street. At Middletown street it ran west two blocks to the alley between Sandusky avenue and Poplar street; then north along the alley until it came to within one lot of Warren street, where it went west to Poplar street, including in the village lot 176 on the southeast corner of Poplar and Warren, now owned by the heirs of D. Picking. It went north on Poplar to Rensselaer street; then went half a block west, then north, along the west line of the present Presbyterian parsonage until within one lot of Mansfield street, when it went west across Spring street, and further west two lots, then north across Mansfield street, so as to include one row of lots on the north side of Mansfield. The line then ran east, at the rear of two lots on Mansfield street west of Spring, and at the rear of four lots between Spring and Poplar. On Poplar it went north to Galen, east to the alley between Poplar and Sandusky, then north to the river. The plat contained 176 lots; and of these lots 90 and 92 were set apart for a Court House, the present site; and lot 88 for the jail, and north of this lot 86 was donated by Norton later for school purposes, the lot adjoining the Pennsylvania road on Walnut street.

The streets were named mostly by Samuel Norton, as they are after members of his family, modestly omitting one after himself. Sandusky avenue was laid out as an avenue, and was 5 rods wide (82½ feet) called after the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, but always popularly known and called "Main street." Mansfield street was called after the road leading to Mansfield. Walnut street was probably named by Col. Kilbourne, on account of a number of Walnut trees at the north end of the street. Poplar street was named from the number of Poplar trees on its northern end. Mary street was named after Mrs. Norton; Rensselaer, Warren and Charles, after the

sons of Norton. All these streets were not named at the start, as Perry street was named after Perry Garton, the eldest grandchild of Samuel and Mary Norton, son of Louisa Norton who married Harris Garton Feb. 15, 1824. Middletown street was also named later, after the road leading from Bucyrus through that village to Mansfield. Galen street was also named later, the early history says, probably after some member of the Norton family but no Galen can be found in the family, and the probabilities are it was named by Dr. McComb, the first disciple of Galen who came in 1822; the street itself was partly through a swamp, at places impassable east and west, and as late as 1851 was in such a condition it was probably a relief to the citizens when the Ohio and Indiana road decided to use it for their track. Spring alley was named from a spring on the banks of the Sandusky, east of the avenue. East and West Alleys were named from being east and west of Sandusky avenue.

The lot sale took place in April, but prior to this parties had bought lots. When the sale took place, a large crowd was present, people coming from the country and from neighboring towns, and Col. Kilbourne was the auctioneer, and during the sale sang for the first time his

SONG OF BUCYRUS

Ye men of spirit, ardent souls,
Whose hearts are firm and hands are strong,
Whom generous enterprise controls,
Attend! and truth shall guide my song.
I'll tell you how Bucyrus, now
Just rising, like the star of morn,
Surrounded stands by fertile lands,
On clear Sandusky's rural bourn.

In these wide regions, known to fame,
Which freedom proudly calls her own;
Where free-born men the heathen tame,
And spurning kings—despise a throne.
No lands more blest in all the west,
Are seen whichever way you turn,
Than those around Bucyrus found
On clear Sandusky's rural bourn.

The river valley, rich and green,
Far as the power of sight extends,
Presents a splendid rural scene,
Which not the distant landscape ends.
The bordering plain spreads like the main,
Where native fruits its sides adorn,
And nearly join the margin line
Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

First Norton and the Beadles came,
With friends, (an enterprising band),
Young and McMichael, men of fame,
Soon joined the others, hand in hand;

By various plans t' improve the lands,
 They early rise with every morn,
 Near where the town Bucyrus stands,
 All on Sandusky's rural bourn.

There, teams of oxen move with pride,
 Obedient to their driver's word;
 There the strong yeomen firmly guide
 The ploughs which cleave and turn the sward;
 The dale around, with herds abound,
 The fields luxuriant are with corn,
 Near where the town Bucyrus stands,
 All on Sandusky's rural bourn.

Rich meadows there, extending far,
 By nature for the scythe prepared,
 And boundless pasture everywhere,
 Is free for all and ev'ry herd.
 The deep'ning mold, some hundred fold,
 Rewards with flax and wheat and corn,
 Those who with toil excite the soil,
 Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

In seasons mild their forests wild,
 Through hills and valleys widely spread,
 The streamlets glide from every side,
 Concent'ring to their common bed;
 Thence, fed by springs which nature brings,
 O'erhung by plum-tree, elm and thorn,
 Winds on the stream with dazzling gleam,
 Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

When gathering vapors dim the sky,
 And clouds condensed their treasures pour;
 When showers descend, and lightnings rend
 The heavens above, and thunders roar;
 When growing rills the valley fills;
 When gentle brooks to rivers turn;
 Then moves with pride the swelling tide
 Along Sandusky's rural bourn.

There, youths and maids along the glades
 Are often seen in walks around,
 Where flowers in prime, in vernal time,
 And where, in autumn, fruits are found,
 With manly face, with dimpling grace,
 Give, and receive kind words in turn—
 In roseate bowers, where fragrant flowers
 O'erspread Sandusky's rural bourn.

Then, here, my friend, your search may end,
 For here's a country to your mind;
 And here's a town your hopes may crown,
 As those who try it soon shall find.
 Here fountains flow, mild zephyrs blow,
 While health and pleasure smile each morn
 For all around Bucyrus found,
 On fair Sandusky's rural bourn.

Many times in after years when Col. Kilbourne visited Bucyrus he sang this song and others to admiring crowds. He was a great favorite among the sturdy pioneer settlers, who esteemed him for his many social qualities, and, when the knowledge that the Colonel was at the village spread throughout the neighborhood, they would assemble at Bucyrus to enjoy the rich season of fun which the old surveyor always planned and directed when he

appeared. He had a few old cronies, who were seldom absent when the Colonel was willing to "make a night" of it with his boon companions. Brandy and egg-nog were Kilbourne's favorite beverages, and these special friends of his never refused to indulge when stray glasses containing liquid of this description were thrust into their hands; consequently, when Kilbourne planned a good social time at the public house with a few friends, these companions were always willing and anxious to assist in disposing of the various liquors furnished by the Colonel's hospitality. In those days when whisky was supposed to be a necessity in every household, nearly all indulged in strong drink and for a man to be under the influence of liquor was not so serious a matter as it is regarded at the present time. Even ministers did not object to an occasional glass; many were regular drinkers. But in the early days of the village, when ordained ministers appeared at irregular intervals, some of the early settlers, learning that Col. Kilbourne had formerly been an Episcopalian rector, requested him to conduct religious services. The Colonel consented in order that Bucyrus would obtain some credit for being a moral and religious village, and arrangements were made for him to preach on a certain Sabbath. The night previous, however, he assembled with his usual companions at the public house, and until after midnight the jolly crowd had a fine time. Many songs were proposed and sung by the Colonel; the bar-tender's till received numerous contributions, and much of his liquid ware had been disposed of; consequently, when they adjourned, many were much the worse for liquor. But the Reverend Colonel appeared next day ready for the religious exercises, and, in consequence of his early experience as rector, he conducted a very satisfactory meeting; the effect of the previous night did not prevent him from preaching an excellent sermon. Not so, however, with some of his companions who took part in the revelries at the public house; one of these misguided men, having learned that Kilbourne was to officiate at another meeting, seemed to consider it a continuation of the "good time" started the night previous, and made haste to assemble with the religious portion of the community. The poor fellow was too fat gone

to notice the difference in the assembly, but he heard the familiar voice of Kilbourne asking some one to propose a hymn for the occasion, and the erring man not knowing the horrid mistake he was making, arose and startled the congregation with one of the wild drinking songs of the night previous.

The original numbers of Bucyrus on the Delaware plat, and on the Bucyrus plat, commenced at the Sandusky river, the odd numbers on the west side of Sandusky avenue and the even numbers on the east. They ran 1 to 7, Perry street; 9 to 17, Mary street; 19 to 27, Galen street; 29 to 35, Public Square; 37 to 43, Rensselaer street; 45 to 53 Warren street. This was as far as the original plat of the town filed at Delaware, contemplated, and south of this, starting two blocks wide was a triangular park, extending to a point at Sandusky and Charles street. On the east side of Sandusky avenue, commencing at the river are lots 2 to 8, Perry street; 10 to 18, Mary street; 20 to 28, Galen street; 30 to 36, Public Square; 38 to 44, Rensselaer street; 46 to 54, Warren street. On the east side of Walnut the numbers commenced at the river with No. 56 and ran to 95 and 97 on Mansfield street, which were the present Opera Block and the Hall property adjoining; on the west side they ran from 57 to 91 and 93, the Adams property on Mansfield street, now owned by Miss Lizzie Ostermeyer. The plat as filed at Delaware was signed on Feb. 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton, Abel Cary, Daniel McMichael, and Seth Holmes. It was witnessed by Joseph Young and Gibley (Polly) Bucklin, and was sworn to by Joseph Young, as Justice of the Peace. Later the plat was changed but it was never corrected on the Delaware records. On this Delaware plat a site is marked on the river, half a block east of the present Lane street (now out-lot 119) and marked Norton's Mill, showing Norton had in contemplation the building of a mill. On this plat the town stopped at Warren street, which was called Cherry alley. Of the park the plat says, "to be improved for parkage gardening as the corporation of the town shall direct, and until the town shall be incorporated the original proprietors will direct and dispose thereof at discretion." The plat further says: "The marks of the figure 'o' denote the springs which issue

from the high bank within the town." This spring was about half a block east of Sandusky avenue, on the high bank of the river, and a distillery was started there on account of the pure water that could be secured. There was also another spring on the river bank, between the railroad bridge and the Mary street bridge. On April 22, 1830, the contract was canceled as being completed, but this completion was made by Norton and Kilbourne having a division of the lots remaining unsold at that time. The lot sale took place in the spring of 1822, and there were many came from the surrounding country and from a distance, the sale having been well worked up by Col. Kilbourne. The first owners on record of each of the lots of the original plat filed at Delaware, with the prices paid, and date of giving the deed, are as follows:

1—Abel Cary to Lewis Cary, 1825..	\$50.00
2—Admr. Daniel McMichael to Ichabod Rogers, 1829	95.00
3—Abel Cary to Lewis Cary, 1825..	50.00
4—Robert Moore to Ichabod Rogers, 1825	225.00
5—Abel Cary to Lewis Cary, 1825..	50.00
6—William Young to Ichabod Rogers, 1839	200.00
7—Conrad Roth to E. B. Merriman, 1828	600.00
8—Admr. McMichael to Ichabod Rogers, 1829	95.00
9—Samuel Norton to Wm. F. Seiser, 1853	500.00
10—Samuel Norton to Charles Merriman, 1826	50.00
11—Samuel Norton to Jefferson Norton, part, 1855	500.00
12—Samuel Norton to Hugh McCracken & French & Bowers, 1824	40.00
13—Samuel Norton to John Moderswell, 1828	50.00
14—Samuel Norton to Lewis Stephenson, 1823	40.00
15—Samuel Norton to John McClure, Pennsylvania, 1824	40.00
16—Samuel Norton to E. B. Merriman, 1824	30.00
17—Samuel Norton to John Miller, 1824	50.00

18—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal	45—Samuel Norton to Joseph McCutchen, 1827	80.00
19—Samuel Norton to J. S. Hughes, 1825	50.00	46—Byron Kilbourne to Samuel Jones, 1837	250.00
20—Samuel Norton to Andrew Failor, 1826	40.00	47—Byron Kilbourne to James Kelly, north half, 1833	80.00
21—Samuel Norton to Henry Miller, 1824	40.00	47—Byron Kilbourne to Wm. Early, south half, 1833	80.00
22—Samuel Norton to Samuel Myers, 1827	60.00	48—Byron Kilbourne to Joseph H. Larwill, half, 1834	50.00
23—Samuel Norton to Joseph McComb, 1829	50.00	48—Byron Kilbourne to Abraham Hahn, half, 1837	150.00
24—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronebaugh, 1830	nominal	49—Byron Kilbourne to Madison Welsh, 1836	225.00
25—Samuel Norton to John Forbes, 1830	80.00	50—Samuel Norton to Josiah Boyce, half, 1833	100.00
26—Samuel Norton to Calvin Squire, 1823	25.00	50—Samuel Norton to Joseph H. Larwill, half, 1834	150.00
27—Samuel Norton to James Houston, 1834	30.00	51—Byron Kilbourne to Zalmon Rowse, 1835	180.00
28—Samuel Norton to James P. Heath, 1823	40.00	52—Samuel Norton to Harris Garton, son-in-law, 1830	1.00
29—Samuel Norton to John Yost, 1828	120.00	53—Samuel Norton to Russell Peck, 1827	25.00
30—Samuel Norton to Johann G. Shultz, 1823	50.00	54—Samuel Norton to John Miller, 1827	40.00
31—Samuel Norton to Samuel W. Smith, 1822	30.00	55—Daniel McMichael to Abel Cary, 1824	30.00
32—Samuel Norton to Ebenezer Dowd, 1822	60.00	56—Daniel McMichael to Abel Cary, 1824	30.00
33—Samuel Norton to Edward Billups, 1823	40.00	57—Daniel McMichael to Valentine Shultz, 1829	29.00
34—Samuel Norton to Horace Pratt, 1826	48.00	58—Daniel McMichael to Abel Cary, 1824	30.00
35—Samuel Norton to Henry St. John, 1826	45.00	59—Daniel McMichael to Valentine Shultz, 1824	10.00
36—Samuel Norton to Lewis Stephenson, 1827	42.00	60—Daniel McMichael to Valentine Shultz, 1824	30.00
37—John Miller to Jacob Culler, 1828	100.00	61—Daniel McMichael to Abel Cary, 1824	30.00
38—Samuel Norton to Abraham Hahn, 1828	100.00	62—Daniel McMichael to Robert Moore, 1825	30.00
39—Norton & Kilbourne to George Sweeney, 1831	170.00	63—Admr. Daniel McMichael to Andrew Failor, 1826	60.00
40—Samuel Norton to James Marshall, 1829	40.00	64—Samuel Norton to John Miller, 1828	120.00
41—Nicholas Cronebaugh to Martha Hetich, 1833	250.00	65—Samuel Norton to John Miller, 1828	120.00
42—Norton & Kilbourne to Jesse George, 1835	160.00	66—Samuel Norton to John Moderwell, 1827	40.00
43—Samuel Norton to Jacob Drake, 1833	40.00	67—Samuel Norton to Zilisha Bucklin, 1837	100.00
44—Samuel Norton to John McClure, Pennsylvania, 1824	40.00		

68—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal
69—Samuel Norton to Harris Garton, son-in-law, 1830	1.00
70—Samuel Norton to Adam Kronenberger, 1851	200.00
71—A. C. Gilmore to John Mills, north half, 1834	115.00
71—Abraham Yost to Edith Smith, south half, 1835	78.00
72—Samuel Norton to George Shaffer, 1829	60.00
73—Samuel Norton to George Shaffer, 1829	60.00
74—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
75—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
76—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
77—Samuel Norton to Frederick Myers, south half, 1835	50.00
77—Stephen Brinkman to Ichabod Rogers, north half, 1836	100.00
78—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
79—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
80—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal
81—Samuel Norton to Christopher Brinkman, 1836	125.00
82—Samuel Norton to Trustees Lutheran Church, 1833	50.00
83—Samuel Norton to Trustees Lth. and Ger., Ref., 1830	45.00
84—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal
85—Samuel Norton to Barbara Cronbaugh, 1833	50.00
86—Samuel Norton to School Directors, 1834	donated
87—Samuel Norton to Holm & Cronbaugh, 1830	nominal
88—Samuel Norton to County Commissioners, 1828	donated
89—Lincoln Kilbourne to County Commissioners, 1854	500.00
90—Samuel Norton to Crawford County, 1832	donated
91—Norton & Kilbourne to William Sinclair, 1834	200.00

92—Byron Kilbourne to County Commissioners, 1832	donated
93—Samuel Norton to Rensselaer Norton, son, 1830	1.00
94—Samuel Norton to Elihu Doud, 1826	36.00
95—Samuel Norton to Trustees M. E. Church, 1831	125.00
96—Samuel Norton to Trustees M. E. Church, 1831	125.00
97—Samuel Norton to Byron Kilbourne, 1830	nominal

Of the original lots sold in Bucyrus, No. 36, where the Quinby Block now stands, was sold to Lewis Stephenson for \$42; the land is now on the tax duplicate at \$45,850, and the buildings were about \$30,450 more, giving the total valuation of this \$42 lot at about \$76,300. It is now owned by several different parties. Commencing at the east No. 1 is owned by the Hausleib Brothers; No. 2, by Judge Charles F. Schaber; Nos. 3 and 6, Fred W. Mader; No. 4, the heirs of L. Mantle; No. 5, Charles Lake; Nos. 7 and 8, by Mrs. Millie Geiger and Mrs. Mary Sarles. The lot has a frontage on the Square of 159 feet, with a depth of 66 feet.

Until 1828 nobody wanted the Rowse Block corner; it was too far up town. The first business on the lot was in 1827, when James McLean, a carpenter, erected a one-story building on the lot where he lived and made shingles. It was sold in 1828 to Jacob Culler for \$100. Today the land is on the tax duplicate at \$46,166, and the buildings at \$25,806, making the total \$71,972. It is the largest of the lots on the Square, being 165x67.2. It is now owned by the William Rowse heirs, Second National Bank, H. F. Miller, G. K. Zeigler, and the George Mader heirs.

Lot No. 35, the Bucyrus City Bank corner, was purchased of Norton by Henry St. John for \$45. It has a frontage on the Square of 165 feet, with a depth of 66 feet. The land is now on the tax duplicate at \$46,713, with the buildings valued at \$21,478, making a total of \$68,191. The land is now owned by the Bucyrus City Bank, Judge J. C. Tobias, Fred W. Mader, the Mader heirs and Lewis Mollenkopf.

Lot No. 38, the Deal House corner was sold to Abraham Hahn in 1828 for \$100. It has a frontage on the Square of 159 feet, the same

as the Quinby Block, and with a depth of 67.2 feet. The land is now on the tax duplicate at \$44,846, and the buildings at \$10,931. It is now owned by P. J. Carroll, with the exception of the 22 feet owned by W. F. Barth and occupied by him as a barber shop. The Deal House was originally a two-story brick about 45 feet front on the Square and about the same on Sandusky avenue. In 1858 it was extended on the Square as it is at present, and made three stories, the corner remaining as originally built, a third story being added. The Barth barber shop and the Martinitz bakery are as originally built over 70 years ago, no change except a coat of paint occasionally. When McCoy had the Deal House from 1853 to 1858 he owned the entire frontage on the Square from Sandusky avenue around to Mansfield street. Above the Martinitz bakery up to 1860 was the McCoy Hall which you entered by the same outside steps that are there to this day, the only change being they are now covered. Here the elite of Bucyrus assembled to listen to lectures, and minstrel shows and theatrical troupe which made a one night stop at Bucyrus. The stage was a platform about a foot high in the north part of the hall. In front were two or three rows of chairs, which were occupied by the more wealthy citizens as reserved seats at some select entertainment, when prices ran as high as 25 cents, or what was called a shilling in those days. Behind these chairs were benches without backs. Benches about 12 feet long on each side of the hall, with the aisle down the centre. Here the price was uniform, a sixpence. The other hall in those days was Denslow Hall. This was the third story of the brick, north of the Bucyrus City Bank. It was a very low room, not easy of access, and was not as popular as the McCoy Hall. C. D. Ward owned the building, and the hall was called after his middle name Denslow.

Of the original lot owners not one is in the hands of any of their descendants. In 1828 Abraham Yost bought lot 29 for \$120. John Deardorff had originally bought the lot of Norton and erected a house on it; he died before he had paid for the lot; so the first deed was from Norton to Yost. This lot remained in the possession of the Yosts until 1910, when it was sold to Dobbins and Geiger. The oldest

lot owner in Bucyrus (in the point of time) is C. J. Scroggs, his grandfather, John Scroggs, purchasing lot 104 southeast corner Walnut and Rensselaer, in 1839; from John Scroggs, it descended to his son Jacob, and from him to his only son Charles, who still resides there. The same year 1839, but a month later, John A. Gormly purchased lot 6 in Carothers' addition to Bucyrus southwest corner Poplar and Warren; it passed from John A. Gormly to his son J. B. Gormly, and is still occupied by the latter as a residence.

John E. Kilbourne in his Ohio Gazetteer for 1826, has the following:

"Bucyrus—A lively post town laid out in 1822 on the south bank of Sandusky river, in the eastern part of Crawford county. It is the seat of justice for the county, has two stores and several mechanics."

It is a pleasure to notice that in these early days Bucyrus had a reputation of being a "hustling" town. The fact that the editor's uncle laid out the town, and was financially interested in it, may have made it advisable in the interest of peace at home that the young man give the town a good "send off."

The two stores were those of E. B. Merriman and Samuel Bailey. The Merriman store was on the lot just south of the Electric Light Works, and was probably started in 1822. Mr. Merriman was known as "Judge" Merriman and "Bishop" Merriman. Of this store John Moderwell, who came in 1827, wrote in his pioneer reminiscences published in the Bucyrus Journal in 1868: "Judge E. B. Merriman had the monopoly for some time of exchanging goods with the red and white people for deer skins, furs, beeswax, honey, ginseng, cranberries and other articles." It was not an elaborate establishment, and the business was mostly trade, very little cash. Even his goods were purchased mostly by exchanging the skins and farm products he had for the goods he wanted. James Nail, in his pioneer letter in the Forum of 1874, writes: "I now remember that the first goods I bought in a store at Bucyrus were from Bishop Merriman (1822 or 1823). As I was getting a few articles a Mr. Peter Clinger took his pencil and paper and commenced writing. Merriman asked him what he was doing. He said he was taking an invoice of his goods, and that the amount of his stock was \$37.41. Merriman said he was not far out of the way." The prices current

in those days were wheat, 40 to 50 cents per bushel; oats, 12 to 18 cents; corn, 15 to 25 cents; potatoes, 12 to 25 cents; cranberries, 50 cents per bushel; pork $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents per pound; maple sugar, 5 to 6 cents per pound; butter 5 to 6 cents per pound; eggs, 3 to 4 cents a dozen; honey, 50 cents per gallon. Coffee was 50 cents per pound; salt \$3 for 50 pounds; powder, 50 cents a quarter, lead 50 cents a pound, chewing tobacco, 50 cents a pound, and whiskey 50 cents a gallon.

The other store was that of Samuel Bailey, the east side of Sandusky and the second lot south of Perry street. Bailey sold about 1824 to French & Bowers and they sold to John Nimmons in 1827, and the latter built the frame on the northeast corner of Sandusky and Rensselaer, and moved into it in 1828, the first store south of the Square.

The several mechanics were probably Russell Peck with his blacksmith shop, northwest corner Sandusky and Warren; Lewis Stephenson, hatter, on Quinby Block lot; Joseph Umpstead, cabinet maker, whose shop was in his residence; Aaron Cary, who had a saddlery on his lot just west of the bridge; Adam Bair had a carpenter shop, and John Billups was a shoemaker. Besides this, Cary had a mill, Moore and Rogers each had a hotel and there were two physicians, Drs. McComb and Hobbs.

The following shows the early settlers in Bucyrus:

1819—Samuel Norton; founded the town in 1821; kept a hotel in 1835. Albigeance Bucklin; ran a farm and made mill-stones. Seth Holmes, came with Norton; had a log cabin southeast corner Galen and Sandusky, where he died about 1825.

1820—A man named Sears, who settled near Oakwood Cemetery, but left soon afterward. David Beadle entered land west of the Norton tract; built his cabin near the corner of Spring and Charles; his son David lived with him until he married two years later Mishael Beadle son of David, built a cabin on the Bowers lot on West Mansfield. Amos Clark, a farmer, who bought the land south of Norton, and had his residence near the W. H. Miller property 435 South Sandusky.

1821—Abel Cary, who built the first mill a few rods below the Sandusky avenue bridge.

1822—Russell Peck, blacksmith, shop, north-

west corner Sandusky and Warren. Conrad Roth, blacksmith. Lewis Stephenson, hatter; first shop, centre lot, east side Sandusky between Perry and Mary; in 1826 moved to Quinby Block lot. Joseph Umpstead cabinet maker, north Sandusky; E. B. Merriman, merchant; first store was between the present G. K. Zeigler residence and the river; in 1824 moved to southeast corner Sandusky and Perry; with him came his brother Charles as clerk. Zalmon Rowse, who came to Whetstone township the year before; Ichabod Rogers, who started a tavern the next year; Aaron Cary who started a tannery and saddlery shop on the Shonert lot. Conrad Rhodes, who the next year ran a tavern on the Shonert lot. George P. Schultz, who kept a boarding house on north Walnut; Joseph McComb, a physician; Lewis Cary, who ran the first tavern on the Shonert lot; Robert Moore and Joseph Pearce, who later ran the tavern. Harry Burns, a friend of the Nortons, who was a hunter. John Deardorff, who built a cabin, on the southwest corner of Sandusky and Galen and was a farmer; Harris Garton and John Kent were also farmers. Others that year were Samuel Carl, John Kellogg and Samuel Roth.

1823—Adam Bair, carpenter; John Billups, shoemaker; Matthew McMichael, teamster; he came to the county in 1819, and in 1820 helped his father on the farm east of Bucyrus, and then came to Bucyrus. Moses Arden, William Blowers and James Martin taught early schools, the latter was the first auditor of the county in 1826. William Early, the first real estate dealer and an early justice of the peace, and Patrick Height and William Reeves.

1824—Samuel Bailey, merchant; John Funk, tavern keeper; Henry Miller, cabinet maker; John Marshall, surveyor; John T. Hobbs, physician; Thomas Alsop and John Blowers, who taught early schools, and John Huhr and Daniel Seal.

1825—John Bowen and James Marshall, blacksmiths; Hugh McCracken, John Bowman, and Andrew Failor, merchants; Adam Bair, carpenter, John H. Morrison, lawyer; Jonas Scott, teacher; George Hawk, shoemaker; Nicholas Failor, tailor; Daniel Miller, farmer, and James Houston, John Kanzleiter, and Hugh Long.

1826—Edward Billups, carpenter; William

Bratton, hatter; James McLain, miller; Jacob Bowers, John B. French, Henry St. John, Martin Barr and Henry Babcock, merchants; Isaac H. Allen, Michael Flick and Charles Stanberg, lawyers; Abraham Myers, teacher; Henry Minich, tanner; John Caldwell, contractor; Ebenezer Dowd and Samuel Myers, tailors; George Lauck and Capt. John Miller, tavern keepers; Thomas Johnston and James C. Steen, farmers, and Elihu Dowd, Jacob Drake, William Hughey and son William, William Marsh, Jacob Sigler and Joy Sperry.

1827—John Moderwell, cabinet maker; Eli Slagle, miller; Robert W. Musgrave, James Ranney, John Nimmons, merchants; Richard W. Cahill, clerk; Willis Merriman, physician; Horace Pratt, teacher; Emanuel Deardorff, tanner; Jacob G. Gilmore, tavern keeper; and William Farley and William Magers.

1828—Daniel Holm, brickmaker; Adam Moderwell and Isaac Ritter, cabinet makers; James and John McCracken, millwrights; John Yost, gunsmith; Rev. David Shuh; Abraham Hahn, jr., teacher; David and Abraham Holm, tanners; Henry Coutts and John Heinlen, teamsters; William R. Magill, printer; Abraham Hahn, tavern keeper; Peter Klinger, well digger; Lewis Heinlen, farmer, and William F. Ayres, Thomas Barnett, Jacob Forney, Daniel and John Holm, Christopher Noacre.

1829—Matthew Feree, blacksmith; Samuel Jones, cabinet maker; Benjamin Meeker, merchant; Jonathan Reeder, printer; Nicholas Cronebaugh and John Shull, carpenters; Josiah Scott, lawyer, Jacob Bash.

1830—Joseph Albright, brickmaker; John N. Rexroth, blacksmith; Jacob Hinnan, teamster; David McLane, weaver; Eli Cronebaugh, carpenter; John Forbes, saddler; George Sweney, lawyer; Dr. Sinclair; and Dr. Samuel Horton; John and Jacob Staley.

1831—David H. Henthorn, carpenter; John Colerick, merchant; John Moore, shoemaker; William Crosby, printer; Samuel Ludwig, farmer; William Knous and James Tate.

1832—Israel Jones, saddler; Thomas Shawke, blacksmith; J. H. Douglass, J. H. and Jabez B. Larwill, merchants; John Smith, lawyer; Rev. F. I. Ruth, Samuel Peterman, teamster; Lorenzo Andrews.

1833—George Walter, clerk; Jesse Quaint-

ance, miller; Daniel and Owen Williams, merchants; David R. Lightner, printer.

1834—Thomas Gillespie, registrar land office; Josiah S. Plants, lawyer; William Wise, cabinet maker; Christian Sexauer, shoemaker; Charles P. West, printer; Rufus Benson and Jonathan Timberline.

1835—George McNeal, carpenter; Charles Kelly, miller; Peter and W. W. Miller, merchants; Ludwig Assenheimer, weaver; James W. Armstrong, lawyer; Drs. Andrew and George A. Hetich and Dr. A. M. Jones; Rev. Frederick Maschop; William White, teacher; Samuel Caldwell, farmer.

1836—John A. Gormly, and James P. Bowman, merchants.

1837—Charles and Paul I. Hetich, saw mill; Franklin Adams, lawyer; Rev. John Pettitt.

1838—F. G. Hesche, merchant; Dr. William Geller, and Revs. William Hutchinson, and Seeley Bloomer.

1839—John Scroggs, hatter and Henry Flock, farmer.

Other early business men were John Davis, hatter; Christian Howenstein cabinet maker; Chris Brinkman, millwright; John Anderson, James Quinby, J. W. Bener, S. A. Magers, M. Nigh and J. Coleman, merchants; Frederick Schuler, shoemaker; Peter Howenstein and Lewis Kuhn, tailors; Samuel Picking, tavern keeper; Jesse George, wagon maker; and James Goodel, James Gilson, Jacob Howenstein and John Moody.

In the early part of the summer of 1824, James Nail had finished his grist-mill near Galion, and in his letters in the Forum he says: "At this time went to Bucyrus and engaged mill stones of a Mr. Bucklin, who was making them there out of a kind of nigger-head stones. After he finished them he gave me notice, and I went there for them with a wagon and two yoke of cattle. Remained one night at Bucyrus with Mr. B., and as I could get no enclosure or stable I let the oxen graze on the plains. In the morning when I went for them they had started home, and it was about 10 when I found them and brought them back to town. In the street I met a man, Mr. Henry Smith. He asked me if I had had breakfast that day. I said no. He then said: 'Nearly everybody in this town has the ague; go with

me and take your breakfast.' He further said: 'I am the only man in the town that has any pork. You may fill your stomach with pork, then keep your mouth shut, and breathe through your nose, or you will have a shake of ague before you leave town.' After breakfast my mill-stones were loaded. I hauled them home and had the mill started the same fall. I had been partially acquainted with some men around here before this time, for instance, two families by the name of Cary, Mr. Rogers, I think two families by the name of Merriman, Col. Rowse, Mr. Miller, Dr. McComb and others. East of Bucyrus I knew several families by the name of Kent, Holmes, Bear, Scott, Judge Stewart, the Parchers, and others, then settled along the edge of the Plains. Another settlement had commenced along the Plains near the Whetstone. Among them I knew Messrs. Hancock, Eyeman, King, Armstrong, Van Voorhis, Hamilton, Campbell, Poe, Mears, Clark and others."

Mrs. Lucy Rogers tells of her sad experience with the ague in 1822. She says: "My husband took sick on one occasion and was bedfast. He could neither eat or drink a part of the time. Meanwhile our scanty store of food was consumed until not a particle was left in the house for our subsistence. The last crust was gone. My prayer to God was that all of us, my young babe, my helpless husband, and my starving self might all die together before the sun should set. That night was one of sleepless agony. Next morning I went through an Indian trail, unfit as I was to go through the tall, wet grass, which was then as high as a man's head, to William Langdon's, near Young's grist mill; and, between sobs, told my pitiful story to him, and begged for some flour to keep my little family from starving to death. He did not know me, and refused; but his wife—God bless her—spoke up and said: 'You shall not starve if it takes all there is in the house.' Her husband relented and weighed me out nineteen pounds of flour, and then, blessing them for their charity, I returned home through the tall grass with the 'bird of hope' again singing in my bosom. How sweet the short cake, without meat, butter or anything else tasted that day. In the afternoon, Aunt Lois Kent, learning of our destitution, brought us a pan of meal, I got

some milk of Mrs. Shultz and then made some mush. Believe me, the tears of joy and sorrow rained down my cheeks when this meal was eaten. I then told Louisa Norton, who afterward married Harris Garton, how terribly we were distressed by want and hunger. She went home and told her father, Samuel Norton, who said: 'This will not do; these folks have come to a new country, and they must be helped; they shall not starve in Bucyrus.' So every evening he sent us new milk, fresh from the cow, and as we needed it a ham of meat. One day he sent Louisa over to us with a dressed pig. I never had a present that did me so much good. In a very few weeks my husband recovered and then we fared better."

There were very few cases like this, and it is to the credit of the pioneers, that in every case, a person really in need, found help and assistance, and Langdon, himself had reason to be suspicious when a woman in need deliberately walked a mile and a half to seek assistance.

When Norton first came he started a little tannery on the banks of the Sandusky to tan enough leather for the family shoes; it was on land which later he discovered belonged to Abel and Lewis Cary, Abel Cary came in 1821, and on the south bank of the river just below Sandusky avenue he built a small dam, and erected a grist-mill in 1822, and the long journey of the pioneers through the forest was a thing of the past. His brother, Lewis Cary, came in 1822. The latter had learned the tanning business in New Jersey, and came west to Jefferson county, where he went into the tanning business. Here he married Rachel Kirk, and in 1822, came to Bucyrus, driving through in a "schooner wagon" with his wife and nine children. Arriving here, they occupied an old log cabin, until a cabin of his own was erected by him and the early settlers on the banks of the Sandusky, where Norton had first resided. This cabin was the first one erected in Bucyrus of hewed logs with a shingle roof and grooved floor. The others were simply the logs as cut from the trees, and puncheon floors or the bare ground. His brother's mill, just west of him was not yet completed, and he was compelled to go through the woods the forty miles to Fredericktown

for flour, and stated later, that sometimes the supply at home was so small that the entire family were put on an allowance. Cary made a real tannery out of Norton's first yard, and for years he conducted the business, in 1839 disposing of it to his son Aaron, who ran it until 1855 when he sold it to Richard Plummer. Chris Shonert had learned the trade of tanner under Aaron Cary, and a year after Plummer bought the yard, it was purchased by Chris Shonert; it later became the firm of Shonert and Haller, and a quarter of a century ago was abandoned. Cary made his vats by sinking large troughs in the ground, and prepared his bark by pounding, having no facilities for grinding. Later regular vats were dug, and the bark was ground.

Lewis Cary only ran his mill a short time, the little dam being a crude affair was washed away at the first freshet, so it was moved to a better site up the river, at the north end of Walnut street, and was run by Eli Slagle. Later it passed into the hands of James Kelly, and a hurricane came and took away the roof; this was replaced and in 1843 it was destroyed by fire. A company was formed and it was rebuilt, a very large frame mill. A strong, serviceable dam was erected by John Gilmore, near the north end of Lane street, with a mill-race running to the mill which furnished the power at all seasons of the year. Kelly and James McLean became the proprietors, and later James McLean, who ran it until it was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, April 9, 1870. It was never rebuilt, and nothing now remains to show where this large mill once stood; even the old mill race has long since been filled up. The Cary mill, west of Sandusky avenue, was the second business enterprise in Bucyrus; the Cary tannery the first. In 1823 Daniel McMichael and Ichabod Rogers started a small distillery on the land now occupied by the Electric Light Works, but after running a year or two it was abandoned.

Henry St. John bought lot 35 northeast corner of the Square, where he erected a two-story frame, and started a store in 1825; this building was also used as a store until 1890, it was moved away to give place to the present brick building of the Bucyrus City Bank.

In connection with his tannery, Lewis Cary had a work-bench in his house, and made

shoes, of an evening, after working at his tannery all day. The Indians frequently brought skins to him for tanning, which they made into moccasins—or, rather their squaws did. They occasionally had shoes made for them by Cary for they discovered that his shoes "squeaked," and they were always anxious to secure a pair of that kind, insisting with the order that he must make a pair that "talked." And they were also as proud of a shoe that "talked," as boys of a later generation were of red-topped boots.

Cary was a Quaker, and the Indians were great admirers of him, and while they were insatiate thieves, laying their hands on everything lying around loose, they never stole from Cary.

Aaron Cary settled in Bucyrus soon after his brother Lewis. He was a saddler and harness maker, and had his cabin and shop near his brother's tannery. It was a two-story log house and on the upper floor his daughter Sarah taught school.

Lewis Cary died on Jan. 9, 1866, at Defiance, Ohio. Of his nine children, only one remained in Bucyrus, his daughter Isabel marrying Alexander Caldwell, who had their homes for years three miles southwest of Bucyrus, near the Little Sandusky road.

When the Sandusky Pike was built, Abel Cary kept the toll gate a mile north of Bucyrus, and later moved to Indiana.

John Bowen had a brick yard near the southwest corner of East and Middletown streets, in 1825 and here he burned the brick, and erected for himself the first brick building in Bucyrus; it was on the site of the present Blair and Picking Blocks, on Sandusky avenue, and was used as a blacksmith shop by him and later by James Marshall.

The first frame building, was about 15 feet square, and was on Sandusky avenue, about where the Myers harness shop now is. It was later moved to West Mansfield street, and still later to the German M. E. church lot at the junction of Middletown and Galion, then occupied by Hon. A. M. Jackson, and on his property it was used as a woodshed, and torn down when the present M. E. church was built.

In 1825 John Miller came to Bucyrus and worked at his trade of carpenter and cabinet-

maker, which he had learned in his early home in Pennsylvania. He was followed in 1827 by John Moderwell, in the same business, and Miller soon retired from cabinet-making and built a carding-mill, the first erected in Bucyrus, and his mill was a pronounced success, doing a large business for many years. He kept hotel a few years, and through his carding-mill went into the dry goods business. He became prosperous, purchased 80 acres of land of Amos Clark on South Sandusky avenue, and commencing about Narrow street, laid out a part of it, on both sides of Sandusky avenue, in town lots as an addition to Bucyrus. In 1830 he was elected sheriff of the county, serving two years, and singularly enough his successor as sheriff was John Moderwell, the other cabinet-maker of the village.

Besides Miller's carding-mill a similar mill was also built by Jourdan Jones; this was on the present site of the Vollrath Mills, and was run by tramp-wheel power. A man named Kirk also had a carding-mill, and later sold it to Samuel Clapper, who with Dr. A. M. Jones went into the business on a large scale, and their mill later became the Bucyrus Woolen Mills.

Jourdan Jones had a wagon shop, north of Perry street and east of Sandusky avenue, in 1835, after he disposed of his carding-mill.

The earliest tannery was the family affair of Norton, followed by Lewis Cary, but the developing of the country and the plentitude of bark at their doors made the tanning business the industry of Bucyrus. One of the early tanners was Emanuel Deardorff, who came to Bucyrus in 1827 with his brother-in-law, George Myers; they came through in a one-horse wagon from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The farther west they got, the worse became the roads, and at Pittsburg they found the only way to get through with their one horse was to travel light, so they left all their bedding, and whatever they thought they could get along without, and came on to Bucyrus. Here Emanuel Deardorff bought 38 acres of land at \$8 per acre, and started a tan yard on the river bank on the north side of West Mansfield street, present home of H. F. Miller. Getting the business started during the winter and spring, in 1828 he returned to his former home

in Cumberland county to fill an engagement he had probably made prior to leaving for Ohio, for on March 13, 1828, he married Elizabeth Howenstein, and with a team the two started for their new home, at Pittsburg taking on board the bedding and household goods he had previously left there. The bridal trip took fifteen days, and they took up their residence at their new home on West Mansfield street. He ran the tannery until 1852, when he sold to John Engle. It burned down, was rebuilt and later was abandoned. When Mr. Deardorff retired from the tanning business he ran a saw-mill for eight years across the river, where the Sandusky Valley Mills were later, then disposed of it, and took a 200-acre farm in Whetstone, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Bucyrus, retiring from business.

Other early tanners were David Holm, who had a tannery in 1831, just north of Buffalo Run which crossed Sandusky avenue, through the present lot of C. Roehr. Across the street the creek continued its way, bearing north through the lot of Dr. Arthur McCrory. Here Henry Minich had a tannery. The Wieland tannery was on west Galen street, run by Wieland and Michael Walters.

In 1826 William Bratton made hats in a little log cabin on the present site of the Quinby Block.

Lewis Stephenson built the second house in the village on the west side of the Sandusky the centre lot between Perry and Mary, where he ran a hatter shop.

George P. Shultz was the first German in Bucyrus and he built a house on Walnut street north of Perry, where he kept a boarding house for several years; he had an adopted daughter who kept house for him until she married Henry Miller, one of the early cabinet makers of the village.

Dr. J. T. Hobbs came in 1824, and had his office adjoining the hat shop of Lewis Stephenson. Dr. Joseph McComb came in 1822 and had his office near Stephenson's hat shop, and later purchased a lot on the east side of Sandusky between Mary and Galen, the centre lot in the block, and in April 1825 he married Rebecca Kimble; later he neglected his practice and about 1835 died at the Fitzsimmons tavern in Whetstone township.

Harry Smith in 1823 built a cabin on the southwest corner of Perry and Walnut. William Reeves built a cabin between Perry and Mary on the east side of Sandusky in 1823.

Harris Garton came in 1822, and two years later married Louisa Norton, a daughter of Samuel Norton, and about 1827, bought out Albigece Bucklin, his wife's uncle, and later moved to Chatfield township where he kept a tavern and was postmaster; in 1853 he removed to his farm in Tod township where he died.

Adam Bair came in 1823, and a cousin Adam Bair came in 1825; they were distinguished by calling the first Adam the bad Bear, and the second Adam the good Bear; these two built the first brick school house on Middletown street, two stories with a tower and contained three rooms, built about 1850, and torn down in 1868 to make room for the present central building.

Ebenezer Dowd was the first tailor and purchased the lot where the Schaber-Volk Block now stands, and here he opened his shop. He had a brother and sister who came with him, as in August, 1825 Elihu Dowd married Polly Ketchum, and in December of the same year Eunice Dowd married James Dorland of Liberty township.

Harry Burns came about 1823, a former friend of the Nortons at Elk Hill, Pa., he devoted his time to hunting and after settlers became so numerous that game became scarce he removed to the west.

John Yost came with his wife, "Aunt Chloe" and three sons, Abraham, Jacob and Jerry; he bought the lot on the southwest corner of Galen and Sandusky, when he arrived, for which he paid \$120, and it remained in the family of the Yosts for over 80 years. On this corner he lived in a log house, which had previously been built by John Deardorff, and from his doorway frequently shot the wild ducks that took advantage of the swamp on the northeast corner opposite.

John Moderwell came in 1827, with his wife, Aunt Betsy, and he purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Perry and Walnut for \$40; he was a cabinet maker and millwright; he opened his first shop in a little log house about where the Pickering Block now is on

North Sandusky; later moved to the south side of the Rowse Block lot; here he continued in business until 1833, when he moved to a larger building where the Hotel Royal now stands. He early took an active part in the affairs of the village and county; was sheriff of the county in 1833 and mayor of the village in 1837. To him more than any other man have historians been indebted for the most reliable information as to the early history of Bucyrus. He was a resident of the county for over fifty years, and then went to Genessee, Illinois, to make his home with his son, and died there.

George Lauck came in 1826 and later purchased the lot on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Mary, where he ran a tavern until he was elected county treasurer in 1837 and again in 1839, later serving two more terms as treasurer from 1843 to 1847. When he disposed of his tavern he bought the original Bucklin land of Harris Garton, and the old brick at the crossing of the T. & O. C. and Mansfield street was always known as the Lauck homestead; he owned the land to Middletown street on the south and Whetstone street on the east.

Hugh McCracken and Bailey came in 1825 and in April, 1826, Hugh McCracken became the first sheriff, on the organization of the county.

James and John McCracken, cousins of Hugh, came about 1828 and had a carpenter and wheelwright shop on the square the eastern part of the Quinby Block. This they rented, but they were compelled to move, as John Smith took the site and built a frame building in which he ran a store; this frame was afterward moved to the northeast corner of Mansfield and Lane and used as a residence. The McCrackens bought of Edward Billups the lot where the Mader Block now stands, and here they built another shop. James McCracken had a residence on the same lot. With the McCrackens was their sister, Mrs. Phillips, a widow with two daughters, Samantha and Susan, the latter still living, the widow of E. R. Kearsley; the stage in those days from the east only came as far as Mansfield, so James McCracken had to take two days to go to Mansfield with a horse and wagon and bring

them to Bucyrus. On the same lot was a little old unused log house; this was fitted up and in it Sallie Davis taught school.

Samuel Myers came in 1826 and bought the lot just south of the J. K. Myers corner for which he paid \$60.

Andrew Failor came in 1825, and bought the present J. K. Myers lot on the southeast corner of Sandusky and Mary, for which he paid \$40. Here he started his first store, where he remained a few years when he bought the lot on the corner of East Mansfield street and the Square, and built the frame which is still standing, and here moved his store which he ran for many years with his brother and for a time with George Lauck. Mr. Failor took an active interest in the Ohio & Indiana road, devoted all his time to the securing of the road, his business being a secondary consideration. Bucyrus secured the road, but Mr. Failor, who up to 1850 had been a prosperous merchant, had very little capital left. He started branch stores in many of the smaller towns in the days of his prosperity; he finally sold out and went to Iowa.

Thomas Johnston came in 1826. He had stopped with his brother-in-law, George Walton, in Dallas township, and was a skillful cabinet maker, and after a short visit with the Waltons, came on to Bucyrus with his family. His wife, Martha Johnston, thus gives her description of Bucyrus at that time, it was in the spring of the year 1826: As they neared the Sandusky river they saw a few log cabins surrounded with water up to the very steps. Wild ducks were running at large within the corporation limits, having no fear of the few settlers. They approached a cabin, looking from its situation very much like a river boat as it was surrounded with water. A large log reached across the ditch in front of the building and over this they went into the store which proved to be Bishop Merriman's. They were from the east and made a humorous remark about the limited stock of goods he carried, and Merriman replied: "If you had to wheel all this stock of goods in a wheelbarrow a distance of forty miles, as I did, and sleep on them at night to keep them from being stolen, you wouldn't think it was so limited." Johnston was offered the use of an abandoned cabin

by Amos Clark on what is now South Sandusky. Into this he moved with his family, and from the cabin door could see the deer and prairie chickens wandering where they pleased, and frequently wolves sneaking through the woods and tall grass. He found plenty of wood for his cabinet work, but there was no way he could dry it suitable for fine work and he decided to go to Columbus, but his friends and relatives induced him to remain by making him a present of 80 acres in southern Whetstone.

Babcock & Ranney kept store on the second lot north of Galen street, now occupied by the Vollmer restaurant; Ranney later built a small brick on the northwest corner of Rensselaer and Sandusky, which was torn down when the present brick was erected now occupied by the First National Bank. Musgrave & Merriman occupied the present site of the Johnston Pharmacy Company in 1835.

Daniel & Owen Williams had their store on the corner where the Rowse Block now is.

William Reeves in 1823 built a log house on the east side of Sandusky avenue between Mary and Perry. This is probably where Merriman had his store in 1826, and that year he sold the lot to Dr. Hobbs for \$125, throwing in the house.

The Rowse Corner was originally bought by Henry Miller of Samuel Norton, and in 1828 he sold it to Jacob Culler of Mt. Vernon, who erected a small frame on the corner, and a store was started. This came into the hands of J. W. Bener and later Nigh & Magers became the proprietors. Josiah Scott bought the store and placed his brother-in-law John Moderwell, in charge. Both these gentlemen had married sisters of James McCracken. While running the store Mr. Moderwell lived a few doors south. Scott sold the store to Daniel and Owen Williams.

The first store started in the village was by E. B. Merriman. Other early storekeepers were French & Bowers, John Nimmons, Henry St. John, Coleman & Kerns, Caldwell & McFarlan, D. S. Norton & Co., Martin Barr, Jones & Butler, B. Meeker, O. & D. Williams, James Quinby, Babcock & Ranney, Smith & Moderwell, J. A. Gormley, Musgrave & Merriman, John Beaver, Nye & Majors, Quinby &

Grant, Phillips & Anderson, Henry Converse, Loring Converse and others.

Beside the brick yard on the school house grounds, an early brick yard was the southwest corner of Sandusky and Warren, about where the Diller property now is, and just south of this was another brick yard; farther south on Sandusky avenue and across the street, just north of Holm's tannery, was another.

After the flour mill was removed to the north end of Walnut street it was run for a time by Elias Slagle, and when he left the milling business he started a pottery near the mill, at the north end of Walnut street on the east side. This ran for years under various proprietors, making only crocks and jugs and the coarser articles of pottery, and was discontinued in the early 60s. Elias Slagle also ran an oil mill, the seed being ground with a large circular tramp-wheel.

In 1826 Ebenezer Dowd had a tailor shop just south of the southwest corner of Sandusky and Galen, the present site of Dobbins & Geiger's meat market.

Jesse Quaintance built a mill on the Sandusky, near where the Buffalo run that passed through Bucyrus empties into the Sandusky, south of the extension of Rensselaer street.

The first tavern in Bucyrus was a two-story log building on the Shonert corner, northwest corner of Sandusky and Perry, and when Abel Cary first located on this land he occupied the cabin built by Samuel Norton until he erected a larger structure for himself and family on the same lot. There was no special road in those days, but the old Indian trail going north to the lake was followed by settlers; it crossed the river at Cary's residence. His being the nearest house to the ford, travelers stopped there. No one was turned away in those days, and Cary's place became known as the tavern, even if many of his guests did sleep on the floor or in their wagons. He increased the size of his log house and eventually it was a tavern. In 1824 Robert Moore built a tavern of logs across the street on the brow of the hill, just north of the G. K. Zeigler residence. This was a regular tavern, and in the office he had a bar the first in Bucyrus. The bar consisted of a shelf on which he kept the liquor and it was sold to customers at three cents a

glass. Prior to this liquor was sold at the stores by the quart or gallon, the price being about 50 cents a gallon. All stores kept a jug at one end of the counter and beside it a tin cup, and customers on entering if they wanted a drink helped themselves. In April, 1825, Hugh McCracken married Martha Moore, a daughter of the landlord. Moore did a good business, until he sold out to Ichabod Rogers. Samuel Roth took charge of the Cary tavern, which had been discontinued when Moore had his tavern completed. He ran it only a short time, but was running it when the first Fourth of July dinner was given in Bucyrus. Ichabod Rogers had bought out Moore and was running the other tavern across the street, and Squire Roth engaged Mrs. Rogers to prepare the Fourth of July meal for a dozen couples, but when the day came there were fifty to sit down to the table. The first Fourth of July oration was delivered by James Martin. He was an Englishman, but his address was patriotic enough to suit the early pioneers, for a year or two later they elected him as the first auditor of the county.

After Roth, Dr. Joseph Pearce took charge. The doctor in January, 1825, had married Mary Cary, and at the same time Charles Merriman married Susan Cary, both licenses being issued on Jan. 10. Licenses had to be procured in Marion, and the early records of that county show the young men about to be married must have made the trip together either on horseback or on foot, as in several instances two licenses were issued for Crawford county couples the same day. Dr. Pearce practiced medicine as well as running the hotel. A part of the practice of all early physicians was the pulling of teeth, but for this no charge was made for many years. When Ichabod Rogers bought out Robert Moore, he enlarged the tavern; later built a large frame on the northeast corner of Main and Perry, and it continued as a tavern for fourteen years, until finally the business drifting south to the Square, and later still farther south the tavern was discontinued and used as a residence.

The Indians received an allowance annually from the Government, which they spent occasionally for absolute necessities, but mostly for liquor. After pay day the money was soon

gone, but in the cranberry season the cranberries were exchanged for necessities and liquor; in the winter racoon and deer skins were the articles of exchange. At one time Mr. Rogers reports fifty bushels of cranberries in the house and hundreds of 'coon and deer skins. The Indian trade was profitable, as at many places they could get no liquor, and naturally, they paid any price asked for it where it could be obtained. Two or three other places later sold to the Indians, as shown by the court records, where they were fined by the Court \$5 and costs "for selling liquor to the Indians," and after paying the fine their tavern licenses were renewed for another year. But Rogers' old tavern was the headquarters for this class of business, and when some of the prominent citizens of the village had occasionally imbibed so freely that the taverns up town declined to furnish them any more, they wandered down to Rogers' tavern, where their wants were supplied *ad lib.* The trip to Rogers' tavern was not an easy matter prior to 1835; it was over very low ground, sometimes under water, and the sidewalk was only a long stretch of logs, massive fellows 18 inches square, and sometimes so wet and slippery that even a sober man had to walk with care. But our pioneer ancestors were careful, for at times when navigation was difficult, partly on account of the sidewalk and partly on account of their condition, they used to send for Jedediah Scot, the well digger of the village. He responded promptly with his large wheelbarrow and the over-jubilant distinguished citizens, loaded up in a double sense and singing their bacchanalian songs, were wheeled down to Rogers', where they received a cordial welcome and all the liquor they wanted. There were other citizens who played jokes in those days even as is done today, and they once put up a job on one of these distinguished citizens. The aforesaid citizen, who had put in an afternoon at the tavern by the riverside, sent for his private wheelbarrow, but the sports had seen the charioteer and arranged with him for a good joke, and on the way up, just in front of where the Vollmer's cafe now is, the accident happened. Jedediah stumbled—quite accidentally, of course—the wheelbarrow tipped and the citizen was instantly floundering in two feet of water. He was not in a

condition to extricate himself; Jedediah was in almost a similar condition, and the jokers were compelled to cross the muddy street and wade into the swamp, and fish out the unfortunate, and thus was rescued one who a few years later became a pillar of the Methodist church.

The first wedding in Bucyrus, of which any report is handed down, doubtless owes its preservation to the incidents connected with it. In the early days notice of a marriage had to be posted for fifteen days in some conspicuous place prior to the marriage. In this wedding the bride was Mary Inman, and it was she herself who tacked the notice to a tree on what is now North Sandusky avenue, and the report further says that some one through jealousy or from meanness tore the notice down, but the day of the wedding came, and with it the justice to perform the ceremony. The bride was there, and Samuel Carl, the groom, and while the Justice was also there, he had tarried too long with boon companions before the hour for the wedding, and could not read the ceremony. This difficulty was obviated by an accommodating school teacher (either Moses Arden or James Martin) who read the ceremony to the Squire, and he with difficulty repeated the words to the couple, who responded properly to the questions, and the ceremony was over.

The people of today should remember that customs change, and it was not so severely criticized in the early days as it is at present if citizens sometimes carried their conviviality to excess. This was not alone in the villages but in the country. Attempts were sometimes made in early days to raise a cabin or barn without the inevitable whiskey, but if it became known that there would be no liquor, the raising was generally a failure for the lack of attenders. Squirrels were a nuisance to the farmers on account of their depredations on the planted grain, and squirrel hunts were organized, all in that region turning out. In one of these reported on the line between Crawford and Marion, it lasted two days and on the afternoon of the second day the scalps were to be counted and the prizes awarded, by a committee. The account states: "This committee, or some other committee, had provided a full supply of whiskey, maple sugar and eggs; whereupon another committee was appointed to

mix, mingle and commingle those three ingredients into a fluid which they called egg-nog. It was a time long to be remembered; and it has often been said that there was but one man who left that place sober, and that was Daniel Parcell, who had never been known to take a dram." This second Daniel was a Marion county man.

George Lauck came in 1826, and soon after he started a tavern on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Mary, which he ran until elected county treasurer in 1837.

Samuel Picking started a tavern north of the Square, which was called the Spread Eagle, in front being a tall pole on top of which was the signboard with an eagle painted with wings outspread, and it was popularly dubbed "The Buzzard." This was a resort of the prominent local citizens, and with Lauck's were the taverns of the village. Neither would sell liquor to the Indians, running strictly law abiding places, the Indian custom going to the Rogers tavern.

In 1828 Abraham Hahn came to Bucyrus, and he bought the lot on which the Deal House now stands for \$100; on this he erected a brick hotel of two stories with a gable front. The building was about 40 feet on the Square and nearly the same frontage on Sandusky avenue. It was completed in 1831, and the expense of its building must have been beyond his means as he adorned it with a mortgage of \$1,000, which he borrowed of Samuel Ludwig. The hotel was called the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms, and on the corner was the post on top of which was the sign on which was painted the coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania. A few years later Samuel Picking took charge of the hotel and changed the name to the National, paying \$750 as rent from 1847 to 1850, \$250 per year. When McCoy took charge in 1854 it became the McCoy House; two years later the Johnson House. Under Mr. Johnson it was enlarged to three stories and the addition built on the east. Since first transformed from vacant ground into a building, this corner has always been a hotel.

The next proprietor was John J. Boeman, who had a son-in-law who had always been a great admirer of the ladies and parted both his hair and his name in the middle. Mr.

Boeman was a very slow and methodical man, very neat, and the last man in the world to get excited over anything. He made his son-in-law manager of the hotel, and he was as successful a failure at that, as he had been at everything else, so Mr. Boeman quietly sold the hotel to John Sims without consulting his son-in-law. When the young man learned of the sale, he rushed across the street to his father-in-law's bakery and inquired if it was correct that he had sold the hotel. "Yes," said Mr. Boeman, "Mr. Sims offered me a good price, and I thought it best to let it go." The young man reached back in his hip-pocket, and drawing a revolver, heroically remarked, "Well, I guess there's nothing left for me to do now except blow out my brains." Mr. Boeman looked calmly at his son-in-law, and slowly drawled out: "All right, Pierce, but don't do it here; go out in the barn; I don't want my clean store all littered up," and he turned coolly around and went on dusting off the shelves. Mr. Sims ran the hotel for several years, calling it the Sims House; for a while it was Sapp's Exchange, and finally it was bought by Horace M. Deal and L. W. Hull, and became the Deal House, a name it has since retained under several proprietors.

About 1829 Abraham Holm built the brick house still standing on the northeast corner of Sandusky and Charles. The brick were made in the Holm brick yard which was across the street, the next lot to the Wingert property. It was run as a hotel called the Oregon House; later passed into the hands of George Mader, and although the words "Oregon House" were seen painted on the building for half a century it became known as Mader's tavern, and under him was gradually discontinued as a hotel.

In 1822 Samuel Norton sold to Russell Peck the lot on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Warren for \$25, and here the owner had a little blacksmith shop, and also his residence. In 1828 the property was bought by Zalmon Rowse for \$300. He lived there a short time and then concluded to build. The log house was removed to his land, the old Wm. Monnett farm on the south side of the Galion road; later this house was hauled to town, placed on the northeast corner of Rensselaer and East street, where the logs were covered with

weather-boarding, and it was used as a residence until it was torn down to make room for the present home of Frank P. Donnenwirth.

On the west side of Sandusky, across Warren street, was a brick yard in which Mr. Rowse had an interest and here the brick were made for the new building. While it was building Miss Emily Rowse taught school in the room which afterward became the hotel office. In 1836, Mr. Rowse sold the building and the lot north to Messrs. Stone & Osborn for \$2,500, but in 1838 it came into the possession of James Anderson, who named it the American House. He was a strong abolitionist, and in 1839 when the Rev. Mr. Streeter, a Protestant Methodist minister, was delivering an anti-slavery address, a shower of stones came through the window, and the rougher element rushed in, broke up the meeting, and in the confusion the minister made his escape. In 1842 Jacob Poundstone went into partnership with Anderson, and under them the hotel reached its highest prosperity. It was the stopping place for the stages from Columbus to Sandusky and also the line that ran from Wooster to Bucyrus. Anderson built a small shop just north of the hotel and in this he ran a tin shop, and here one night about a dozen of the Abolitionists gathered to listen to a runaway slave give an account of his experiences in his flight for freedom. The meeting was unmolested. Anderson sold the hotel to Thacker and went into the stock business, but later met with reverses, and rebought the hotel which he ran until he sold it to Jacob Poundstone and moved to Illinois.

In 1847 Poundstone leased the hotel to Abram Seitz of Seneca county, and started a boarding house in the building which stood where the Journal-Telegraph block now stands, which was so well patronized he used as an annex the frame building still standing on the north. He built a stable at the rear of the lot and ran a livery. The Mexican War was then in progress and the house was called the Vera Cruz, after the battle of that name. Among his boarders was a young law student in Josiah Scott's office. He wrote a poem about the house, one stanza reading:

He who in comfort here would snooze,
Within the walls of Vera Cruz,

Or dine at Jake's luxurious table,
Or have a horse in his new stable,
Must with the early dawn arise,
And sweep the cob-webs from his eyes.

The young law student was N. C. McFarlan; and later he went to Kansas, and in spite of his "poem" became Commissioner of the Land Office of the United States.

Seitz sold the American to Henry Warner of Marion, and as that gentleman had three daughters it became a strong rival of the Vera Cruz for parties and dances, and in 1853 Isaac Russell leased it, and he was followed by Major Diller, who ran it awhile and in 1855 Poundstone sold it to John Sims for \$3,000 and in 1856 he sold the hotel part of the lot to J. C. and H. Anthony for \$1,000. When the Anthonys took control they built an addition at the rear in which they started a brewery, which they ran until it was destroyed by fire June 17, 1857. Mr. Sims rebought the hotel in 1860, ran it for a year as the Sims House, and then sold to L. D. Johnson and it became the Johnson House; it went through various hands, was reduced to a tenement house, and in 1875 under sheriff's sale it went to Benjamin Sears for \$3,002. It was refitted and William R. Shaw took possession and ran a hotel restoring the old name of American. But its days as a hotel were over; N. Steen and Thomas Jones tried it, and under the latter it was discontinued. Old age and previous neglect had done its work and it again became a tenement house not worth repair, and on the night of April 13, 1883, the casings of the stone arch over the front door fell in. There was danger of the old building falling, and Mr. Sears ordered it torn down, and at that time its principal tenant was Sing Lee with a Chinese laundry. So passed away the last of the old stage taverns in Bucyrus, which in its palmy days had its old fashioned sign post on top of which its creaking sign swayed slowly in the breeze; its covered porch in front, where in chairs, tilted back, idly discussing the politics of the Nation, the village loungers would sit for hours, chewing tobacco and drowsily passing away the long summer days, with nothing in sight but the deserted and dusty road, with its grass-grown borders and sidewalks made of hewn logs; the lifelessness of the street only disturbed by the

cackling of the busy bustling hens or the hogs wandering lazily to their favorite spot where they could grunt their complaints of the heat in some comfortable mud hole, of which there was no lack; and the cows quietly chewing the cud under the shade of some neighboring tree. And when the cool of evening came, and the tavern loungers were brightened up by the dropping in of the Squire and the school master and the prominent men of the village, they could see far down the road a cloud of dust, and heads looked out from doors and windows along the street; the landlord appears, as the stage dashes up the street at topmost speed, and the skillful driver throws the horses back on their haunches, and stops the coach immediately in front of the hotel entrance to the admiration of all. If the old American House could have left its written history behind, what a tale it could tell of the political conclave within its walls, of anxious citizens waiting for the latest news of an important election, when day succeeded day and week followed week, before down the silent street comes a dashing rider, and as his horse goes by at full gallop, shouting the news that "Harrison is elected," and continues on in his wild race announcing the result of a presidential election.

Three-score years have worked wonders in the town. The lot that Russell Peck once bought for \$25 is worth today more than ten times over what Samuel Norton paid for the entire city. Grass-grown graves in many states now cover nearly all of those who knew the house in its youth and in its pride, and when it was torn down its tenant was a native of that race to whom a hundred years are as nothing; a race of which probably neither the builder of the block nor any inhabitant of the village had ever seen one of its members, and whose country with its four hundred millions of people was to them a fabled land.

John Moderwell built for himself a shop and residence on the west side of the Square in 1833, the Hotel Royal corner, which he sold to Benjamin Meeker. In 1835 it was bought by Peter Miller and his son William W. Miller and they ran a general store and a hotel called the Western House which was burned down in 1848. Later it was rebuilt by Jonathan Kissinger, and Frederick Feiring ran a hotel there called the Western House; a large two story

porch occupied the front; the hotel passed into several hands and under the Alcorns became the Alcorn House; finally it became the property of John Stoll, who built the present brick addition and the name was changed to the Stoll House and later to the Hotel Royal. In 1840 William W. Miller dug the sulphur pump, in front of the building.

The pike road was completed about 1834, but stage coaches had been running for several years previous between Columbus and Sandusky. Samuel Norton had built a large frame residence on West Perry street and Kilbourne suggested that he go into the hotel business. So Mr. Norton built a two story brick in 1834, the building still standing, and now a part of the Main street mills. This was opened with a house-warming, Col. Kilbourne being present to assist his old friend at the opening. It was called the Union Hotel. Here Franklin Adams stopped when he first came to the town in 1837; here also Gen. William Henry Harrison stopped when he spent the night when he was a candidate for President in 1840; here also was Col. Kilbourne's headquarters when he was in the city. When it was first started it was the headquarters for the Columbus and Sandusky Stage line, but they were later taken to the American. The latter hotel was the Whig headquarters while the National Hotel on the Square was the Democratic headquarters. After a few years Mr. Norton tired of the hotel business and discontinued it. About 1838 one of his guests one night was Nicholas Longworth, the then wealthy Cincinnati merchant who was going through northern Ohio on a collecting tour. He and Mr. Norton were standing on the front steps of the hotel, where on the left could be seen the pretty river (for it was pretty in those days), and on the right the little street, and Mr. Longworth complimentarily said, "What a pretty site for a town." "Yes," said Mr. Norton, and he looked up the street with a sigh, and said slowly, "Yes, but it spoiled a good farm."

In the early days many of the pioneers brewed a mild beer which they kept for their own use. Besides this, cider was barreled annually for winter use. The first establishment for the manufacture of liquor in Bucyrus was a small distillery, started by McMichael and Rogers on the land of the former, where the Electric Light Works are now located. This

only ran a year or two when it was discontinued.

About 1850 a brewery was started on the Annapolis road by John Marcks, just west of where Lane street enters that road. Henry Anthony also had a small brewery at the rear of his hotel, the American, on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Warren. About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 28, 1857, the brewery on the Annapolis road, owned by John Marcks, caught fire, and all efforts to save it were useless. The building and contents were consumed. The fire started from a defect in the furnace. A part of the loss was \$2,000 in grain. The loss to the owner was too heavy, and the demand for beer too light in those days to make it profitable to rebuild. It was a bad year for breweries for on the night of Wednesday evening, June 24 of the same year, the Anthony brewery at the rear of the American House caught fire, and the building was destroyed with a loss of \$1,500. This brewery was owned by the Anthony Brothers. After the fire one of the brothers saw no profit in the business, and declined to invest further in breweries. But Henry Anthony determined to continue, and bought of the Norton heirs the lot where the present brewery now stands. Here he erected a small building. He understood the brewing business, but he lacked capital. He had with him as clerk at the American, a young man, George Donnenwirth, who had come from New Washington and was his chief assistant at the hotel and brewery. Anthony suggested they go into partnership, and the offer was accepted, Anthony to put in his experience and Donnenwirth the money, which consisted of \$180 which he had saved. The two young men went to work, sleeping at the brewery and putting in about 20 hours a day to make experience and \$180 run a brewery. Mr. Anthony made the beer and Mr. Donnenwirth sold it, delivered it, and made the collections, was the purchasing agent, and paid the bills, sometimes in cash but when possible with notes and promises.

With their limited capital, bills could not be met, on the small output, and it was necessary to increase the plant or close down. In this emergency Anthony sold his half interest to George Donnenwirth, the father of his partner, for \$500, and the firm became George

Donnenwirth & Son. One fault with Anthony was his extravagance, and making no provision for the future, buying freely on time. The new firm were careful and provident, and kept within their means, extending the plant as their increased business justified it, and they soon had it on a paying basis. In 1882 the senior partner sold out to his son Frank P. Donnenwirth and the plant became G. Donnenwirth & Brother. The new partner had had three years' experience in a St. Louis brewery, and took entire charge of the brewing. The firm continued to prosper and in 1894 they sold out to Frank Dick. The new proprietor further increased the plant, added an ice plant, and in 1906 sold to the Dostal Brothers for \$120,000.

The two-story brick, very low, still stands as originally built by the George Donnenwirth & Son, covered with vines from top to bottom, while around it and added to it are many large buildings and offices, made necessary by the increasing business each year.

About 1830 Cornelius Gilmore built the brick on the northeast corner of Sandusky and Warren, which he used as a residence, and for years he had the handsomest home in the village. Later this building was used by Thomas Gillespie who was the registrar of the land office. Mr. Gillespie lived at the northwest corner of Sandusky and Charles in a two story frame built by him; he was the father of Mrs. Willis Merriman, and when the house was built the Jones and the Yost brothers assisted at the raising. Gillespie bought the land of Abraham Myers, the father of Gen. Samuel Myers, who lived in a small frame which he had erected on the lot. The little brick, now occupied by the Miller bakery, was built by Mrs. Martha Hetich in 1838. She was the mother of Charles and Paul I. Hetich, and Mrs. George Sweney.

Thomas Shawke built the brick, the old Trimble house, in 1838, on the southeast corner of Mansfield and Walnut, where the Vollarath Opera House now stands. He had his blacksmith shop on the same lot; later the shop was moved across the street, a few doors east of East alley, and in this shop did the blacksmithing for the Ohio and Indiana road. When Mr. Shawke built his brick in 1838, Hugh McCracken lived on the corner where the Library now is and there were but three

buildings east of him on Mansfield street; the Methodist church nearly opposite; George Lauck's residence near where the T. & O. C. crosses the street, and Samuel Ludwig's residence east of Whetstone street. South of him on Walnut street were two houses, one the northeast corner of Charles street, occupied by Thomas Hagerman, and the other the house and blacksmith shop of John Rexroth, near Middletown street, where Mrs. L. C. Doll now lives. The old Merriman corner, now owned by the Eagles, was built by R. T. Johnston in 1840 for Dr. Willis Merriman. The brick now occupied by Berk & Hales was built as a residence by J. P. Bowman in the early '40s. It was two stories and remained as the Bowman residence for many years when it became the property of the First National Bank and was converted into business rooms, and recently came into the possession of P. J. Carroll, who remodeled it, and built the third story.

The south end of the Deal House was originally a two story brick built about 1850 by Jerry Yost and used as a harness shop. Under John Sims it became a part of the Deal House and was made three stories. The present Rowse Block was built in 1858. Ten years previous a severe fire had swept away the buildings in this section, and the lot had remained vacant until the present building was erected. Not only were the brick made in Bucyrus but the iron pillars and cornices were made at the Kelly & Widgeon foundry, now the American Clay Company.

The five eastern rooms of the Quinby Block were built in 1858 by George Quinby and the three western rooms in 1859, and at the time of its completion was one of the finest business blocks in northern Ohio. The iron cornices and pillars were made at the Wingert foundry which was at the northeast corner of Poplar and Charles streets. When the block was completed its first occupants were, No. 1, the Exchange Bank; No. 2, Hall & Juilliard, dry goods; No. 3, Graham & Trauger, dry goods; No. 4, Fulton & Clark, drugs; No. 5, Zwisler & Howbert, dry goods; No. 6, Jones & Co., stoves and tinware; No. 7, Cuykendall & Weber, groceries; No. 8, Potter & Craig, hardware. No. 1 was the west room, and No. 8 the east.

The little three-story brick north of the Bucyrus City Bank was built by C. D. Ward about 1848; in the low third story was the entertainment hall, where traveling troops gave entertainment to not over-critical citizens. The other hall was on the southwest corner of the Square, called the McCoy Hall; here the entrance was on the outside stairway, the same as it is today, and here as many as a hundred people could be accommodated. When the Rowse Block was completed the entire third story was Concert Hall, where all the principal entertainments were held until the building of the Vollrath Opera House, when Rowse Hall was given over to secret societies. In the centre of the Quinby Block was a large hall which was used for festivals and meeting purposes, religious, social and political.

Sometime in the '30s the first public library was started in Bucyrus. The library was in the tailor shop of Peter Worst, which was in a little frame where the Schaber Block now stands. This library was a joint stock institution and was known as the Washington Library. It was started by books donated by the members. On Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, 1869, a meeting was held at the Lutheran Church and a Y. M. C. A. organized, with William M. Reid as president. They met in the Birk frame, southeast corner of Sandusky and Rensselaer, until they secured permanent headquarters in the west room, second floor of the Quinby Block, now occupied by Leuthold, McCarren and Leuthold law office. A library was started and eventually reached a thousand volumes, mostly donated by the members. Daily papers and magazines were kept, and such mild games as chess, checkers, and dominoes allowed. Later the reading room and library were moved to the second story of the Birk Block and after three years was disbanded.

A permanent Y. M. C. A. was established when Mrs. E. R. Kearsley gave the building which had been known as the Deal residence. Subscriptions were liberally donated, and the building fitted up. In 1810, \$17,000 was raised by the citizens and an addition made extending to the alley; the building now has a fine gymnasium, sleeping and bath rooms, and is on a scale equal to many larger cities.

The ladies of Bucyrus started a movement

for a public library, and several thousand dollars were secured by them. The matter was brought to Mr. Carnegie's attention and he donated \$15,000 for the building. The city donated the lot, and the present structure was erected.

As the village grew the necessity of better fire protection was apparent. In case of fire people all responded, every available bucket was secured and a line formed to the nearest well where pumpers filled the buckets and they were passed along the line and thrown on the fire, another line returning the empty buckets to the well. The citizens deemed it best that there should be an organized company, so they held a meeting at which J. H. Hutchinson presided, with Jacob Scroggs as secretary, and they selected J. E. Jewett, an attorney, as captain of the company; so on Aug. 11, 1848, the first fire department in Bucyrus was organized. The people breathed easier, and as for the new company they were pining for a fire. It came on the night of October 26, 1848, when the cabinet shop of Howenstein & Sheckler at the southeast corner of Sandusky and Galen was discovered to be in flames. The people turned out, and under the leadership of Capt. Jewett the people were shown what an organized company could do. Unfortunately before the fire was extinguished several other buildings were destroyed. More would probably have gone but there were no others within reach. However, the People's Forum, the only paper then in the village, demonstrated its loyalty to the town, and to the new fire company, by giving an account of the fire, and closing with the highly complimentary remark: "Much credit is due the firemen and other citizens for their exertions to stop the progress of the flames." This read very nicely, but the citizens privately must have been aware that some better protection than "exertions" was needed, so a hand engine was bought, which was called "Rescue No. 1." In case of a fire, lines were still formed and the water poured into the little engine and then a crank was turned and the water forced through the hose on the fire. This was much better protection, and the little engine gave fairly good service, but something better was needed and in March, 1858, the town council purchased the Water Cloud for \$1,282.50, and built a large cistern on the

Square, and several others in the most important parts of the town. The officers of the Water Cloud Company were F. W. Butterfield, foreman; G. M. Lindsay, assistant foreman; M. Buchman, secretary, and J. G. Birk, treasurer. The Water Cloud had long handles on each side; in case of fire the engine was stationed at one of the cisterns; a long heavy hose extended from the rear of the engine into the water; the hose was attached in front, and with a dozen strong men pumping on the handles on each side the water could be thrown to the top of the largest buildings. On July 4, 1860, the engine threw water a distance of 199½ feet. With the addition of this machine the Rescue No. 1 was turned over to the young men, with Gaius C. Worst as the foreman; it was rechristened the "Let 'er Rip," as once filled with water, you let 'er rip. A hose cart and hook and ladder were added and it now became necessary to have a chief of the fire department, and E. R. Kearsley was the first man selected for that position.

The Buckeye Hook and Ladder company was organized with A. E. Walker as foreman. At first the Rescue No. 1 was kept in a small building, at the rear of the Hotel Royal lot. In 1854 the County Commissioners bought the rear lot of the present court house yard, and in connection with the city, built a house for the fire department on this lot. In 1859 the City Council decided to build an engine house, and the present city building on East Rensselaer street was erected, and dedicated on April 30, 1860. On the evening of the dedication, Water Cloud No. 2 and Mazzeppa Hose No. 1 turned out in uniform with torches, 71 strong, and paraded the principal streets of the village, and finally drew up at the engine house, where S. R. Harris presided, and Jacob Scroggs as mayor presented the new company the keys of the city, the response being made by F. W. Butterfield, the foreman. Every citizen who could talk made a speech, but the success of the evening was an original song, written and sung by Matthias Buchman, the secretary of the company; one of the verses was as follows:

Please gif me your attention,
I'll sing a leedle song;
It ees about our engine,
And vont be very long.

Vait for the engine,
The Vassar Cloud our engine;
Vait for the engine
Vich throws the vasser high.

There were six other verses, and the song was the success of the evening, which was bad, as Mr. Buchman later wrote other poems on the Water Cloud, and sang them.

A fireman's festival was also held at the Concert Hall and everybody was present and everybody made more speeches, and Miss Mary Ellen Moderwell on behalf of the ladies presented the company with a handsome flag, and the festival netted \$100 for the Water Cloud.

In 1869 the present steam fire engine was purchased for \$5,100 and hose and other paraphernalia secured amounting to \$1,000 more. Prior to the purchase of the steamer there was a craze swept over the country for firemen's tournaments, and the city was behind the times that failed to give a tournament. Bucyrus gave several and vast crowds assembled to witness the competitions. Later these contests centered on the hook and ladder races, and the Buckeyes of Bucyrus gained a state-wide reputation. In 1871 they tied their sporting truck to a wagon and drove across the country to Findlay where the Northwestern Ohio Volunteer Firemen's Association held the annual meeting. The Buckeyes took first prize and the news was flashed home by wire and when the company returned a number of the factories and business houses were closed, and fully 500 people met the company at the edge of the town and escorted them to the public square where congratulatory speeches were made by Gen. Finley and others. In the years that followed the Buckeyes took part in twenty-two tournaments winning thirteen first prizes, four seconds and one third, besides three sweepstakes, their total winnings amounting to \$2,480 in cash besides appropriate prizes. The race consisted of a run of 40 rods and placing a man on the top of a thirty-foot ladder. Their best time was at Crestline in 1883 when they did it in $34\frac{1}{4}$ seconds, a record which was never beaten. About this time the volunteer fire department was abandoned and a paid department took its place. For a time this was under the control of Frank Haman, but later the city again took charge of it and the present quarters erected on West Mans-

field street, and singularly enough the department now occupies the site to which Christian Howenstein moved with his cabinet shop, after the fire which caused the purchase of the first fire engine by the village.

When the water works were built, in 1883, nearly ten miles of pipe were laid and the engine was only used as a reserve, hydrants having been erected all over the city, to which the hose is attached in case of fire, and now several streams can be brought into play at the same time on any fire in the central part of the city. The department has a fire alarm system with seventeen signal boxes. There have been one or two humorous incidents in connection with the fire department, but with a serious ending.

One very severe winter the thermometer had registered below zero for several days and some expressed a fear that the fire hydrants might be frozen up. One of the men in authority, who knew little about the laws of natural philosophy, but did not forget the duties devolving upon him, took a wrench, and with the thermometer below zero faithfully went over the city and opened the hydrants to see if the water was running, and to his great delight found the water came out in a copious stream, not one being frozen up; unfortunately that night a severe fire broke out, hose was attached to hydrant after hydrant in the neighborhood and all were frozen up. The engine was hurried to the scene and finally succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

At another time the city advertised for several hundred feet of new hose. There were a number of samples sent, the Council finally made their selection and took the hose to the Frey-Shekler shops where they were attached to the engine and pressure applied. One section burst, when the pressure reached 420 pounds. The council promptly wired the firm: "Hose refused; one section busted at 420 pounds pressure. What shall we do with the hose?" The answer came back promptly: "Keep it; we only guaranteed 350 pounds."

During the fall of 1859 a company was formed to organize a gas company, with Horace Rowse, president, S. R. Harris, secretary, and George Quinby, treasurer. The works were built in 1860, by B. B. McDonald on their present site on North Sandusky avenue,

and the streets were lighted with gas for the first time on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, 1860. The buildings were 32 by 68 feet in size, slate-roofed. The gasometer contained 9,000 cubic feet. There were two benches of retorts capable of generating 20,000 cubic feet of gas per day, with extra benches to provide against accident. The company started with 100 metres. When electricity came into use for street lighting, a company was organized here, in connection with the gas works, and the city was lit by electricity there being today a light on every other corner. The discovery of natural gas practically put an end to the gas works, and the entire plant is now known as the Electric Light works, the Logan Natural Gas Company furnishing the illumination for the residences, although very many houses and nearly all business stores have introduced electricity.

In October, 1819, Samuel Norton and his party reached Bucyrus, and it is reported the first religious services to be held were as early as 1821, when a Rev. Mr. Bacon made occasional visits, preaching to the settlers in the cabins of Mr. Norton and others. It is known that in the fall of 1821, the Rev. Jacob Hooper was preaching occasionally in Bucyrus, and he stated that he delivered the first sermon ever preached in the village, and that the services were held under a large oak tree that stood where the Pennsylvania station now stands. He was appointed by the Methodist Conference to take charge of the Bucyrus station, which was attached to the Scioto circuit. His circuit was seven hundred miles, and he managed to get around about once in eight weeks. Of course other missionaries came around, and the people being notified turned out to the grove, or to a cabin, or any large building, and it is probable there were services as often as every two weeks. After 1826, the little brick schoolhouse was used by all denominations, and after 1832, the court house was at the disposal of the people. About 1830 a large revival occurred under the Methodists, the services being held in the unfinished hotel under process of erection by Abraham Hahn. In summer camp meetings were held, the large barn of Martin Shaffner being used, situated on what is now the new Fair Ground. In 1822, Rev. Thomas McCleary had charge of this circuit and the increasing population reduced the

circuit in size, so the only territory the new minister had to cover was Delaware to Mansfield, to Plymouth, to Bucyrus, to Marion, then back to Delaware, where if he had a family he could make them a ten minutes' visit and start on his round again.

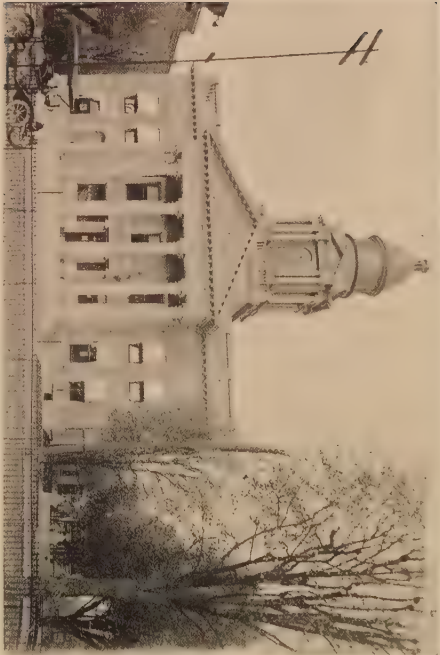
His route was mostly through an unbroken forest, following Indian trails, with an occasional crude road made by the settlers for their convenience. He traveled on horseback, and forded all streams, as there were practically no bridges. Each night found him a welcome guest at some cabin, and the neighbors were hurriedly summoned, and when a few were gathered together, services were held so the early minister had no idle time on his hands, and plenty of exercise. Among the earliest ministers of whom any account is given was a Presbyterian named Matthews. A pioneer states that "he stopped at Daniel Cooper's to stay all night, and proposed to preach to the people of that place that night if they could get together. Mr. Cooper immediately sent out word and by early candle-light had gathered in some fifteen or twenty men, women and children to hear the glad tidings from the man of God, as he was the first of the kind that had ever been through on that errand. The old minister made an appointment for four weeks later, and agreed to preach once a month during the year for \$15. Even this small pittance he took out in dressed deer skins, which he said his good lady could use to 'face the boys' pantaloons,' as seems to have been a common custom in those days in the backwoods."

Goldsmith very beautifully describes in his deserted village the country clergyman and his home:

Near yonder copse where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year.

The faithful Matthews had four stations, in such an unsettled wild region that he could only visit them once a month, and for this he received, if they paid, \$60 a year, one-fifth the amount of his English brother, and no poetry to beautifully record his zeal and devotion to the Master's work.

In those days, the hymns were found in the



COURT HOUSE, BUCYRUS, O.



CITY WATER WORKS, BUCYRUS, O.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, BUCYRUS, O.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, BUCYRUS, O.

old "Missouri Harmony," and among them the favorites were "Rock of Ages," "God Moves in a Mysterious Way," "Jesus I My Cross Have Taken," "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing," "On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand," "Jesus My All to Heaven Has Gone." Unfortunately at that time "The Lord Will Provide," had not been written. It would have been most appropriate.

People today little appreciate the hardships and privations, the faithfulness and self-sacrifice of these servants of God who dared all and suffered all that a great nation might be kept true to the Christian faith.

Revs. John O. and William Blowers were two early ministers in the Methodist church, they were brothers, the former coming to the county in 1821, and the latter a year later, and were soon licensed to preach, being the first persons in the county licensed.

Another early preacher was John Davis; he was a hatter, and his hat shop was first on the J. K. Myers corner, and in 1833 he removed to the present Shonert lot. He was of the United Brethren persuasion, and once he was delivering a sermon at the court house, and was vividly picturing the punishment that was certain to be meted out to the wicked. When he reached his peroration he drew himself up, and solemnly thundered forth: "Yes, sinners, you must all repent or you will all go to hell just as sure as I made that hat" (pointing to his well-worn beaver) "and I have plenty more at my shop which I will sell at two dollars apiece."

In 1831 Samuel Norton sold to the trustees of the M. E. Church for \$125, lot No. 96. Here a small brick church was erected, which was used by them until 1851, when on the same site the present building, was erected, now occupied by the News-Forum. This church was dedicated on Oct. 29, 1851, Elder Poe, a son of the great Indian fighter, preaching the dedicatory sermon; in the first building a Sunday School was started in 1834. In 1822 Bucyrus belonged to the Delaware Circuit, and in 1832 to the Marion Circuit, but in 1840 it became a circuit of its own, and the parsonage was built in 1841. The residence adjoined the church a story and a half brick on the lot now occupied by the post office, this and the church site being the original lot 96. The church of 1851 was

used until the present handsome church was dedicated in 1890, the first year of its use being marked by the holding of the Methodist conference within its walls.

Prior to 1825 the Presbyterians held services at the homes of the various members of that denomination, Rev. William Matthews frequently addressing them. A congregation was formed, but the services continued to be held in the grove where now stands the Pennsylvania station; in the little brick schoolhouse, where the Park House now stands, and later in the court house. Among the ministers, were Rev. Shab Jenks, and Rev. Robert Lee, the father of Robert Lee, probate judge of the county half a century later. The elder Lee is reported as being the first stated minister assigned to Bucyrus. Services were irregular, and the Presbyterians increasing a congregation was again organized in 1833 and the Columbus Presbytery enrolled Bucyrus on its list of established churches, the request having been made by thirty-three petitioners. Their first building was a little frame erected in 1839, on the present site of the church, lot No. 170, which was deeded to the trustees by Samuel Norton in 1843, this lot and the court house being the only lots in Bucyrus, transferred from the first owner, and never used for any other purpose than that for which it was donated or purchased. In the first church Rev. Wm. Hutchinson was pastor from 1839 to 1848. In 1860 a new church of brick was built at a cost of \$8,000 to \$10,000, and April 7, 1907, this gave way to the present handsome structure. The Presbyterians started a Sunday School in 1835, and nearly half a century ago William M. Reid became its superintendent filling the position for a quarter of a century. Among the ministers was John H. Sherrard, who occupied the pulpit from 1867 to 1878. He was a grandson of John Sherrard, who was on the ill-fated expedition of Col. Crawford through this county in 1782.

In 1829, the Evangelical Lutherans met at the little brick schoolhouse and organized a congregation with the Rev. David Shuh as pastor. They, too, had previously held services occasionally at the houses of those of that faith and in other places in the village as opportunity offered. For two years he acted as their pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. John

Stough, and he retired on account of his age and was succeeded by the Rev. F. I. Ruth of Ashland, who for three years filled the pulpit while his home was in that village, but in 1835 he removed to Bucyrus. The congregation continued to hold services in the schoolhouse and later in the court house, until in 1835 they bought the lot on Walnut and Mansfield streets, known as the Adams residence, and now the property of Miss Lizzie Ostermeier. Abraham Myers had purchased the lot in 1830 of Samuel Norton for \$275. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Aug. 20, 1836, but it was not completed until more than a year later. Both the German and English Lutherans occupied the church, being one congregation, and services being held in both languages. In 1842 the German members sold their interest in the church to their English brethren, but both continued to occupy the building until 1857, when the German portion bought the lot on Poplar street, and erected a church of their own, which is still standing, and best known as the armory. It was dedicated Sunday, June 20, 1858. For over forty years this building was used, and the Lutherans built their present large structure, Good Hope Lutheran, with the highest spire in the city, at the corner of Poplar and Charles, which was dedicated Oct. 29, 1893, and all the work of the building was done in Bucyrus. During the erection of their building in 1857, the Germans held their services at the Baptist church, the lot now occupied by Frank T. Johnston on Walnut street. At the same time the Germans were building the English portion of the congregation also secured a new home. Their new structure was erected at the corner of Walnut and Rensselaer, the corner stone being laid July 2, 1857, and the church dedicated May 16, 1858. This served as a place of worship for fifty years, when the present structure was dedicated in September, 1903.

The Lutheran Sunday School was organized April 5, 1828, and after the separation both churches kept up their schools, the German Lutherans being the first church in Bucyrus to have a Christmas tree for their scholars, and fifty years ago there was never a Christmas eve when the church was not crowded with the members of all denominations to see the pretty sparkling tree, and sometimes two trees. All

schools now make the glad holiday season a time of entertainment for the children.

The German Reformed congregation was organized about 1829, and for some years was a part of the Lutheran Church, being members of that denomination, and in 1835 they were with the Lutherans in the purchase of the church site opposite the court house. But that same year they secured the services of Rev. Gottlieb Maschop, a minister of the Reformed church, and held services in the little brick schoolhouse. In 1840 he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Miller, and during his pastorate of three years the court house was used. The pulpit was vacant until 1845, when Rev. Wasnich came for three years, resigning in 1848 to be succeeded by Rev. Abraham Keller, and during his pastorate they erected their first church, a one-story frame on the northeast corner of Rensselaer and Lane, the first church to be erected on land that was not a part of the original Bucyrus. On the resignation of Mr. Wasnich in 1848 he was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Keller, who died in the parsonage adjoining the church in the fall of 1852, from cholera, that scourge taking away two of the Keller family and a number of others before its ravages were stopped. During his ministry a Sunday School was organized, although the proposition was bitterly opposed by some of the more conservative members of the congregation. It was a year before the congregation secured another pastor in the person of Rev. Max Stern, who served until the spring of 1856 when he resigned and was succeeded April 13, 1856, by Rev. Eli Keller. Twenty years ago the congregation had so increased as to necessitate larger quarters and the present brick structure, St. John's Reformed, was built and dedicated Oct. 12, 1890. The Keller's have had a number of Reformed Ministers all over the county, and the present pastor, Rev. F. H. Keller, is of the same family.

The first meeting to organize a Baptist church was held at the home of William Kelly on Feb. 1, 1838, and later meetings were held once a month at the homes of William Kelly and William White and on July 29, 1838, the first sermon was preached to the new congregation by Elder William Stevens, and at its conclusion all repaired to the Sandusky river, where the ordinance of baptism was admin-

istered to William Magers and his wife, Margaret Magers, and Sovena Norton. The church was not strong in numbers, but meetings were held once a month at the court house, schoolhouse or some private residence, and the organization was kept up. In August, 1839, an attempt was made to secure a regular pastor, Rev. Thomas Stevens being the choice of the congregation, but as only \$54.50 could be raised, it was not sufficient to pay his expenses for coming once a month. But services continued with occasional volunteer ministers, and in the spring of 1842, the church purchased lot No. 107, on Walnut street, of David Arthur for \$100, now owned by Col. C. W. Fisher, and during the years 1840 and 1841 the church was served by Revs. Newton and Samuel Wadsworth, and in 1849, one of the members added to the church was Sophronia Norton, the first white child born in Bucyrus. The first regular pastor was Rev. Jacob Thorp, who received a call on Oct. 2, 1841, which he accepted. A one-story frame was built on the church lot, and the Baptists now had a home of their own. On Dec. 2, 1843, Rev. Edwin Eaton was called as pastor, and the church became one of the strongest in Bucyrus, but July 5, 1845, he resigned and went to Illinois, where he became one of the prominent churchmen of the west. Under Eaton, on April 6, 1844, a Sunday school was started, and a library purchased. Unfortunately for the church, James Quinby died, but in his death he released the church of debt due him amounting to \$250, but he had been a tower of strength to the struggling congregation. Many of the members were from the country, notably from Whetstone township, and when Elder J. G. Tunison became pastor in September, 1845, differences arose, and on Dec. 6, the pastor retired and organized the Olentangy Baptist Church, near Parcher's Corners, of which he was pastor for several years. Many members withdrew and united with the Whetstone church. For ten years only occasional services were held, an occasional minister visiting the place, but the few remaining members were always striving to hold the church together. Finally, in 1858, the weekly prayer meetings were revived, services held at irregular intervals and on Feb. 5, 1859, eight members met and decided to reorganize their church. And

while they failed at that time, the work was kept up and on June 4, 1864, regular services were resumed at Quinby Hall, with Rev. S. D. Bowker as pastor. The Sabbath school was again started. During the three years' pastorate of Mr. Bowker the church was again built up to nearly 100 members, baptisms being had in the Sandusky and also in the old Buffalo run back of the residence of George Quinby, the latter having been one of the leaders of the church since the death of his brother, 35 years previous. Mr. Bowker was succeeded by Rev. Jay Huntington, and under this pastorate the Baptists bought the old Congregational church for \$2,750, and removed to their present location. The new building was fitted up with a font for immersion, and the ordinance of baptism was administered within the church. The dedicatory service was held Sept. 27, 1868, conducted by Rev. J. R. Stone, of Springfield. In this church Dr. L. G. Leonard was one of the later pastors, and Rev. T. J. Sheppard, known throughout the nation as the "Andersonville Chaplain," having preached while a prisoner for nine months in that prison pen. Several years ago the present handsome stone structure was dedicated July, 1906.

The first German Methodist minister to visit Bucyrus was Dr. William Nast. In 1837 he was appointed to the first circuit laid out in this section of Ohio, a circuit so large that it took him five weeks to cover it. He would preach at Columbus, then start on horseback and hold services at Basil, and on to Thornville, where services were held on the second Sunday; then to Newark and Mt. Vernon, reaching Danville for the third Sunday; then to Loudonville, Mansfield and Galion, and to Bucyrus for the fourth Sunday; then to Marion and a German settlement near Delaware for the fifth Sunday, then to Worthington and Columbus, where he held Sunday services, and started again on his long round. In Bucyrus the services were held in the English Methodist church. This first minister was a man of high education, a zealous worker and of great force, and he was selected to take charge of the German Methodist paper in Cincinnati. In after years his biographer wrote of him: "Dr. William Nast is looked upon as the great head and leader of the German Methodists in the United States; he has frequently surprised the

country with his erudition, his ripe scholarship, and the vast extent of his knowledge."

After Dr. Nast left Bucyrus, services were held every four weeks, in the M. E. Church, until 1850, the church constantly increasing in membership, and in 1854 the lot was purchased on Warren street, where the American Clay Works now are, and a frame building erected, which served for nearly 50 years when they removed to their present site, at the junction of Middletown and Galion streets, erecting a large brick structure, with the parsonage adjoining. The first church was dedicated on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1855, Dr. Warner of Columbus delivering the dedicatory sermon in English, and in the afternoon, Dr. Nast, who had preached the first sermon in Bucyrus to the congregation, delivering an address in German. The first parsonage was built on the church lot in 1863.

About 1837, the first Roman Catholic services were held in Bucyrus, when Rev. F. X. Tschenhous celebrated mass at the residence of Dr. Joseph Boehler, at the southwest corner of Plymouth and Lane streets. Services were continued every month or two for several years at the Doctor's residence, until about 1842 the Doctor removed to Tiffin. This discontinued services until about 1849, when Catholic families became more numerous, and the church found it necessary to make Bucyrus one of their missions, and for ten years services were held at irregular intervals at the homes of various members of the church, priests from adjoining churches conducting the services, the most convenient points being Norwalk, New Riegel and Mansfield. In 1860, the old frame Presbyterian church was purchased from the Presbyterians and the building removed to the present lot on Mary street, which was purchased for \$350. The building was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe on May 26, 1861, and the Rev. Uerhart Kleck celebrated the first mass and preached the first sermon in the new church. The church was not regularly supplied with a minister and was attached to the Upper Sandusky mission, but monthly service and sometimes semi-monthly were held until 1869.

Among the ministers supplying the church was Rev. Joseph Reinhard, who was stationed at Upper Sandusky. On Sunday, Feb.

2, 1868, he was riding on a freight train between here and Upper Sandusky and just west of Nevada, he was later found lying dead beside the track, and all particulars as to his death have ever remained a mystery.

In 1869 differences arose between the German and Irish members of the Congregation, and it resulted in services being temporarily discontinued. Matters were finally adjusted, and on May 5, 1871, Rev. D. Zinsmayer was appointed to the Bucyrus church, the first resident pastor. The church, with a resident priest of its own, grew rapidly, and a parsonage was built on the lot adjoining the church on the east. In 1877, Rev. Zinsmayer resigned to take charge of the church at Shelby, and he was succeeded by Rev. H. Best, and one of his first acts in May, 1878, was to purchase nearly two acres of land on Tiffin street, for \$200, to be used as a cemetery. The first interment was that of Mrs. Martha Doerfler, who died Aug. 17, 1878. The cemetery was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmore on Oct. 19, 1880. When the present large brick church was erected, Rev. J. H. Kleekamp was the priest in charge; it was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmore, May 28, 1888, and at its completion was the largest church in Bucyrus. In 1866, Rev. A. Spierings started a parochial school, but it was discontinued. The attempt was again made under Rev. Mr. Zinsmayer, but the expense was too heavy for the church to undertake at that time. When the present building was erected, the old frame was moved back and transformed into a schoolhouse. The church was now strong and prosperous, and a parochial school was started, which has continued ever since. As years passed the attendance became too large for the little frame and in 1910 lot No. 70, on Walnut street, was purchased and the present structure was erected, the only school building of stone in the city, and the only school building erected on land which was a part of the original plat of Bucyrus. The corner stone was laid July 17, 1910, and that date was the "Ruby Jubilee" of the pastor, Rev. Charles Braschler, and it was also the 25th anniversary of the Catholic Benevolent Society. The school was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Schrambs of Toledo, Nov. 14, 1911.

In December, 1875, eight persons met at

the home of Jeremiah C. Correll and decided to organize a Disciple church. The lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Warren and Lane, and by November, 1876, the basement was completed and services in the new church commenced. The second story was completed the following year, and the building dedicated Sept. 2, 1877, Elder Isaac Errett having charge of the services. Elder George T. Smith was the first pastor. A Sunday school was organized immediately, and like the church has prospered. The cost of the building was \$11,000, and the entire amount was paid before the church was dedicated.

The United Brethren Church was organized in Bucyrus in 1892, by Rev. C. E. Hill with eleven members. They bought the lot at the corner of Middletown and East streets. This county has a large number of U. B. Churches, and many coming to the city from the country were of that faith, and the eleven members were rapidly added to. The frame church was bought when the Reformed Church built their new brick and it was moved to their lot, and regular services held, a Sunday school organized, and in 1901 the old frame was replaced by the present brick building, the frame being moved out Middletown street where it is still in use as a warehouse at the Smith & Fitzer coal yards. A few years later the parsonage was bought east of the church.

In the past dozen years a number of citizens have removed to Bucyrus from the country, and among them many from Whetstone township, who were prominent in the Evangelical churches in that section. Some united with other churches while waiting a church of their own. In March, 1902, a number of the Evangelical faith met at the G. A. R. Post Room, and organized. The old German Lutheran church building on Poplar street was rented, and here services were held by Rev. W. H. Munk. The first Quarterly Conference was held June 1, 1902, Rev. W. H. Bucks was the presiding elder, now editor of the Evangelical Messenger. A Sunday school was started. The church increased rapidly in membership, and in September, 1903, Rev. B. E. Reams became pastor of the congregation. He remained four years, and under his pastorate the present church was built on Galion street. It was dedicated in April, 1906.

The First Church of Christ Scientists was organized in 1900. The first public lecture was given at the Opera House in March, 1901. In the fall of that year they opened their rooms on the second floor of the First National Bank building, where they hold regular meetings every Sunday.

As early as 1874, an attempt was made to start an Episcopal Church at Bucyrus, Rev. J. M. Hillyar of Mansfield, who was the rector at Galion, coming over on alternate Sundays, and holding services at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. An organization was effected, but the membership was not strong enough to support a church, and the movement was dropped. Still the organization kept together, and services were occasionally held, later developing into services every two weeks. Church property was bought on South Lane street, and a building fund started. No regular services are at present held, but the Church—St. John's Episcopal—still keeps up its organization, and services are frequently held in the Y. M. C. A. assembly room, and eventually a church will be erected.

The present site of the Baptist church was once occupied by a two-story brick, which was built by the Congregationalists in 1855. For the previous 15 years Rev. John Pettitt had been holding services, and finally organized a congregation. The new church was dedicated on Sept. 28, 1855, and services continued under various pastors until 1864, when services became very irregular, and two years later the building was sold to the Board of Education, who used it for school purposes while the new school building was being erected. After the completion of the new school building it was sold to the Baptist church. In 1859 the Congregationalists installed the first pipe organ ever brought to Bucyrus. When the church was discontinued the organ was removed to the Methodist church. Rev. John Pettitt, the founder of the church, became a resident of Bucyrus about 1840, and filled many of the Bucyrus pulpits. He went to Benzie county, northern Michigan, in 1866, and in this sparsely settled region had several appointments which he filled winter and summer. On Sunday, May 11, 1879, he went on horseback to fill one of these appointments, and on his return was taken suddenly ill, and in half an

hour had gone to his reward, dying in the harness in the 80th year of his age, after half a century of faithful service.

About 1830, Rev. Seeley Bloomer visited Bucyrus and delivered a sermon to the Protestant Methodists. He made several visits and was followed by other ministers of that denomination. In 1845 under Rev. Mr. Dalby, a meeting was held at the residence of John Morfoot on South Walnut street, the house now occupied by Mrs. L. C. Doll, now 412 South Walnut. A church was organized, the lot on the northwest corner of Walnut and Rensselaer was purchased and a church building erected, a small frame. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Bamford, who held services every two weeks, filling stations at the same time at Wingert's Corners, Bear Marsh and Grass Run. Other pastors followed, the last, Rev. I. C. Thrapp, in 1856, and when he left services were discontinued. Later the building was removed to the present site of the American Clay Co., where it was a part of the machine shops of Frey & Sheckler, and was destroyed by fire on the night of Aug. 19, 1867, when the entire plant was burned, with a loss of \$13,000.

On Oct. 31, 1869, Rev. Alexander M. Cowan, a minister of the Southern Presbyterian church preached a sermon in the Court House, and organized a church of that denomination, the membership being composed almost exclusively of members of the Presbyterian church. The Quinby Hall was secured and services were held for several months, but interest in the new church became less and less and it was finally abandoned, the members again uniting with the Presbyterian church.

About 1873 a number of the members of the Methodist church started what was known as the Christian Holiness movement, the doctrine being that once experiencing holiness, the convert could do no wrong, the minister himself being an advocate of the new doctrine. The next Conference quietly replaced him, and sent to Bucyrus, Dr. A. Nelson, one of their ablest men, and although the first meetings of the holiness believers were held in the basement of the church, later the church was denied them. They were still Methodists, and Dr. Leonard with Christian patience faithfully attended many of their meetings, endeavoring to give

them counsel and advice and lead them to more rational views. On his departure, they became more zealous in their belief than ever, were generally known as "Sanctificationists," and with difficulty secured rooms for their meetings. They held tent meetings, on East Rensselaer street and really developed into martyrs for their belief, as the unruly element in the community disgraced the town by disturbing their meetings and eventually stopped the services by cutting down the tent. This left them no place to meet but at the homes of the members, and although they bought ground for the erection of a church, the members were poor in everything except religion, and the project was abandoned, and most of them gradually drifted into other churches, principally the United Brethren.

The Salvation Army has established a headquarters here on several different occasions, their principal one being in 1894, when they used the basement of the vacant M. E. Church on East Mansfield street. This was during the time when the financial depression left hundreds of unemployed in every community, to be cared for by the citizens. They frequently met in winter at that time with little or no fire to warm the building, and although their food allowance was meagre, it is to their credit that they shared the little they had with any wandering tramp who applied to them for relief.

It was in October, 1819 that the Nortons came, and in the spring of the following year came the Beadles, and in December, 1821 the town of Bucyrus was laid out. On September 1, 1822, the first death occurred, and the four-year-old son of Mishaël Beadle was taken away. There was, as yet, no graveyard in the village, so a site was selected on the extreme south line of Mr. Norton's land at the junction of Walnut and Middletown streets and here the little boy was buried. Three months later, on Dec. 30, 1822, as the old year was passing away, another little life was ended, and Jacob, the five-year-old son of John Kellogg was laid beneath the second mound in the graveyard. The next year John Deardorff, the first adult to pass away, was laid beside his little son, and the same year his daughter Margaret was buried there, and the next year her brother William. In 1824, a daughter of Rachel Kellogg died, and the year following John Kellogg

himself passed away. There are many others, as years after, the remains of many of these early burials were discovered here as improvements were made in the town, and all were transferred to the city graveyard on Tiffin street.

Lewis Cary came to Bucyrus in 1822, and two years later his wife Rachel, died. The graveyard south of the town was on the edge of the plains, covered with wild grass, and was bare of trees, and anything but a site that would be selected by the pioneers for the burial of their loved ones, and it was probably only taken when the emergency arose, making some burial spot necessary. When Mrs. Cary died her husband selected a pretty site on his land north of the river on the brow of the hill overlooking the Sandusky, and surrounded by trees. It was just south of the present Holy Trinity cemetery, and here Mrs. Cary was laid to rest. It had been partly cleared away, and in the little clearing Johnny Appleseed had planted a few of his apple trees. The same year Mrs. Elizabeth Bucklin died, the mother of Mrs. Samuel Norton and Albigeance Bucklin who had joined her children in the west in 1822. She was buried on this burial site. In 1825 the burials were Daniel McMichael, who came in 1820, built a mill up the river, and disposing of it had his home in a log cabin on the lot where the Finley residence now stands; Seth Holmes, who came with the Nortons in 1819. Other burials there were the father and mother of Seth Holmes, Timothy Kirk and wife, and a colored servant of Lewis Cary. Not many years ago, some of the stones were still standing in what was known as the Henry orchard, marking the site of the last resting place of these early pioneers.

In 1828 Amos Clark donated about an acre of ground north of the city to be used for burial purposes. It was across the road and a little north of the Cary graveyard. It was a pretty location, on high ground, overlooking the river. The graveyard was still in existence, owned and cared for by the city, and many of the tombstones can still be read that mark the last resting place of many of the first pioneers. Here Samuel Yost, a little boy of four and a half years was the first burial in May, 1827.

In this graveyard is buried the founder of the city, Samuel Norton, who died April 18,

1856, and from an obituary notice in the Bucyrus Journal the following is taken:

"The death of Mr. Norton has left a vacancy among our citizens as well as in his family, which cannot be filled. Being the first settler, he was justly entitled to the name of the "Father of Bucyrus." In the autumn of 1819, when the country around was in a state of nature, and the dark glens of the forest re-echoed the hoarse howlings of the wild beasts and the dread war-whoop of the Indians, this hardy pioneer left his quiet home in Pennsylvania to seek his fortune in the West. Attracted by the beauty of the surrounding country, he erected a tent of poles in which he spent the winter. His life for many years afterward was but a series of severe toil and exposure, which none but the most hardy and persevering could endure. For fifty years he was an exemplary member of the Baptist church, and through all the vicissitudes of his pioneer life, his spirits were kept buoyant by the hope of a future reward in the mansions of eternal glory. A large concourse of citizens attended his funeral and all expressed their regret for their much esteemed citizen, and sympathy for their afflicted relatives." Mary Norton, his wife, died April 29, '59, and was laid beside her companion of 52 years of wedded life.

There resides today in Bucyrus, Mrs. Mary Jones Lemert, a granddaughter of the founder of the city; her mother was Elizabeth Norton Jones, daughter of Samuel Norton, who came to Bucyrus with her father in 1819. Alonzo M. Jones, great-grandson of the pioneer, son of Lorenzo Jones, and grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth Norton Jones. Fernando J. Norton, a grandson of Samuel Norton; his father was Jefferson Norton, who was born in Bucyrus. These descendants all live on land that was purchased of the Government by their ancestor in 1819.

In 1830 the Southern graveyard was laid out at the southwest corner of what is now Rensselaer and Spring streets, but then outside the village limits. This later became known as the Lutheran graveyard, and for thirty years the graveyard on the Tiffin road and the Southern graveyard were the burial sites of the city, but thirty years had crowded these silent cities of the dead, and a larger burial

ground was needed. A private corporation was formed composed of twenty citizens on Aug. 30, 1858, and it was called the Oakwood Cemetery Association. Grounds along the river, southwest of the city were purchased of William Rowse, nearly 44 acres at \$74 per acre, and the association organized with the following as their first trustees: John A. Gormly, president; S. R. Harris, secretary; C. W. Fisher, treasurer; A. M. Jones, J. H. Keller, George Quinby, R. T. Johnston, Hiram Fenner. Later additions were purchased, so that Oakwood Cemetery now comprises 65 acres, although all this land is not used for burial purposes, but will be added as necessity demands. The services of B. F. Hathaway, a landscape gardener, were secured and the grounds artistically laid out with the paths and drives, winding their way among the trees. The grounds were purchased in September, 1858, but before they were laid out, the first burial took place, a little grave was dug, and on Sunday, Nov. 21, 1858, a funeral procession made the first solemn march to the new cemetery, and Lillie Annie Craig, in all the innocence of childhood, consecrated the hallowed ground.

The grounds were dedicated on Tuesday, June 19, 1859, with appropriate exercises. On March 6, 1882, the original owners of the cemetery incorporated the association, and gave the entire cemetery in charge of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, there being but two considerations, one that the graves of the original members should always be kept in repair, and the second was \$3,000 in cash, the money however to be expended in building a receiving vault, and the following year the vault was finished. During the time the association was a private company, all moneys received were devoted to the improving of the grounds, and the payment of the sums advanced for the purchase of the land, and when this was paid, without any interest, Oakwood Cemetery was donated to the public for their use, and it is now an association in which all moneys received must be used exclusively for running expenses and improvements.

In 1888 the Lutheran graveyard was abandoned; and the remains of over three hundred who had been buried there were taken up and transferred to Oakwood Cemetery.

Bucyrus was organized as a village in 1833 and James McCracken was the first mayor. He was followed by John Moderwell in 1837. Peter Worst in 1840. Nicholas Failor, 1841. David R. Lightner 1842. James Marshall 1844. James McCracken 1846. James H. Hutchinson 1847. William M. Scroggs 1850. Stephen R. Harris 1852. George P. Seal 1853. Jacob Scroggs 1855. S. J. Elliott 1858. Jacob Scroggs 1858, Elliott having resigned to become probate judge. Henry C. Rowse 1860. S. R. Harris 1861. Wm. M. Scroggs 1862. E. B. Finley 1863. C. D. Ward 1865. Wilson Stewart 1866. George Donnenwirth 1868. In 1870 at the April election the count showed the election of William M. Reid as mayor by 23 majority. Several days later a second count was held and this showed the election of George Donnenwirth by a small majority and he was sworn into office. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court, and that body, in March of 1872 rendered their decision, that when the votes had once been counted and the result declared, and the ballot box remained unguarded in the hands of the clerk for several days, a second count was not to be relied upon, and gave the certificate of election to Mr. Reid and he served as mayor for about two weeks. At the time of the election the opinion was so general that the second count was fraudulent that Gen. Samuel Myers, C. G. Malic and William Rowland, three members of the council elected on the same ticket with Mr. Donnenwirth, denounced the entire transaction as unjust and declined to serve as councilmen. After Mr. Reid had served his two weeks the spring election of 1872 came on and James M. Van Voorhis was elected mayor. He was followed by C. D. Ward in 1876. Allen Campbell in 1880, C. D. Ward in 1884, M. H. Fulton, 1886; C. D. Ward, 1888; Charles Donnenwirth, 1894; David E. Fisher, 1896; C. F. Birk, 1898; H. E. Valentine, 1902; and E. J. Songer, 1907.

In 1886 Bucyrus became a city, and was divided into wards. When Bucyrus was laid out as a village in 1822, it was receiving its mail at Delaware. Any responsible citizen having business there went to the postoffice and brought up the mail for people living within a radius of eight or ten miles of Bucyrus. Occasionally, one of the

settler's lent his horse to one of his neighbors to make the trip to Delaware and bring the mail. After the town was laid out the saddler's shop of Lewis Carey was the recognized headquarters for the mail. After several small shops had located in Bucyrus a petition was sent to the postmaster general requesting the establishment of a postoffice at Bucyrus, with Lewis Carey as postmaster. He was appointed on Feb. 2, 1824, and served for over five years, and during those five years the name of the office appears on the records at Washington as "Bucyrus" alias "Busiris". On March 4, 1828, Andrew Jackson became president and commenced his wholesale removal of public officials, giving as his only reason "to the victor belongs the spoils," and this principle laid down by Andrew Jackson has been followed ever since with Bucyrus postoffice appointments. During Mr. Cary's term of service the postoffice was in his building on what is now the Shonert property, adjoining the bridge on North Sandusky avenue. He was succeeded on July 20, 1829 by Henry St. John, who kept the office in his store, a two-story frame erected by him in 1825, on the northwest corner of the Public Square, which was torn down to make room for the present Bucyrus City Bank building.

Henry St. John held the office for eight years, and on the election of Martin VanBuren John Forbes was appointed on June 26, 1837. Mr. Forbes was a harness maker and of the same political faith as Mr. St. John, but the latter was disposing of his store and removed to Tiffin. His harness shop was in a little frame on the west side of Sandusky avenue, the second lot north of the railroad. When the first postoffice was established in 1824, mail was brought by carrier on horseback once a week, and in the winter when the ground was not sufficiently frozen to bear a horse it was delivered on foot. In 1827 the line of stages began between Columbus and Sandusky, and mail was delivered three times a week. In 1834 a stage route was commenced from Bucyrus to Mansfield. The following was the mail facilities under Postmaster Forbes. The Tiffin mail left every Friday morning at 7 o'clock and arrived Saturday at 5 p. m. The Mt. Vernon mail left every Friday morning at 6:00 and arrived on Saturday evening at 7:00. The Fredericktown mail arrived every

Wednesday evening at 6:00 and left every Thursday morning at 5:00. The Perrysburg mail left every Monday morning at 5:00 and arrived on Tuesday evenings at 6:00. The Kenton mail arrived every Wednesday noon and left the same day at 1:00 P. M. The New Haven mail arrived every Tuesday at noon and left at 1:00 P. M. the same day. The eastern mail from Pittsburg, through Mansfield, arrived every other evening at 6:00 and left the following morning at 4:00 o'clock. The northern mail arrived every other day between 1:00 and 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon and departed in twenty minutes for Columbus. The great southern mail arrived every other day (the same day as the northern) between 9 and 12 P. M. and departed in about 30 minutes for Sandusky City. It will be seen the last mail to arrive was about midnight and the first mail to leave was at four in the morning, so it must not have been the duty of the postmaster to keep as close a scrutiny of the mail as is done at the present day. He probably closed the sack and either hung it on the outside of the building, or the mail carrier had a key by which he could enter the office and get his own mail, while the postmaster was soundly sleeping, and dreaming of the emoluments of his office. The salary of Forbes in 1840, was \$293.47. Up to this date Bucyrus was still the office of delivery for a large part of the county. The only postoffices in the county at that time being at Brokensword, Poplar, and one in Sandusky township. There were offices at Galion, Leesville, and Tiro in the Richland county part, and two or three in what is now Wyandot county.

There was a change of parties by the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840 and on July 13, 1841 James McCracken, a Whig, was appointed postmaster, and his office was in his shop where the Mader Block now stands. The Democrats again came into power at the next election and Alexander P. Widman was appointed postmaster in May 6, 1845, and continued the office at the same place, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. T. Johnston, Dec. 8, 1847, and the office was in his drug store where the Majestic picture show is now located. When Zachary Taylor was elected president the Whigs again secured the postoffice, and Henry Converse was appointed, April 4, 1849. The

fire of 1848 had destroyed nearly all the buildings on the southwest corner of the square, and on the lot west of the Rowse block Henry Converse had erected a frame building where with his brother he ran a drygoods store. In 1852, there was another change of administration and there were several Democrats aspired for the office, so an election was held on Feb. 26, 1853, and A. A. Ruhl received 160 votes, John Picking 100, and Geo. P. Seal 50. Mr. Ruhl was appointed to the office on July 14, 1853, and the office was on the present site of the Picking Block, and later removed to a small frame building on the square west of the Bucyrus City Bank. Under Mr. Ruhl the post-office had a room of its own and from that time on it was not run in connection with the postmaster's business. Mr. Ruhl was succeeded on Sept. 1, 1857, by C. D. Ward, and under him the office was in the same building on the northwest side of the square.

Another change of administration came in 1860, and with it came the appointment of James G. Robinson as postmaster on March 12, 1861, the quickest appointment after a change of administration ever made in Bucyrus. Lincoln became president, March 4. Mr. Robinson was editor of the Journal at the time, and his printing office was in the second story of the Rowse building, and Mr. Robinson removed the office to the rear room of the block on the first floor. He was succeeded by Isaac Z. Bryant on October 5, 1866, who held the office only six months, and on March 19, 1867 W. C. Lemert was appointed. He held the office only two months and on July 19, 1867 James P. Rader became postmaster, and the office was removed to the Swigart building, opposite the Court House, the room now occupied by Mader and Crawford. On July 12, 1870, John Hopley editor of the Journal, was appointed and held the office over eight years, being succeeded on Jan. 14, 1879 by C. W. Fisher. Mr. Fisher died in the spring of 1882, and until his successor was appointed the office was in charge of one of his bondsmen, Martin Deal. M. H. Fulton was appointed on March 29, 1882, and served four years, when another change of administration in the election of President Cleveland occurred and Shannon Clements was appointed on May 28, 1886, and the office was removed to the east room of

the Vollrath Block. Mr. Clements served four years when the policy of the administration again changed and John Hopley was appointed on July 9, 1890, and the office was removed to the south room of the Vollrath Block on Walnut street. President Cleveland came in for his second term in 1893, and on July 9, 1894, A. M. Ensminger was appointed postmaster, and served four years, when the administration again changed, and on August 8, 1898 Joseph E. Hall was appointed postmaster, and the office was removed to its present location, the building being erected by Chas. Roehr expressly for the purpose. On Jan. 23, 1911, James R. Hopley, manager of the Telegraph and Journal was appointed to the office.

In the early days the postage on letters was 25 cents but was gradually reduced. On July 1, 1850 the law went into effect making a rate of three cents on all letters not over one-half ounce, if paid in advance, and five cents when marked collect. Weekly newspapers were free in every county; within a radius of 50 miles the postage was 20 cents per year; 300 miles 40 cents per year; and 1,000 miles 60 cents per year.

In August 1865, under Postmaster Robinson, Bucyrus was made a money order office.

In 1893 under Postmaster John Hopley free delivery was secured, with three carriers, Joseph Fisher, W. C. Lybarger and Walter Sheckler, the latter still being one of the carriers.

On Oct. 1, 1903, under Postmaster Hall rural routes were established from Bucyrus.

On April 11, 1851, the Bucyrus Journal contained the following item, it was at a time when the Ohio and Pennsylvania road was being built west toward Crestline: "Bucyrus has a daily mail. On Tuesday, April 8th, the first four-horse coach made its appearance in our streets with a daily mail from the east. The intention of the stage company is to keep up a daily line of coaches from this place to Wooster, if it can be sustained. Heretofore persons coming to this place have been obliged to lay over one or two days before they could get away by any public conveyance. This difficulty is now remedied, and travelers can take a coach from Bucyrus to the railroad every morning."

The following item, published Nov. 3, 1853, shows the introduction of the telegraph:

"Our town has been wheeled into instantaneous communication with the balance of the world and the rest of mankind. Bucyrus is now hitched onto the telegraph and ready at any moment to receive the latest streak. The establishment of a telegraph office here will prove of great importance to our town and we trust its advantages will be duly appreciated by our citizens. The office is in charge of Mr. Eckert."

Nearly thirty years later, in November, 1881, George T. Ristine, of Galion, established the telephone in Bucyrus and today the Bucyrus Telephone Company has nearly 2,000 phones.

On Sept. 22, 1845, six men met in the second story of the old frame which stood on the corner where the Bucyrus City Bank now is. They had leased the room for \$44 a year, and they organized La Salle Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F. The men present were John Clark, George P. Seal, James R. Knapp, James M. Albert, Oren Siser, of Bucyrus, and District Deputy Grand Master Joseph Whitmore, who gave them their charter; the first officers were John Clark, Noble Grand; George P. Seal, Vice Grand; James R. Knapp, secretary; James M. Albert, treasurer. The officers were immediately installed and the following members initiated: J. B. Lawill, Franklin Adams, Hiram Fenner, Alec Howenstein and Frederick Bickle.

On Sept. 5, 1854 the lodge surrendered their charter, but on Feb. 26, 1856 it was restored on the petition of Franklin Adams, W. R. S. Clark, William M. Scroggs, Benjamin Failor, C. W. Butterfield, Hiram Fenner, and J. E. Zook. They elected officers, installed them, and initiated E. Smith, W. Bair, W. A. Chambers and Pinkney Lewis, the latter being the only man still living of the above names, his home being now in Mansfield. On the reorganization they met in the Anderson building on South Sandusky avenue, and in July 1860 they removed to the west end of the third story of the Quinby Block, where they remained until April, 1886 when they removed to the Vollrath Block.

In August, 1848, the Lodge moved to the third floor of the Anderson building, the room being occupied in the day time as the high school room, Israel Booth being the teacher, and later the first superintendent of the Bucy-

rus Union Schools. They paid \$40 a year rent.

In connection with La Salle Lodge is Kearsley Encampment No. 234, and Bucyrus Lodge No. 139 Daughters of Rebecca, both of which meet in the Odd Fellow's room in the Opera Block.

The first society funeral in Bucyrus was conducted by the Odd Fellows. On the night of organization, Sept. 22, 1845, Frederick Bickle was initiated into the order. He was a saddler and harness maker, and lived at the southwest corner of Walnut and Warren, in the story and a half frame now being torn down to make room for the brick residence of Dr. W. A. Koch. He died on Feb. 2, 1848, and on the evening of that day the Odd Fellows met and passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and the next day attended the funeral, which was conducted by that Order, Hiram Fenner being then Noble Grand. Both the Masons and the Sons of Temperance attended the funeral officially, and he was buried in the Lutheran graveyard.

On Oct. 20, 1846 a charter was granted to Bucyrus Lodge No. 139 F. and A. M., the charter members being Col. Zalmon Rowse, Rev. Hibbard P. Ward, Joseph E. Jewett, Benjamin Warner, Madison W. Welsh, Amos L. Westover, John Caldwell and Jonas Stough. The first officers were Joseph E. Jewett, W. M.; Amos L. Westover, S. W.; Benjamin Warner, J. W. On May 4, 1870 the Masons organized Crawford Lodge No. 443, giving Bucyrus two Masonic lodges. At the start Bucyrus Lodge met in the Anderson room, and in 1860 joined with the Odd Fellows in fitting up the hall in the Quinby Block. Later the Masons selected quarters of their own meeting in the Blair Hall, the Picking Hall and the Miller Hall, until in 1886 they removed to the third floor of the Opera House Block, where they were located when their charter was arrested, in 1889. Of Bucyrus lodge, Lewis Stremmel was secretary for twenty-one years. Ivanhoe Chapter No. 117, R. A. M. was instituted Jan. 13, 1869, and Bucyrus Council, No. 57, R. & S. M., on Feb. 10, 1870. On Feb. 3, 1887 Bucyrus Chapter No. 3, order of the Eastern Star was instituted, and the next

year it was one of the five Chapters in the State that organized the Grand Chapter.

After the charters were arrested there were no Masonic organizations in Bucyrus. On Oct. 19, 1892, a charter was granted to Trinity Lodge No. 556 on petition of 18 members and a new lodge was organized which has continued ever since, holding its first meetings on the third floor of the First National Bank building, and later removing to their present quarters in the Blair Hall. Bucyrus Chapter No. 160 received its charter Sept. 23, 1893, and Gwynn Council No. 83 R. & S. M. on Sept. 17, 1898. These bodies together with the Eastern Star meet in the same rooms in the Blair Hall. During the three years the Masonic fraternity were without a home the Stars kept up their organization by meeting at private residences of the members.

The next lodge to form an organization in Bucyrus was the Knights of Pythias, who organized Demas Lodge No. 108 being instituted Sept. 11, 1877, with 24 charter members. On March 6, 1878, Section No. 119 Endowment Rank was instituted with 16 charter members.

Feb. 19, 1890 Bucyrus Lodge No. 156 B. P. O. E. was instituted with thirty-three charter members, but after a year it was discontinued but was reorganized in 1892, and met in the third story of the Rowse Block, later it moved to the third story of the Hausleib Block, when they fitted up the second and third floors of the Sens Block, which is their present home, where they have the finest club rooms in the city.

Bucyrus Aerie of Eagles No. 501 was organized Oct. 3, 1903 with 75 charter members. In 1905 they purchased the Merriman corner for \$11,000, the lot that in 1827 was sold for \$80. The growth of the order has been so rapid that their lot is paid for and they are now arranging to build, and one of the youngest orders will be the first to own their own home. Their present meeting place is the third floor of the Hausleib Block.

The last society to organize was the Bucyrus Nest No. 1211, Order of Owls, which was instituted on Aug. 20, 1909, with 112 charter members. Their rooms are in the third floor of the Fisher Block.

Of other fraternal organizations the first to organize was Howard Lodge No. 109 of the Knights of Honor on May 3, 1875, with 16

members. Their first meeting was in the Birk Block, then for two years in the third floor of the Bowman Block, and in May, 1877, they removed across the street to the Fisher Block, their present quarters.

Following them came Crawford Council No. 15 Royal Arcanum instituted Sept. 12, 1877, with 22 charter members. Their meeting place has always been the third floor of the Fisher Block.

Bucyrus Tent No. 135 Knights of the Macabees and Gold Leaf Hive, L. O. T. M., meet in the Picking Block.

Court Bucyrus Lodge No. 1010 Foresters of America, and Court Concord No. 107 Companion Foresters meet in the Opera House Block.

Bucyrus Council No. 184 Jr. O. U. A. M. and Bucyrus Council No. 113 D. of A. have their rooms in the Fisher Block.

The Royal Home Lodge is in the Opera Block.

The Royal Templars Lodge is in the Opera Block.

The Home Guards of America meet in the Fisher Block.

Crawford Lodge No. 101 Ancient Order United Workingmen meet in the Rowse Block.

Bucyrus Council No. 27, National Union meet in the Opera House Block.

Crawford County Lodge No. 175 Threshers National Protective Association, Rowse Block.

Knights of Equity Lodge No. 153, Rowse Block.

Modern Woodmen of America No. 3664 Opera House Block.

American Insurance Union No. 193, Fisher Block.

Bucyrus Circle No. 391 of the Protective Home Circle Fisher Block.

Order of the Red Cross, Rowse Block.

Patrons of Husbandry No. 705, Rowse Block.

Bucyrus Lodge No. 1178 National Protective Legion, Rowse Block.

Bucyrus Council No. 27 National Union, Rowse Block.

Knights of Columbus, City Bank Building.

United Commercial Travelers.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft, was organized March 23, 1874, with 120 members, and has

been in existence ever since; their rooms are the third story of the Mader Block.

Keller Post No. 128 G. A. R., and Keller Women's Relief Corps meet at the G. A. R. Hall on South Poplar street.

Thoman Camp No. 69 Spanish American War Veterans have their headquarters at No. 129½ North Sandusky avenue.

Bucyrus being a central point on the T. & O. C. railroad, the engineers and conductors, firemen and brakemen, all have organizations with a large membership, and there are unions covering nearly every trade and occupation.

The first secret society ever organized in Bucyrus was in 1823. All that is known of it is the following document:

"We, whose names are undersigned, having conferred together on the objects proposed and designed by the True American Society, and believing the same to be of great importance, and worthy the aid and support of every true American citizen, we have resolved, and do resolve, ourselves into a branch of said society, to meet monthly, in the town of Bucyrus, on the Saturday next before every full moon in the year, and have therefore hereunto subscribed our names, in the presence of each other. First signed at Bucyrus, July 31, 1823."

This was a political organization, and the probability is its object was opposition to the naturalization of citizens. In the '50s a similar organization existed in Bucyrus, known as the Know Nothings, their object being to preclude foreigners from voting. In 1862 an order of the Knights of the Golden Circle met in the Ritz Block in Bucyrus. In 1876 there was an organization in Bucyrus to oppose the election of any Catholic to office. Its meeting place was in the Bowman Block. No one cared to have his name associated with any of these orders, and they died natural deaths for want of followers.

Another Lodge which was founded in 1859, was the Sons of Malta. One of the fundamental principles of the order was that every initiation ceremony should be different, and as the order rapidly gained in membership it took the combined ability of the brightest members to devise more humorous and sensational features in the ceremonies. They had a benevolent feature also, and frequently made a midnight parade, the members being masked and clothed in various disguises, they marched through the streets, leaving provisions at the homes of needy and worthy families. The

breaking out of the war left no heart in any one for levity, and the order ceased to exist. Their meeting place was in the Quinby Block.

Thirty years later a similar organization was started with sport as the foundation of the order, but it disbanded on account of the accidental injury of one of the candidates during the ceremony of initiation.

The first school taught in Bucyrus was in the winter of 1822, a little log cabin which stood on the bank of the river, near the east end of the railroad bridge. It was taught by William Blowers who later became a minister in the M. E. Church. Among those known to have attended this school, were Elizabeth Norton, who later married Dr. A. M. Jones, and Horace Rowse, one of the builders of the Rowse Block. The charges of Mr. Blowers were \$1.50 per pupil for a term of three months and he boarded round. In the summer of 1823, Miss Alta Kent taught a school east of Bucyrus. Before a school building was erected expressly for educational purposes, the location of the school was not so important as was the question as to where the teacher could secure a building. Hence both these early schools were outside of the village as originally laid out by Norton, but inside the present corporation. Moses Arden and Joseph Newell later taught in the log school east of Bucyrus, Miss Alta Kent, the first teacher in that log cabin, marrying Asa Hosford of Gallion in 1825.

The first school in the original village of Bucyrus was taught by Sarah Cary in 1824. Aaron Cary removed to Bucyrus in 1822, and built a two-story log cabin near the tannery of his brother Lewis. Here he had his saddlery and harness shop, and in the second story his daughter Sarah had a number of pupils, and taught a small school.

In 1824 the law was passed which enabled public schools to be established, and allowing a certain amount to be appropriated for their support, tuition to be free. Under this law the residents of Bucyrus had a schoolhouse constructed. It was of logs, and 20 feet square, and the site selected was in a grove of oak and walnut trees owned by Samuel Norton. It was along the Indian trail which passed through Bucyrus a few rods north of the river, between

the Norton and Bucklin log cabins. It was about where the Shunk Plow Works now are.

It was built in 1824, and the first teacher was Zalmon Rowse, at \$15 per month. There was not sufficient money in the school fund to run the school more than a few months, but some of the citizens subscribed money so that the school term could be extended and one summer the neighbors did his farm work while he taught the school, but generally in summer it was used for the smaller children only, people paying a small tuition. In summer the larger children were needed to work and could only be spared to attend school in winter. The growth of the town soon left the little schoolhouse far too small to accommodate the pupils; added to this was the fact that the country was being settled up rapidly near Bucyrus, and in winter many scholars walked in three and four miles to attend, there being no schools in their neighborhood, so it was determined to build a larger schoolhouse. A one-story brick building was erected 18x36 feet in size near the southeast corner of Walnut and Galen. The brick were made by Albigeance Bucklin, his brickyard being at the rear of his lot where the T. & O. C. railroad crosses Mansfield street. This building was not only used for a schoolhouse but later for the court house and public meetings, and there was hardly a Sunday but what some denomination held services in the building. Only the common branches were taught, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, but occasionally some of the teachers gave instructions in grammar. Among the teachers in this early building were Horace Pratt, Sallie Davis, Dr. Samuel Horton, William White, Mrs. Espy and her two daughters, Maggie and Elmira.

In 1832, Bucyrus was selected as the county seat, and the citizens decided that the village ought to own their own schoolhouse. Mr. Norton donated the lot, southwest corner of Galen and Walnut for school purposes. The following is the record of the start of the present Bucyrus schools:

"Agreeably to public notice given by the school directors of the school district in Bucyrus township a meeting of the house holders was held at the school house in said district on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1833, and John Smith was called to the chair, and the object of the meeting made known by Z. Rowse.

"When on motion of Henry St. John, it was resolved

unanimously that the school directors be and are hereby empowered to purchase the school house from the owners at any price not exceeding two hundred dollars. "Resolved, 2d, That a tax levy for the aforesaid purpose be levied and collected within one year from and after that date.

"Attest JOHN CALDWELL, District Clerk."

The building must have been purchased as on Oct. 15, 1833, the minutes show:

"Agreeably to public notice, the householders met at the schoolhouse in said district on Tuesday, Oct. 15, and elected George Sweney, James Marshall and Nicholas Failor, directors; Lewis Cary, treasurer; and James McCracken, clerk of said district.

"Attest JOHN CALDWELL, District Clerk."

Bucyrus now had a schoolhouse, owned by the village. But it was soon too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. From the time of building the first log schoolhouse in 1824 and previous to that, schools had been held in several buildings, teachers making a canvass of the village and securing as many pupils as possible at so much per term. Besides the school of Sarah Cary over her father's harness store, there was a vacant log house on the McCracken property, now the Mader Block, and here in 1829 or 1830 Sallie Davis taught a school. The old log building built by Samuel Myers, south of the J. K. Myers corner was used for school purposes, and in an abandoned frame building on the northeast corner of Walnut and Perry a private school was taught. In the old log building built as a district schoolhouse, on the corner of Warren and Spring schools were held. When the American House was building Miss Emily Rowse taught school in what was later the hotel office.

In 1838 the four square miles in the northeastern part of Bucyrus township was the Bucyrus school district. This was divided in four districts, No. 1 being the southwest district; No. 6 the northwest, No. 7 the northeast, and No. 8 the southeast. The school children at that time, with the directors were as follows.

District	Directors	Boys	Girls	Total
1—	Abraham Myers, Samuel A. Magers, John Anderson....	41	41	82
6—	Samuel Norton, James C. Steen, James McCracken...	32	19	51
7—	David Saylor, Peter Worst Nicholas Failor.....	51	56	107
8—	John Davis, John A Gormly George Sinn.....	37	38	75
Total pupils.....		161	154	315

At that time the total number of school children in Bucyrus township was 529, which left 214 in the township outside of Bucyrus. Of these 108 were boys and 106 were girls.

In 1839 a larger schoolhouse was built; it was a frame building, and on the lot donated by Mr. Norton; it was 30 by 50 feet, two stories high, with a tower. The building is still in use, being the front of the present Park House. In front it had five windows on the second floor with four on the first floor with the door in the centre. There were two rooms on each floor, a hall running east and west on both floors separating the rooms. The furniture was made by the workmen of the village, and was mostly of walnut, and for that day the interior as well as the building itself was one of the finest village schoolhouses in the State. At the rear and on the north were oak and walnut trees. The house was painted white, with green shutters. In the belfry a bell was placed, the first schoolhouse bell in Bucyrus. The first school was opened in October, 1840. There were five teachers. In these days boys and girls were in separate rooms. S. Fry taught the more advanced boys, and J. B. Squier, afterwards one of the leading physicians of the county at Sulphur Springs, taught the smaller boys. Miss Marshall taught the more advanced girls, and the smaller girls were taught by Miss Cary and Miss Espy. Owing to boys being needed at home, there were many more girls than boys in attendance, and two teachers were needed for the younger girls, both being in the same room.

Only the common branches were taught, the highest instruction reached being grammar and natural philosophy. During the winter of 1847, Joseph R. Whitum taught the higher branches in a private school. He was a graduate of Jefferson College, Pa. The session of his school commenced on Nov. 15, and was to continue for five months, his prices for the term being \$6 for the lower English branches, including geography, arithmetic and the lower English branches; \$8 for natural philosophy, chemistry, history, &c.; and \$10 for the Latin and Greek languages, including algebra, geometry and surveying. E. G. Chambers the next year had a private school for the higher branches.

In 1849 the Legislature passed a law for the

better regulation of schools in cities, towns and villages which permitted the organization of graded or union schools. Prior to this among the early teachers were William Blowers, 1822, James Martin, Moses Arden, John Blowers, Zalmon Rowse, Jonas Scott, Dr. Samuel Horton, Joseph Newell, John Davis, William Y. McGill, Horace Rowse, Abraham Myers, jr., Abraham Holm, jr., William White, S. Fry, J. B. Squier, John D. Sears, J. S. Plant, Joseph R. Whitum, E. G. Chambers, Jacob Hoffman, and Messrs. Camp, Everson, Kiskaden, Lee, McMullen, Needham, Wallace and Yost, date of teaching unknown. The lady teachers were Alta Kent, 1823; Sarah Cary and her sister, Sallie Davis and her sister, Emily Rowse, Margaretta Williams, Mrs. Espy and her two daughters Maggie and Elmira, Miss Marshall, Ann McCracken, and Hannah J. Dunn.

Bucyrus determined to take advantage of this new system, and the question was submitted to the voters of the village in April, 1849, and it was voted down. Jacob Scroggs in a history of the schools written by him in 1876, says the friends of the new system were Josiah Scott, Lawrence W. Hall, Dr. Willis Merriman, Aaron Cary, Dr. Jacob Augustein, Rev. John Pettitt, J. B. Larwill, John Anderson, John Moderwell, M. P. Bean, editor of the Forum, (the only paper in the village,) Col. Zalmon Rowse, and others. Mr. Scroggs, speaking of the opposition says: "The most serious and obstinate opposition came from a few men of wealth, who had no children to educate, or who cared little for any education beyond what was necessary to compute interest at 12 per cent." The friends of the system had a special election called on July of 1849, three months after its defeat, and this time they succeeded in carrying it. The citizens shortly after assembled and elected the first board of education in Bucyrus; Rev. John Pettitt, John Anderson, Aaron Cary, Dr. Jacob Augustein, Dr. Willis Merriman, and John Moderwell, all active and zealous friends of the new school system. The first board organized by electing Dr. Willis Merriman, president; Aaron Cary, secretary; Dr. Jacob Augustein, treasurer. The first school opened on the first Monday in May, 1850, with Israel Booth as superintendent at

a salary of \$600 per year; Miss Diana Taylor of Syracuse, N. Y., was the first high school teacher, her salary being \$25 a month; T. C. Bowles of Ashland taught the senior grammar at \$25 per month; N. P. Tarr taught the junior grammar at \$20 per month, but before the term expired he was compelled to resign on account of ill health and Jacob Scroggs succeeded him. Miss Ann McCracken and Miss Myra Fitzsimmons had charge of the secondary and primary departments at \$13 per month. The board levied a special tax, which in addition to the sum allowed by the State under the new law, would be sufficient to maintain the schools. The board adopted rules to govern the schools, eight to guide the superintendent, nine for the teachers, and six special and twenty-five general rules for the pupils.

Here are some of the rules:

"School week five and one-half days; five days one week, six days the next."

"Use of tobacco prohibited in the schools."

"Teachers will be admonished, reprov'd, or expelled for drinking intoxicating liquors or using profane language."

"A chapter from the Bible must be read once a day."

"Teachers will be sustained in opening school with prayer, and with a reasonable time devoted to devotional exercises."

"Teachers must be at their room at the ringing of the first bell. In winter they must see that their rooms are heated and swept before the pupils arrive."

The text books were McGuffey's readers and spelling book; Ray's arithmetic with Colburn's mental; Mitchell's geography, Pineo's grammar, and such others as the board selects.

The frame schoolhouse could not contain all the departments, so the high school, taught by Mr. Booth, was in the third story of the Anderson building, opposite the present office of the Journal and Telegraph.

Before the schools started the people saw the benefits of the new system, as on March 15, 1850, an election was held to levy a tax of \$4,000 for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse. The proposition carried by a vote of 146 to 71. This building was erected on the west half of the lots now occupied by the central building, and was a two-story brick with a cupola, and when completed the entire

second floor was occupied by the high school, with two small rooms at the rear for the school library and for recitation rooms. The two rooms on the lower floor were the grammar departments, the old frame being used for the intermediate and primary departments. Prof. Booth remained as superintendent for two years, and was devoted to his work, and as the first superintendent did much to place the schools on a substantial basis. He was probably like many literary men a trifle absent minded. He was married while teaching at Bucyrus. The lady of his choice lived at Norwalk and a day being set by her for the wedding he obtained permission of the board to dismiss the high school on the day of the wedding. The permission was readily granted, but at noon on the day set for the wedding, one of the school board met the Professor and expressed his astonishment at seeing him. The Professor failed to see why there need be any astonishment at his attending to his duties. "No reason at all," said the man, "but I thought it was today we had given you a day off to go to Norwalk and get married." The Professor turned pale. He had a date to get married at two o'clock, and his bride was at Norwalk over thirty miles away. There was no railroad to Norwalk, and no telegraph in those days. Mr. Booth never waited to tell his pupils there would be no school that afternoon; he hurried to the livery stable, secured the best team available and started on his long journey across the country; a rain came up, and through the wet and mud he urged the team, and at midnight reached Norwalk. In the meantime, while he was driving frantically across the country the friends had assembled at the bride's residence, the time passed, and the bride dressed for the ceremony waited in her room for her expected husband, at first patiently and then impatiently; the people waited in the room below and the minister waited, and still the time wore on, until satisfied it was useless to wait any longer, about six o'clock the people left. The evening passed away and still no word from the groom, and the bride and her family were justly indignant that no message had been sent by him explaining the delay, and all retired. About midnight there was a terrific pounding at the door and the girl's father responded and found at the doorway his

prospective son-in-law covered with mud from head to foot. The interview did not start harmoniously, but Mr. Booth finally succeeded in explaining how he had forgotten the day, which made the old man madder than ever, but later he listened to the earnest protestations of the young man, began to see the humor of the situation, and agreed to let him make his explanations to his daughter, if she would consent to see him. Then came another hitch; she wouldn't. Finally, she consented, and Mr. Booth again explained the matter, but the young lady filled with the disappointment of her postponed ceremony, expressed her opinion in a way not very complimentary to her unfortunate lover. He explained and entreated, and finally as Tennyson puts it,

"Like torrents from a mountain source
They rushed into each other's arms."

The next morning the minister was sent for; there was a quiet, private wedding, and Mr. Booth brought his bride to Bucyrus. When Mr. Booth left here he went to Sullivan, Ind., where he died in the fall of 1860.

Succeeding Mr. Booth as superintendent, was H. S. Martin in the spring of 1852, with a salary of \$500, but he remained but one term and was succeeded by M. Hill on Nov. 8, 1852, the salary being \$600. The new school building was now completed, the last term of the high school having been held in the Methodist church. In the fall of 1853 David Kerr was superintendent and remained two years at \$600 a year. In the fall of 1855 J. K. Mason became superintendent at the same salary, but only remained six months, and on Monday April 14, John Hopley became superintendent with a salary of \$700. The schools now had seven teachers. In December of 1856, the Bucyrus Journal published an account of a spelling school written by Dr. W. R. S. Clark in which 50 pupils took part, divided into two sides, and spelling and defining the words in McGuffey's Fourth Reader. The article says: "After three hours, twelve of the two contending parties retained their position on the floor, having neither spelled nor defined a single word incorrectly, although 600 had been given to them. The finale was exceedingly spirited. One young lady maintained her position against an opposition of ten, spelling down in succe-

sion nine of them, when the exercises were closed from the simple fact that the book had been exhausted." The young lady who spelled down the nine was Miss Virginia Swingly, still living, the wife of James B. Gormly. The tenth who retained the floor for the other side, was her sister Miss Marcella Swingly, later superintendent of the schools, and afterward marrying Major E. C. Moderwell.

The next December another spelling school was held with a crowded house, and the report of this gives the names of those who spelled through a book of a thousand words without an error several of whom are still living: "In the High School, Misses Mary E. Moderwell, Georgianna Merriman, Elizabeth Moderwell, Amanda Kimmel, Jane Sims, Melinda Lightner, Ophelia Didie, Elizabeth Rexroth, Sarah Rexroth, and Master Hiram Moderwell; in the Senior Grammar School, Misses Helen Van Tyne, Fidelia Howenstein, Mary Gormly, Lydia Rexroth, Elizabeth Rowse, Margaret Fulton, Anna T. Fulton, Elizabeth Bradley, Masters Albert Van Tyne, David Hall, John Moderwell, Eugene Sims, Daniel Kanzleiter, Rufus Kuhn and Leroy Henthorn. Miss Emma Shaw from the junior grammar school, retained her place on the floor during the pronunciation of over 900 words, Miss Mary Howenstein, from the same department, kept up until after 800 words had been spelled and defined." Of those mentioned two are still living in Bucyrus, Miss Sarah Rexroth, the widow of Rev. T. J. Monnett, and Eugene Sims. Of the others, nearly all have descendants whose homes are in and around Bucyrus.

Mr. Hopley remained for two years, and under him the schools were developed into system, and graded schools were for the first time really started, and have continued ever since. He was succeeded in the spring of 1858 by Alexander Miller, who had charge for three years at a salary of \$800. The pupils increased in such numbers that additional room was needed, and at different times the M. E. Church, the old Baptist Church on Walnut street, and the Congregational Church had to be used for school purposes. In September, 1861, B. B. McVey became superintendent at a salary of \$800, and remained three years, and in September, 1864 was succeeded by S. J. Kirkwood, the salary being increased to \$1,-

ooo. He only remained one year and in September, 1865, J. C. Harper became superintendent and remained five years, his salary being several times increased until his last year it was \$1,600. Under Mr. Harper the grading was still further systematized, the new schoolhouse was built and the first class was graduated.

The crowded condition of the schools was such that in 1863 the board took the first steps toward securing better accommodations. On May 18, 1863, three propositions were submitted to the people:

1—For the sale of the old schoolhouse. This resulted, Yes 83; No 1. 2—For the purchase of the Gormly grove; Yes 84; No 0. 3—For a tax to improve said lot, Yes 84, No 0. Everybody appeared to favor the proposition so a light vote was cast. The Gormly grove a little over two acres adjoining the school building on the east was purchased for \$1,600. In June they voted unanimously, but only 27 votes were cast, to build an addition to the brick schoolhouse, and to levy a tax of \$9,000 for that purpose. Nothing was done about building the addition, and two years later the Congregational Church was bought for \$3,000, and fitted up into school rooms; the old frame schoolhouse on West Warren was now a part of the Bucyrus School district, and here the senior grammar had quarters. There was a wave throughout the state for large school buildings, and on Feb. 24, 1866, a proposition was submitted to the people to levy a tax of \$40,000 to build a handsome new structure. The vote was yes 160, no 275, a majority of 106 against a large building. More room was absolutely necessary and the board submitted another proposition on April 13, 1867, asking for \$10,000 or \$20,000 for a new building. The vote resulted, For a \$20,000 levy, 102; for a \$10,000 levy, 7; against any levy 44. The \$20,000 proposition carried, and with this as a starter the board commenced the present building. A. Koehler of Cleveland was the architect who drew the designs, and when he presented them to the board, they were all so pleased that they later let the contract to the Bucyrus Machine Works to construct the building for \$46,900. In the fall of 1867 the work commenced, and in April 1868, the old building was torn down, and the corner stone

of the new one laid by the Masonic fraternity on July 30, 1868, in the presence of 5,000 people. Rev. Joshua Crouse and John R. Clymer, editor of the Forum, delivering addresses in English, and Rev. Jacob Graessle, in German. The foundation was completed and the walls were up, when money ran short, and an additional \$20,000 was asked for. Many were indignant at the manner in which so large a structure had been contracted for against their wishes, yet the people had such a pride in the handsome structure, that the levy was authorized, the vote standing for the tax 195; against 144.

From April 1, 1868, until Jan. 1, 1869, schools were discontinued to save money to complete the building. It was useless to ask for more money; the Congregational Church was sold to the Baptists for \$2,750 and everything salable was turned into cash, and by Feb. 1, 1869, the building was under roof. On Jan. 1, 1869 the schools had started, the high school in the Blair Hall, the senior grammar in the District schoolhouse on Warren street, and the Intermediate and Primaries in the old frame. On Sept. 18, 1869 the building was dedicated, Chapel Hall being crowded, and many unable to gain admittance. A dedicatory poem written by William Hubbard was read by John R. Clymer; addresses were delivered by State School Commissioner D. W. Hinkle, Rev. A. S. Millholland, C. W. Butterfield Prof. J. C. Hartzler of the Galion schools, Miss Sarah Franz and others, and the affair closed with a dance. The board was heavily in debt, and \$12,000 was asked for. An accounting was demanded. The board made a complete statement, showing the two levies voted had brought in \$40,000; from the sale of old buildings, &c., they had raised \$5,000. The amount paid the Bucyrus Machine Company on their contract was \$50,415.69; the furniture, heating outbuildings and other necessary expenses amounted to \$25,000 more. With receipts from the regular school levies and the bond sales the board had spent \$120,000 in the past four years in running the schools and on the building. The report showed that while there were some expenses that might have been avoided, there was nothing dishonest and nothing to reflect on the business integrity of any member of the board. Yet the people were

indignant at the manner in which an expensive building had been forced upon them against their wishes, several times expressed by their vote, and the money was refused, the vote standing, Yes 151; No, 292. The debts had to be paid and a friendly Legislature was appealed to and they authorized the Board of Education to make the levy, and it was done. The people, however, at the first election voted out of office every member of the board when he came up for reelection. Yet inside of ten years all took such a just and natural pride in what was then the largest and handsomest school building of any town in the state, that opinion changed, and they gave credit to the men who, exercising their own judgment against the wishes of the people, had seen fit to build the handsome structure believing that the people would later recognize they were acting for the best interests of Bucyrus and its school children, and while not one of the members of that board is alive today, every one lived long enough to see his act approved by the large majority of his fellow citizen. The board who built the present schoolhouse was made up as follows: Dr. C. Fulton, president; John R. Clymer, secretary; John Franz, treasurer; Judge James Clements, George Donnenwirth, and Samuel Hoyt.

In the summer of 1870, Miss Marcella Swingly became superintendent of the schools with a salary of \$1,100; she was succeeded three years later by F. M. Hamilton, who served the longest term of any superintendent. He commenced in 1873, his salary being \$1,700. After 22 years he was succeeded in 1895, by J. J. Bliss, who remained 12 years, and in September, 1907, W. N. Beetham became the superintendent.

When the new building was first used as a schoolhouse in 1870, the enrollment was 785; of these 38 were in the High School, 182 in the four grammar schools, 266 in the five intermediate, and 299 in the four primary. In 1887 the enrollment had increased to 1,065, and across the river, were several hundred people, and more school accommodations being necessary, the North Side schoolhouse was built; and as the occasion demanded other school buildings were erected, the West Side building in 1895, when the enrollment showed 1,325, and the East Side building in 1903, and the

South Side building in 1912, and arrangements are being made for the building of a Central High School building. The High School, which in 1870 had an enrollment of 38 and occupied one room in the new building today has an enrollment of 295, and occupies the entire third floor and a part of the second of the large Central building. The one teacher then has increased to a principal with nine instructors of the various branches. The total school force is now 41, the superintendent, 38 teachers, and two special instructors.

The veteran teachers of the past were Mrs. Caroline P. Wiley, widow of George Wiley, who was the second probate judge of the county, elected in 1854, and died in August, 1855. In 1857 Mrs. Wiley commenced teaching in the public schools, and resigned in 1892, after a service of 35 years, filling her position in the primary grade under seven superintendents. The other veteran teacher was Miss Sarah Sheckler, who commenced in 1865, and taught in various departments until 1897, a period of 32 years. Of the present teachers, Miss Emily Sheckler began in 1873 and Miss Lizzie Stauffer in 1874.

The first class was graduated in 1870, and numbered six, all young ladies, Sarah Franz, Mary Howenstein, Anna Sears, Sallie Sims, Emma Summers and Kate Swingley. The next class had but three and the class of '72 had nine, when the first young men were graduated, Thomas P. Hopley and Charles Picking, the former being the first president of the Alumni Association, which was organized in 1878. The youngest graduate was Charles J. Scroggs, who completed the school course before he had reached his fourteenth birthday. He was a member of the class of '77.

In 1860 the Ohio State Normal School was organized at Bucyrus with Martain Deal as president, the first term started on Aug. 13 of that year; the rooms were in the third story of the Quinby Block and over each window in large letters was painted the name of the institution. There were 24 windows in the building, and the singularity was the name allowed a letter over each window with a window intervening between each word. Isaac F. Bangs was the principal of the school, with Miss Harriet M. Angel as assistant. The first term had an enrollment of 54. This was in-

creased the next year to 70, but war times came on, limiting the attendance, and on Feb. 13, 1863 the school was discontinued.

The first teachers' institute was held in 1850, commencing on March 18, and continuing one week, and there was an attendance of 30. A second was held in October of the same year with 35 present, and the third in April, 1861.

In the early days nearly all business was done by exchange of commodities, what one man had he exchanged with his neighbor for what he might want that the neighbor had. And even merchants purchased their supplies more with an exchange of commodities than with cash. The farmer brought in his 12 dozen eggs or more, and exchanged them for a yard of calico or less. If any man accumulated too much money, he secreted it about the house, or buried it in his yard. That is, if it was real money, gold or silver. For the money in those early days was mostly paper issued by banks in the larger cities. If he had these, he promptly paid them out for more land or something tangible, as they were of such fluctuating value that their purchasing power varied from nothing up to few cents below par. No man was so wise, but he frequently found his stock disposed of for currency which had little or no value. Leading merchants had a bank detector which they received weekly, which gave the value of all notes issued by the different banks in the United States, so they might know the value of all currency, and also keep posted on the counterfeit notes in circulation, for the money was cheaply printed and easily imitated.

Business men kept their own money, and in 1848 Dr. R. T. Johnston had a drug store, and one night was aroused by the cry of "fire," and hurried to the scene and found that his own store was in danger. He knew that in his desk was a wallet containing a large sum of money. The building was filled with smoke, but he found his way to his desk which he unlocked, took out the wallet and made his exit by the back door, and here half suffocated, he staggered into purer air and falling, dropped the pocket book among the debris in the backyard. There was no time for further search and he was compelled to abandon the wallet. The next morning after a two hours' search he found the wallet in the ruins at the back of the

building with several hundred dollars safe inside.

The town was increasing in business, and in 1849 William W. Miller and Paul I. Hetich started a broker's office in the Hetich Block, now 119 South Sandusky. Mr. Miller came to Bucyrus with his father Peter Miller in 1835, and their first work was to haul dirt from over the river to fill up the Public Square, which was under water about half the year. With his father, in December of that year, they purchased the Moderwell building where the Hotel Royal now stands for \$850 and started a store. The firm was Peter Miller & Son until the father died in 1839, when Mr. Miller conducted the business alone, until the building was destroyed by the fire in 1848, which burned a dozen buildings on the southwest corner of the Square. Mr. Miller had prospered. Paul I. Hetich came from Pennsylvania in 1837, was interested in a saw mill at Olentangy, and he too had prospered. So they started the first bank in Bucyrus.

They put out a sign with only the words "Hetich & Miller, Exchange Brokers." Their business was the exchanging of the notes of different States; a merchant going east, went to the office, and exchanged what western bank notes he had for notes on eastern banks, as western notes were only taken in the east at a very heavy discount. Similarly people coming from the east, had their money exchanged for western notes, a per cent being charged for the exchange. Another line was the buying of "uncurrent funds,"—the notes of broken or badly demoralized banks. Still another was the lending of the money, the interest being only limited by the emergency of the borrower and what he would stand. In the thirties, E. B. Merriman had need of money as he had a bargain in some cattle to take east. Money was not to be had in Bucyrus, so he rode across the country to Norwalk and secured of John Gardiner who ran a bank there, \$1,000, bought his cattle, took them east and sold them. After the sale he discovered a bargain in a large line of mercantile goods and he purchased the entire lot which he brought to Bucyrus, and when pay day came he had plenty of merchandise, but no money; Gardiner wrote, and Merriman explained the situation and stated that when the goods were sold, he would

meet the note; time passed until three years rolled by, when Mr. Merriman wrote that at the next payment of the Indians of their annuities allowed by the Government he would have the money ready. Gardiner drove across with his wagon; the Government paid the Indians in silver, and as fast as they were paid off they paid the accounts they owed Mr. Merriman, and when Mr. Gardiner returned he took with him over \$2,700 in silver, the interest having been 40 per cent compounded annually. The Gardiner Bank is still running, and is now the Norwalk National, with John Gardiner as president, over 90 years of age, and at the office nearly every day. Hetich & Miller were probably more modest in their interest charges, but still their only limit was what the customer would stand.

The exchange office was so successful, that one of the proprietors was known as the "rich Miller." On April 18, they started the Bucyrus Bank, with a capital stock of \$20,000. It was located in the old Ward building, then the Miller Block, where the Flohr shoe store now is. The owners of the bank were Paul I. Hetich, William W. Miller, George Quinby, Franklin Adams of Bucyrus; David Anderson of DeKalb, R. W. Musgrave of Sulphur Springs, Abraham Momnett of Crawford County, John Sherman, James Purdy and William S. Granger of Mansfield. Paul I. Hetich was president and David Anderson, jr., cashier. In 1856 the bank reorganized, Hetich, Miller, Adams and Musgrave becoming the proprietors. Paul I. Hetich was president, with George Quinby as cashier, succeeded by Gerard Reynolds and later in 1856 by Frank Patterson who held the position until January 1, 1861, when he was succeeded by David L. Fullerton, and on July 1, 1861, the bank discontinued business.

On Monday, April 21, 1856, the Exchange Bank commenced business in a frame building at the west end of the Quinby Block, with George Quinby as president and Gerard Reynolds as cashier. James B. Gormly had just completed a business course at the Cincinnati Commercial College, and entered the bank as teller. Mr. Quinby was at that time treasurer of the Ohio and Indiana road and the bank was a depository for the railroad funds. The stock of the road was very low, and the bank fre-

quently bought up the road's certificates at 5 cents on the dollar. The bank once bought of James McLean \$2,000 of stock for \$100. Later that same year the road was consolidated with the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and stock went up rapidly. The bank removed to No. 2 Quinby Block until Mr. Quinby could erect the three western rooms of his building and when these were completed the bank returned to the old corner. The bank discontinued business in the spring of 1861, Mr. Quinby went into other business and Mr. Reynolds entered the army, became major in the cavalry service and was killed while leading a charge at the battle of Roanoke, on June 25, 1864.

The Peoples Deposit Bank commenced business on Aug. 1, 1859, and has been in business ever since, the oldest bank in Bucyrus. It was organized by John A. Gormly and his son James B. Their room was the west room of the Rowse Block. John A. Gormly was president and James B. Gormly, cashier. One important affair occurred in this room. One day in cashing up they found the funds an even one thousand dollars short. There was no way to account for the loss except from an overpayment; there was but one transaction in which they believed the error could possibly have occurred; the man was seen, but he assured them there was no overpayment in the transaction. There was no proof and the bank fathered the loss. The father and son were both satisfied as to who had the money, but like the bankers they were, the soul of honor and integrity, they never hinted the name to any one, and the identity of the guilty person is known to but one man, the present president of the bank, who has carried the secret for over 50 years. In 1860 James P. Bowman built his block at the corner of Sandusky and Rensselaer; the north room was fitted up expressly for the bank, and here it was moved to its new quarters in August, 1861. In August, 1862, the bank had \$20,000 in gold, and the war had sent gold to a premium. Starting at a small per cent it had gone up to 6 and 8, and was constantly advancing. Finally the president wrote to a personal friend, the president of the Nassau Bank, in New York, asking advice, and he said they had better sell as "he did not see how it could possibly go any higher." In August of that year it had reached 14 per cent

premium, and Mr. John A. Gornly went east to personally look over the situation, and while there sold at 15 per cent, premium, clearing \$3,000. (Later gold reached \$3.85.)

On May 28, 1864, the bank was reorganized as the First National Bank with a capital stock of \$100,000, its number being 443. There were a thousand shares of \$100 each, and there were 34 stockholders, and of these but two are still living, James B. Gornly and Benjamin Sears. They met on April 18, 1864, to organize, and a committee of three consisting of John A. Gornly, James P. Bowman, and William M. Reid were appointed to report the names of seven directors. When the committee retired, Mr. Gornly regretted being on the committee as he expected to be one of the new directors; Mr. Bowman expressed a similar view, Mr. Reid said they certainly ought to be on, and wrote the names of the seven directors, naming everyone himself; they were reported to the stockholders and promptly elected. These first directors were John A. Gornly, James P. Bowman, James S. Kerr, John Kaler, Horace Rowse, Benjamin Sears and John Monnett, Mr. Sears being the only one still living. The directors organized by electing John A. Gornly president, and James B. Gornly cashier. By Jan. 2, 1865, there was another accumulation of gold, amounting to \$1,500, and this was sold at \$2.25 amounting to \$3,375. In June, 1864, George C. Gornly entered the bank as assistant cashier. On May 8, 1868, John A. Gornly died and James B. Gornly became president with George C. Gornly as cashier. The charter was renewed in 1884 and again in 1904. In 1893, the bank was officered by the Gornlys, James B. Gornly being president; his brother George C., vice-president; John Clark Gornly, son of the vice-president, cashier, and James B., jr., son of the president, assistant cashier. Clark Gornly went into business at Cleveland, and was succeeded as cashier by James B. Gornly, jr., and on his death H. E. Valentine was cashier with Edwin G. Beal as assistant cashier. On the retiring of Mr. Valentine, Edwin G. Beal was elected cashier. While Mr. James B. Gornly is president the active duties of the office are cared for by his son-in-law, W. H. Picking, one of the vice-presidents.

In 1867, John Scott, J. N. Biddle and R. W.

Musgrave, organized the banking house of Scott Biddle & Co., their bank being what is now the south room of the Deal House, the present office of the Bucyrus and Marion electric. May 18, 1868, on the death of Mr. Musgrave, his interest was transferred to Franklin Adams as trustee. In 1873 the bank was reorganized as the Scott & Adams Bank and so continued until Jan. 1, 1879, when the bank was discontinued, Mr. Scott going to Cleveland.

On Dec. 12, 1881, the Monnett Bank was organized, with a capital stock of \$50,000, the following being the organizers: E. B., J. T., A. E., M. H., and M. W. Monnett, J. H. Malcolm, J. C. Tobias, L. H. Ross, and George Donnenwirth, every one being a son or son-in-law of Abraham Monnett, excepting Mr. Donnenwirth. The bank was opened in the Miller Block, now the Flohr shoe store, and its first officers were E. B. Monnett, president; George Donnenwirth vice-president; M. W. Monnett cashier, W. A. Blicke assistant cashier. In 1892 it was reorganized as the Bucyrus City Bank with a capital stock of \$60,000. By degrees the Monnetts all disposed of their stock with the exception of J. C. Tobias, and George Donnenwirth became president, J. H. Robinson, cashier, and W. A. Blicke as assistant cashier. In 1897 they bought the corner they now occupy and built the three-story brick. Mr. Donnenwirth has remained as president ever since his first election. Mr. Robinson became vice-president and W. A. Blicke, cashier. It is the only private bank in the city, and has resources of over a million dollars.

On Jan. 1, 1878, the Crawford County bank commenced business in the old Boeman Block, which stood where the present Second National Bank building is located. It was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Abraham Monnett, George W. Hull, L. W. Hull, E. Blair, and Lovell B. Harris of Upper Sandusky. Abraham Monnett was president; G. W. Hull, vice-president; L. W. Hull, cashier, and M. W. Monnett, assistant cashier. On March 19, 1881, Abraham Monnett died, and George W. Hull became president. On Jan. 1, 1885 it was reorganized as the Second National Bank, with G. W. Hull as president, M. J. Monnett, vice-president; J. C. F. Hull as cashier; W. P. Rowland, assistant cashier; J. H. Robinson, teller.

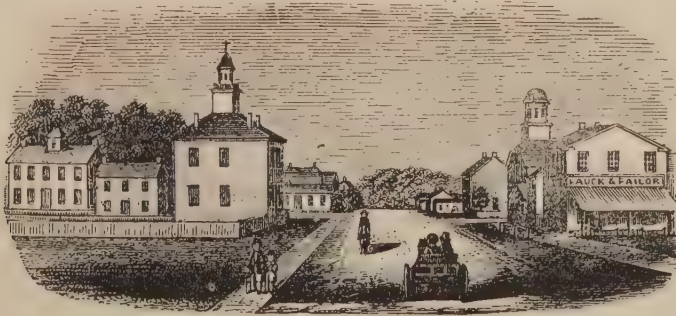
On the death of G. W. Hull in 1890, M. J. Monnett became president, filling the position until he went west when E. Blair became president, a position he held until his death in June of this year, when G. K. Zeigler was elected. J. C. F. Hull continued as cashier until he joined his brother-in-law M. J. Monnett, in the west, in 1907, when A. G. Stoltz became cashier.

The Farmers and Citizens Banking and Savings Company was organized as a State bank on Oct. 5, 1907. The first board of directors was C. R. Rowe, R. O. Perrott, F. C. Heinlen, Fred Schiefer, D. B. Eichelberger, Henry H.

Heiser, Samuel Fouser, James Decker, Jacob Bach, W. H. Angene, A. S. Leuthold.

The directors organized by electing G. W. Miller, president; Amos Keller and T. M. Kennedy, vice-presidents; H. E. Kiess, cashier. They opened in the Lake room in the Quinby Block on Jan. 6, 1908, and removed to their present room on May 9 of the same year.

Bucyrus has also two flourishing Building and Loan Associations which have been in existence twenty years. The Bucyrus Building and Loan Association, with James W. Miller as secretary, and the People's Savings, Loan and Building Company, A. J. Richards, secretary.



CENTRAL PART OF BUCYRUS, 1846

CHAPTER XXV

CITY OF GALION.

First House in Galion—Pioneers of Galion—Arrival of Asa Hosford—His Enterprise—The Part Played by Col. Kilbourne in Locating Site of Galion—Various Names of the Early Settlement—Agreement Between Samuel Brown and John Ruhl—The Two Galions—First Business Industry—Post Office Established—Postmasters—Coming of the Railroad and Subsequent Prosperity—Visit of Kossuth—The Part Played by German Settlers in Galion's Upbuilding—John Kraft—Population—Incorporation as a City—Public Buildings—Opera House—First Theatrical Entertainment—Religious Development—Schools—Societies—Graveyards and Cemeteries—Fire Department—Lighting System—Street and Sewer Improvements—Banks—Building and Loan Associations—Hotels—Public Library—Police Department—Telephone Service—Honor to Galion's Founders.

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?

—ANONYMOUS.

The first known house erected on the present site of Galion was on the south bank of the Whetstone on Union street. It was of poles and bark and was built by the Indians, they having a village on that stream, and a few of their houses and wigwams were there when the first pioneers arrived. The first settlers came in 1817, and were Benjamin Leveridge and his two sons, Nathaniel and James. At that time there were a number of springs southwest of where the large central school building is, and here Benjamin Leveridge and his sons cut down the trees and built a small log cabin, with one window and no floor, and as soon as it was under cover, another was built for James a short distance south, on what is now Grove avenue. The third was built for Nathaniel on what is now the public square, and he dug the first well. He had selected the high ground, and was compelled to carry his water at the start from the springs near his father's place; water was easily obtainable at a very little depth so he put in a well of his own.

The next year saw several more arrivals, David Gill and his brother-in-law, George Wood, John Sturgis, John Williamson, Nathaniel and Nehemiah Story, and John Kitteridge. In erecting a cabin for John Williamson, southeast of the square, while raising one of the logs into position, John Leveridge was killed, an unmarried son of Benjamin Leveridge. He was buried on the northeast corner of his father's land, where Boston street joins Main, and the first graveyard was started. Gill and Wood entered land north of the Whetstone, where they built their cabins. Sturgis built a small log cabin west of the Whetstone and north of the Galion road. When young Leveridge was killed, Williamson left his cabin unfinished, returned to the Williamson settlement east of Galion, and later came back and built a new cabin. The Storys and John Kitteridge arrived late in the year, and took possession of the abandoned Williamson cabin, which they completed and here they spent the winter, the next spring building a cabin, on the east bank of the Whetstone where the Galion road now crosses the river, Benjamin Sharrock came the same year, built a cabin near the Storys, where his family made their home until he could build on his

land further down the river, and when his log cabin was completed moved there with his family.

Benjamin Leveridge was the headquarters of the little settlement. The year 1820 saw the arrival of William Hosford, and his two sons, Asa and Horace; also, John Atwood, John Bashford, James Dickerson, Samuel Brown, Samuel Doney, John Dunmeier. Of these Brown, Dunmeier and Doney entered land outside of what is now Galion.

Settlers at a distance were now speaking of the settlement as Leveridge's, although it was only half a dozen log houses scattered over three or four square miles. Of these first settlers the Storys and Kitteridge devoted their time to hunting and trapping; George Wood was a carpenter and David Gill was a man of good education, but as there was as yet no use to which he could put his knowledge, he assisted his brother-in-law at carpentering.

James Kilbourne had surveyed a road from Columbus to Lake Erie known as the Columbus and Portland road, and when the survey reached what is now Galion he made overtures to the Leveridges to run the road over their land and lay out a town, but Leveridge did not take kindly to the giving of half the receipts for the sale of the lots to Kilbourne, and besides he objected to cutting up his good farm land. Kilbourne stopped with Benjamin Leveridge for several days while surveying the road, and there was a dispute over the prices charged, so when the road was finally laid out it passed west of Benjamin Leveridge's land, along the east bank of the Whetstone, where the ground was low, and overflowed in the spring.

It was the idea of Col. Kilbourne to lay out a town half way between Columbus and the Lakes, and the ideal spot he found was on the high ground on the Leveridge land. Being unable to make any arrangement with Leveridge, he continued north with his survey and he met Asa and Horace Hosford, who had come from the east and were looking for a location. He told them of an excellent site for a town, where the land was good, and if a part of the Leveridge land could be secured the town would be laid out there; if not the road would be changed so as to pass just west of that land. Asa Hosford was at that time

a young man of 20, and already showed signs of that strong force of character and shrewd business ability which were his predominating characteristics later in life. He and his brother went to the Leveridge settlement to look over the location. It was on Saturday, Sept. 19, 1819, that Asa Hosford and his brother Horace walked into what is now Galion, and went direct to the cabin of Benjamin Leveridge. Here they spent Sunday, and while Leveridge urged the young men to settle in that locality, he absolutely refused to give up any of his own land, but showed them other available sites. The Hosfords returned to Norwalk and spent the winter writing their father of the location they had selected, and in the spring of 1820 William Hosford, with his family, joined his two sons at Norwalk and they settled on the half section west of Leveridge, where later the Portland road was located, as stated it would be by Col. Kilbourne. What is now Main street, Galion was a half section line, and where this line crosses the Portland road it was originally an old Indian trail that led to the Indian village at Upper Sandusky. This trail was developing into a road by being used by settlers going west to the new lands. At the junction of the Portland road and this pioneer road the Hosfords settled. William Hosford erected a double log cabin on the south side of the road a few rods east of the crossing, which he used for a dwelling and also for the entertainment of travelers.

Horace, one of the sons of William, erected a blacksmith shop on the southeast corner of the crossing just east of his father's, where he followed his trade. George Wood established a wagon and cabinet-maker's shop on the northeast corner; John Kitteridge a shoe shop and tannery on the northwest corner, and a little later William Hosford started a general store on the southwest corner. When William Hosford sold his double log cabin to his son Asa, he built another log cabin on the east side of the Portland road, just south of the crossing, and in this he lived until he built his store at the crossing, which was known by the various names of "Moccasin," "Horseshoe," "Hard Scrabble," "Spang Town," "Hosfords" and "Goshen." It was called "The Corners" from its location at the

crossing of the two roads; "Hosford's Settlement," as there were three Hosfords there in business. These names were the popular names among the residents in that section. "Moccasin" and "Horseshoe" were names given it by the Indians, and referred to John Kitteridge's shoe shop and Horace Hosford's blacksmith shop, both largely patronized by the Indians. Spang Town and Hard Scrabble were names bestowed upon it by the residents of the settlement, or those who had land near the Leveridges, half a mile east, and were jealous of the town. The Leveridge settlement referred to it as a place where it was hard scrabbling to make a living, while those proud of the little cluster of houses spoke of it as a spang town in which to live. The name Goshen was given it by William Hosford in honor of his native village, which was Goshen, Litchfield county, Conn.

As the adjoining lands were entered and settled upon by the early pioneers, and the surrounding country became more thickly inhabited, the necessity of a post office became more and more apparent. Accordingly a petition was signed by the citizens in 1824, and forwarded to the Post Office Department at Washington requesting that a post office be established at the "Corners," and that it be named Goshen, and that Horace Hosford be appointed postmaster.

John McLean of Cincinnati was postmaster general, and when he took that office in 1823 the department was in a very disordered and inefficient condition, and under him it was reduced to some system. In the early days post offices were always established near some section where there were a number of settlers, and long before a town or village was started, and the post office was given the name of the township in which it was located. In this county, the offices of Auburn, Chatfield, Lykens, and Whetstone were started for the convenience of settlers living in the neighborhood, and were named after the township in which they were located. At the time the request was made for the name of Goshen, there were already six townships of that name in the state, and a post office of the same name in Clermont county. So the postmaster general wrote them it would only add to the confusion existing by establishing another

Goshen and suggested the name of Galion. And on June 24, 1825, the Galion post office was established with Horace Hosford as postmaster. Just as the settlement was known by several names, so was the post office given several spellings, and in the files of the papers the records of the court house, and even the gazeteers prior to 1840, it is spelled sometimes with an "e" and sometimes with a double "l," but these spellings were all erroneous, as the post office department states the name has always been carried on their records as Galion, the same spelling as today. Where the Postmaster General found the name, it is impossible to say; he objected to Goshen, on the ground of duplication, and now nearly a century has passed since he gave it its name, and nowhere in the United States is there a town of the same name; the nearest approach to it is a place called Galleon, about twenty miles from Paris, France. Even in the early days it was impossible to find a reason for the name. John Kilbourne, who published the first gazeteers in the State, and tried to give the origin of all names, in his *Gazeteer* of 1831, published the following: "Galion—the name of a post office in Richland county, supposed to be that in Sandusky township. It is one of that numerous class of worse than useless and insignificant names, which confound the nomenclature of towns and post offices in the western country."

The permanent arrival of Asa Hosford with his father and brother, in 1820 was the commencement of Galion, and for more than sixty years practically every interest and every improvement in that city found as its warmest supporter, and its recognized head, Asa Hosford. In times of emergency, and in times of depression all looked to him, and he responded with all his vigor and his genius, and practically all that Galion is today it owes to Asa Hosford. And when the time comes, as come it will, that the city he builded lays out some park, it would be only a just and fitting tribute to the memory of Galion's most progressive citizens that it should be called Hosford.

In the next few years there was quite a settlement in that section; John Cracroft and Jacob Miller came in 1821; Rev. James Dunlap, William Murray, John Eysman, John

Hauck, John Jeffrey, Wm. Murray, Alexander McGrew and Rev. John Rhinehart in 1822; Owen Tuttle in 1823; James Auten and Nathan Merriman in 1824; William Neal, George Row, James Reeves, and John Schawber in 1825; John Ashcroft, Jonathan Ayres, Thomas Harding, Phares Jackson, and John Sedous in 1826; Francis Clymer and Rev. John Smith in 1828 and Samuel Gerbrecht in 1829. Many of these settled at the corners; others in the Leveridge part, and still others on farms near the two settlements.

When Asa Hosford, at the suggestion of Col. Kilbourne, endeavored to secure a part of the Leveridge land, a friendship was formed between the two which existed through life. Hosford had confidence the section was a site for a thriving town, but like Kilbourne he was satisfied the place was on the higher ground. But Hosford had no money, and Col. Kilbourne had surveyed a new road from Columbus to Sandusky, eleven miles further west, and had laid out the town of Bucyrus. Hosford in the meantime assisted his brother in the blacksmith shop, and helped Wood at the carpentering business, and turned his attention to whatever odd jobs he could secure. His father's double log cabin at the Corners was the largest building, and here travelers were given meals and lodging, but William Hosford had no desire to run a tavern, only caring for travelers as an accommodation, and in 1824, Asa Hosford took charge of the tavern, and his father built and opened a store. Asa Hosford ran a regular tavern, and being single his sister assisted him as the landlady. In 1825 he secured a permanent landlady by marrying Miss Alta Kent of Bucyrus, and he ran the tavern for several years. In the meantime he had saved \$100, and with this he bought 43 acres on the higher ground to the east, on the advice of Col. Kilbourne, as both agreed this was the proper place for the town. He built a frame barn at the Corners, and later the first frame house in Galion, on the northeast corner of the Square. He did fairly well with his hotel, and in 1829 entered into negotiations with Samuel Brown to join with him and lay out a town.

In 1830 John Ruhl arrived with his family, a wife and five sons, Michael, Jacob, Levy, Henry and Peter, and a daughter Rebecca,

who later married Isaac Criley. When they arrived the Ruhls made their home at the Corners in a log cabin without a floor. John Ruhl came from York county, Pa., where he had prospered, and for those days was wealthy. He was a man of good judgment and the strictest business integrity. He had the means, and purchased much of the land where the city of Galion now stands. The centre of section 31 is two blocks west of the Square, at the junction of Boston and Main street. The northeast quarter of this section he sold to his son Jacob, and the southeast quarter of the same section he sold to his son Michael. This land extended from Boston street east to South street. Near this land was the 43 acres owned by Asa Hosford. The northeast quarter was bought from Samuel Brown, and the contract between Ruhl and Brown for this quarter section is interesting:

"Article of Agreement, made and entered into this first day of August, A. D. 1831, between Samuel Brown, of Sandusky Township, Richland County, Ohio, yeoman, of the one part, and John Ruhl, of Sandusky Township, and Crawford County and State aforesaid, yeoman, of the other part:

"*Witnesseth*, That the said Samuel Brown, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said John Ruhl, a certain tract of land, with all thereonto belonging (excepting one acre in the southeast* corner of it, which being sold for a churchyard), situated in Sandusky Township, Richland County, aforesaid, being the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 20, Range 20, and containing—acres, and adjoining the public road leading from Mansfield to Bucyrus, Frederick Dickson and others, for which the said John Ruhl is to pay unto the said Samuel Brown, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in the manner following, viz: Eight hundred dollars in hand on the first day of September next, and seven hundred dollars on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. The said John Ruhl is to have six geese, six hens and one rooster, to be delivered up to the said Ruhl when said Brown gives full possession, and the said Ruhl is to have

*This should be southwest. The graveyard was in the southwest corner of section 31.

liberty to cut timber, dig, etc., on said land from the date hereof, and the said Brown is to give the said Ruhl a good right and title for said tract of land when he pays the hand money. But the said Brown is to have the crops now on the ground, and have privilege to live on the said land until the first day of April next; then he is to deliver up all onto the said John Ruhl, excepting the house now on the State road (now occupied as a school-house), which, in case said Brown would not move on the first day of April next, he is to have the privilege of living in two months after, and Sarah Brown is to have stuff for a new frock when she signs the writing.* The said Brown is to have the privilege of sugar camp next to the house, and all the pasture on the farm, excepting the six-acre meadow. But Ruhl is to have privilege to plow the fields. For the true performance of the above agreement, both parties bind themselves, their heirs, executors or administrators, one to each other, in the sum of thirty hundred dollars. In witness whereof, both have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and the year first above written.

"Witnesses SAMUEL BROWN. (seal)

"JOHN RUHL. (seal)

"ASA HOSFORD,

"BENJ. GROVE.

This sale of land by Brown to John Ruhl was an astonishment to Mr. Hosford, when he was called upon to witness the agreement, as it prevented the carrying out of his expectations of laying out a town in partnership with Mr. Brown. It appears the Ruhls also had an idea that the high ground was the proper place for the town, and Jacob and Michael Ruhl who now owned the east half of section thirty-one, went to Hosford and asked what price he would take for his land. Mr. Hosford saw that it was useless to attempt to lay out a town in competition with the Ruhls, and to have at least some compensation for his disappointment he asked what was then quite a high price, which the Ruhls paid cheerfully and without demur. In fact, it can be said of the Ruhls, father and sons, that while they were shrewd business men they

paid the very highest price for any land they wanted.

Having now secured the land they sent for the surveyor of Richland county, the land being then in Sandusky township of that county, and on September 10, 1831, the present town of Galion was laid out by Michael and Jacob Ruhl. The original plat commenced at the alley, half way between Liberty and Columbus streets, and extended west to the alley, half way between Union and Boston streets. The only east and west street was Main, the north and south streets were Columbus, Market and Union. There were but thirty-five lots, and every one fronted on Main street, eighteen on the south side of the street and seventeen on the north. About the centre was the public square. In 1833 the Ruhls laid out a second edition, east of their original plat, extending to South street, including where the Big Four station now is. These lots were still all on Main street, with the exception of eight lots south of their original plat, five on the west side of Market street and three on the east. Two of these lots on the west side were south of Walnut street, and the town now had two east and west streets. John Kraft became the owner of lots 1 and 3 of the original plat, the extreme eastern lots of the original plat on the south side of Main street. An ancient tax receipt shows these two lots were valued at \$14, and were taxed at \$1.40. The receipt further shows taxes of \$1.57 for chattel property, making Mr. Kraft's entire taxes \$3.97.

It was now a rivalry between the Galion at the Corners and the Galion laid out by the Ruhls. When they had bought out Hosford, Jacob Ruhl started a hotel in the building on the northeast corner of the square originally erected by Hosford. On the south side they built a frame building in which Michael Ruhl started a store, carrying goods of all descriptions necessary for the settlers in those early days. In connection with this general assortment, he carried quite a stock of medicine and although he was not a physician he advised and prescribed for the settlers. The town grew slowly. It was the recognized site for a village, but it was discouraging to look half a mile to the west, and there on the low and sickly ground to see the busy cross roads set-

*In early days it was a frequent habit that the wife should receive some present for signing a deed.

tlement with teams passing and repassing on the two roads, and the half dozen little shops patronized by the neighboring settlers. Even the store of William Hosford at the Corners did double the business of the store of Michael Ruhl, which carried twice the stock, but as time went on a gradual change took place, and the little shops drifted from the Corners to the new town, and soon afterwards the post office was removed, and from that time on the Corners became less and less, and today there is not a house on any one of the four corners, which was once the centre of business for that section and a hive of industry, but it has the honor of being the first start of Galion, the place where the present city originated. And now the Corners will undergo another change, for the land around the cross-roads which for more than forty years has been bare of buildings was laid out into town lots in 1911, and will become one of the residence sections of the city, the improved sewerage system of Galion making this once unhealthy site a desirable residence section.

Near this section on the south side of West Main street, there still stands the first brick house ever erected in Galion, known as the Clymer residence which was built over seventy years ago, by Jacob Ruhl, and is still used as a residence and is in a fair state of preservation.

The first business industry ever established in Galion was a distillery. It was built near the springs between Atwood and Cherry street by Nathan Merriman, in 1824. Here the settlers disposed of their surplus grain and were enabled to buy whiskey for from 18 to 25 cents per gallon. Owing to the pureness of the water, Merriman made a very good brand of whiskey. Prior to the establishment of the distillery John Hibner had a grist-mill, but this was a mile east of Galion. James Nail also had a grist-mill southwest of Galion, on the Whetstone, and still further down the stream was the Benjamin Sharrock mill. Another mill was the Snyder mill near Middletown, and at one of these the early settlers went to have their grain ground into flour, for in those early days what is now Galion was farming land, and on this land the settlers raised their crops, which they must use to exchange for necessities.

Mr. Dunlap thus speaks of the condition of that section in the early days: "In 1825 we had a manufacturing establishment in Galion erected by Nathan Merriman, of Bucyrus, to make whiskey of our spare corn and rye. About the same time there was a horse-mill put up by Mr. Snyder at Middletown, where we could get grinding done. The farmers for miles around would put a bag of corn or wheat on a horse, with harness on, take another, if he had it, and go to the mill. If his turn came before night all right. If not, he would hitch up in the night and keep himself awake by traveling around after his horse, and thus grinding his own grain. If it were wheat he could turn a crank attached to a bolting cloth, and get his flour bolted by hand, and when his flour was ground would come home whistling and singing as happy as a lark."

The Nail and Sharrock mills were run by water power, large mill races having been constructed. When Nail built his mill about 1823 he contracted with Albigeance Bucklin at Bucyrus to make the mill stones, and when they were completed went to Bucyrus with an ox team and hauled the stones back to Galion.

When Asa Hosford disposed of his property to the Ruhls he purchased land on the Whetstone a half mile west of Galion and here he erected a water-mill, which is still standing. It was built in 1832. The buhrs were made in the east and were shipped by water to Sandusky and he drove to that place and brought them overland, and they are still in use in the mill. While some things about the original mill have been changed, the original leather belts are still in use to convey the flour in the elevator cups to be bolted and sacked. Some of the large logs are of walnut and poplar, the heavier ones being nearly two feet square, and are as solid, and substantial today as when first put in. The liberal use of walnut in the construction of the mill can easily be seen. In the early days more flour was made than the local trade could consume and this excess had to be hauled for forty miles over the old Portland road to Sandusky where it was either sold or shipped to the east. Upon one of the posts in the mill is an inscription which was written shortly after the news came of the election of William Henry Harrison as president, in 1840, and the language

indicates it was written by a friend of Van Buren, the defeated candidate. The words are "Look out for a storm—Harrison is elected president of the United States of America." Another inscription is the rallying cry of the Whigs in that campaign "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Notwithstanding the fact that Hosford was a miller with his business a short distance from Galion he was yet the active man in all important affairs relating to that place.

Isaac Criley, who married John Ruhl's daughter, lived on a farm which is now the southeast portion of the city. The west line of his farm was what is now South street. On his land he built the second brick residence at the corner of Main and Pierce streets. The first brick business block was on the northeast corner of the square where the Commercial Savings Bank now is. The brick was made by Dr. Beard, who had a brick yard just west of the Big Four station. When completed the building was occupied as a store by Davis & Bloomer.

Isaac Criley had a carding-machine and fulling-mill and for a time did a good business. The machinery was run by steam and his was the first steam engine ever introduced into Galion.

In 1836 Jacob Ruhl started a saw-mill on the Whetstone on North Market street, and this old mill was used for picnic parties and Fourth of July celebrations, at which large crowds were present from the surrounding country, people sitting on the logs to listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the logs being of further use as tables, on which to serve the meals which the patriotic citizens brought with them.

When the first post office was established on June 4, 1825, Horace Hosford was appointed postmaster, and the office was in his blacksmith shop at the Corners. He was succeeded on May 2, 1829 by Calvin T. Dorwin, the office still being at the Corners. But when the town of Galion was laid out by the Ruhls in 1831, it so rapidly increased in business that on January 12, 1837, Michael Ruhl was appointed postmaster with the office in his store on the south side of the square. When Hosford was postmaster, in his four years of service the letters received at the office during his entire time did not amount to more than one a day.

Letters at that time were delivered by the mail carrier coming on horse back and some times on foot from Mansfield. In those days letters did not need to be prepaid, and it fell upon the recipient to raise the money or go without the letter. Postage at that time was 25 cents per letter. It was about 1834 that a line of stages which had been running from Pittsburgh to Mansfield was continued through Galion to Bucyrus.

Jenkins' Gazetteer of 1841 thus speaks of Galion: "The name of a post office and town in Sandusky township, Richland county, about sixty miles northeasterly from Columbus and on the state road leading from Mansfield to Bucyrus, fifteen miles from the former and eleven from the latter place. It contains about 25 dwelling houses, three stores, two taverns, seven mechanics shops, etc. The first buildings were erected here in 1831. The post office is supplied by a tri-weekly mail in two horse coaches running from Wooster to Bucyrus." In bad weather it took four horses to draw the coach. Michael Ruhl was postmaster for two years and was succeeded on Nov. 5, 1839, by Solomon P. Nave, and the office was east of the square on the south side of Main street, near the corner of Columbus street. He held the office for nine years, and on Feb. 3, 1848, Daniel Hoover was appointed. He was a cabinet maker and wheelwright, and had a little shop built of hewed logs, on the south side of east Main street, west of the Big Four Road, and the post office was removed to this building. Here it remained nearly a year, when, on Sept. 5, 1849, Jacob Bryfogle was appointed postmaster and the office was taken back to the room it formerly occupied under Nave. On June 21, 1853, John S. Davis was appointed postmaster, and the office was in the Davis & Bloomer store on the northeast corner of the Square. Daniel Riblet became postmaster on Jan. 15, 1855, and the office was in the Riblet dry goods store the frame building west of the First National Bank, now occupied by the grocery store of Frank Snyder. During his term of office Mr. Riblet erected a small frame building across the street, just west of the Central Hotel. On April 22, 1861, H. C. Carhart was appointed postmaster. He was a lawyer and one of the leading workers in the new Republican

party at Galion, and secured the office, and then placed his brother, Elmore Y. Smith, in charge as deputy, and on Nov. 16, 1864, Mr. Smith received the appointment of postmaster, serving for 13 years. During Mr. Smith's sixteen and a half years in charge of the office he started in in the Kesselmeier building, half a block east of the square, then to the Mackey block on South Market, and the Howard block and finally to a little frame on Market street, half a block north of the Square. On Nov. 29, 1877, Robert A. Cowden was appointed and there being a mistake in the name by the accidental insertion of the initial "A," a new appointment was made on Jan. 29, 1878, this time the commission being made out correctly for Robert Cowden, and the post office was removed to the northeast corner of the Square, north of the Commercial Savings Bank, the same site it occupies today. Following Robert Cowden were T. C. Davis, Feb. 6, 1882; William H. Raymond, April 6, 1886; Morris Burns, March 29, 1890; John W. Alsop, April 17, 1894; John W. Cupp, Feb. 16, 1898; George W. Nickels, June 14, 1905.

It is a singular fact that the post office records at Washington give the post office as Galion, Richland county, up to 1845, when the eastern four miles of this county was transferred from Richland to Crawford; yet when the post office was at the Corners it was in Crawford county, the dividing line between Richland and Crawford being about 200 feet east of the Portland road.

For a number of years much of the trade of Polk township followed the line of the Columbus and Sandusky City road, the farmers using that highway to the Lake markets and bringing back with them such produce as they needed, such as groceries, salt, etc.; but the stores mostly brought their stock over the mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore, freight being \$5 to \$6 a hundred pounds. A strap railroad being built in 1840 from Sandusky to Monroeville, over which the cars were drawn by horses, the farmers after that year took their produce to Monroeville, as they thus saved three or four days of time, and secured a better price. After the construction of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark road as far as Mansfield and Shelby, the latter places became the principal market for the township,

and continued to be so until the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad was brought to Galion. This ended the era of taverns on the old highway. The building of this latter road was a great stimulus both to Galion and to the township outside of it, the population increased until in a few years it exceeded that of Bucyrus and its township. The interests of the township, outside of the city, have always remained agricultural, aside from the stone quarries, tile works, and the saw and grist mills of early days.

Notwithstanding the success which attended the efforts of the founders of Galion, and their immediate helpers and successors, and the healthy growth which the place put on, it remained up to 1850 merely a country village—a convenient center for agricultural interests. There were no mines or valuable water privileges to stimulate it to a more rapid growth, and there was no railroad. Galion and Polk township went abroad with their products in search of a market, selling their produce at Mansfield and Shelby, both of which were on the railroad. But a change was now at hand. The project of a railroad through the township and city began to be agitated and Asa Hosford was entrusted with the responsibility of putting it through during the winter legislative session of 1844-45. As first proposed, it was to end on the south at Columbus and strike the old Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad at some point near Shelby. Mr. Hosford had to encounter, however, both opposition and indifference. The Richland county people were well aware that with the construction through Galion, Mansfield people would lose much of the trade which they derived from this section, and they had brilliant and able men to protect their interests in the courts and in the Legislature—such men as Gov. Bartley, Thomas Ford, Judge Brinkerhoof, Judge Stuart, Barnabas Burns and others. The people at Bucyrus, also, were not much in sympathy with the proposition, as they were engaged in a desperate contest with Galion to secure the county seat. At that time Thomas Bartley, the president of the Senate, was from Richland. Mr. Hosford succeeded in shelving the county seat question for two years, though it is said that Galion came within one vote of securing the location. The represen-

tatives of the two north and south extremes of the State were for some time indifferent about the road, as they could not see that the interests of their constituents were affected; but suddenly Cleveland and Cincinnati conceived the idea of extending the road so as to directly unite their respective cities, thus throwing a steel highway across the State from the Lake to the Ohio river. This changed the attitude of their representatives on the question from one of indifference to one of active co-operation with Mr. Hosford. On March 15, 1845, they exhumed an old charter granted for some similar project in 1836, and armed with this went to work. The road was completed in 1851 and was known as the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. No greater good fortune could have happened to Galion. The road gave her a highway to the markets of the world; she was now herself a market and others came to her to trade. The prosperity of the place was immediately advanced, new buildings were erected, of a more modern type, new interests arose, many of the citizens engaged in new and more promising occupations, and from a country town Galion rapidly assumed the habits and manners of a railroad center. Previous to 1852 there were no houses on Market street south of Walnut, and where the Erie depot now stands was where the citizens took a Sunday stroll when they wanted to take a walk into the country.

In 1840 Galion became a borough and elected Joel Todd as the first mayor. The population at this time must have been small, as nine years later it was only 379. In 1859 the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad, which had secured a charter in February, 1848, completed its road and it was consolidated with the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, forming the Indianapolis Division of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. Some strips of land had been donated to the company by Alpheus Atwood. The Bellefontaine & Indianapolis shops were finished in 1854. In 1863 the Atlantic & Great Western was finished through Galion and shops were built shortly after. In 1871-72 large brick shops were erected, and these important works, with the large number of men which came in, gave an additional stimulus to the growth of the city.

On the 6th of January, 1880, the Atlantic

& Great Western road was sold by the foreclosure of mortgages and passed into the hands of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Company. This company carried out some important improvements, one of which was the narrowing of the gauge to the standard width. This work was accomplished on June 22, 1880, and all preparations having been carefully made beforehand, down to the smallest detail, was accomplished in less than half a day. The work of narrowing the trucks of engines and rolling stock took longer to complete and was more expensive, the work on the engines costing on an average about \$1,600 each, nearly all of this work being done at Galion. The shops were enlarged from time to time and new machinery put in.

On August 14, 1899, the first car of the Ohio Central Traction line was run between Galion and Seccaium park. The construction of the road was commenced in Galion in the early spring of 1899 and pushed rapidly, and two weeks after running to the park the service was extended to Bucyrus. Two years later the line was extended eastward to Crestline. A rival line started to build into Crestline, also, which resulted in the new company buying out the Ohio Central holdings. The line was later extended to Mansfield, and is now a part of the Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus system. This traction line, besides giving service to Cleveland and Columbus and intermediate points on its own line and their numerous ramifications, gives Galion easy connection with the Pennsylvania lines and the B. & O. at Mansfield, the Pennsylvania at Crestline, the T. & O. C. and the Short Line at Bucyrus, and the Hocking Valley at Marion. Several other traction lines are being proposed; ultimately some of these, at least, will be built, and when this is done it can only add to the material advantage of Galion and her prestige as a railroad center.

In January, 1852, Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, passed through Galion, the first prominent man to pass through the county on a railroad, and J. A. Crever, of the Journal, thus describes the event:

"Learning that Kossuth would pass down the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus on Wednesday, February 4th, we with a goodly number of our citizens from Bucyrus went to

Galion to catch a glimpse of him. We found assembled several hundred persons, who were anxious to see the great man of the age. The cars arrived some minutes after one 'oclock with the great Magyar on board. He made his appearance on the platform of the car and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers of those assembled. He did not attempt to make a speech, but talked to those around him. The cars stopped but a few minutes, but we believe that all present saw Kossuth. He appeared very much worn down. He was asleep when the cars stopped, but was awakened by some of his suite."

The editor then writes of the town: "The village of Galion, near the eastern border, is advancing with rapid strides. Many fine buildings have been erected during the past year, and quite a number of business houses and private residences are in course of construction. At this place the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad unites with the C. C. & C., which passes along the eastern side of the town."

Much credit is due to the early German settlers in and around Galion for the part they took in building up the community. Most of them came to this locality direct from Germany, and came with money to buy their land. There was, indeed, little else to buy at the time, but they settled down to hard work, and today many of their descendants, inheriting the sturdy virtues and thrift of their fathers and grandfathers, are among the most prosperous and respected residents of the city and its environs. Among them may be mentioned the Renschers, the Sebers, the Eichorns, the Zimmermans, the Cronenwetts, the Bohls, the Krafts, the Rickers, and others. Most of these Germans arrived from 1832 to 1835. Daniel Eichorn, a widower, with four sons and three daughters, arrived in 1835. He possessed considerable wealth and bought a farm south of Galion.

John Kraft, Sr., came to the country in 1833, landing at Baltimore, where he worked at his trade of cooper until the next year, when he walked to Ohio, working a short time at Gambier, and then came to Galion. He erected a one-room log cabin, the present site of the city building, which he used as a residence and cooper shop. He made buckets, tubs, barrels,

butter-tubs, etc. One of his receipts shows prices in those days:

"Sept. 3, 1835—Received of John Kraft	
"Six wooden buckets at 62½c.....	\$3 75
Two wooden buckets at 50c.....	1 00
	<hr/> \$4 75
"To be sold or returned & paid for when sold.	
"MICHAEL RUHL."	

In 1836, John Kraft married Margarethe Eichorn, and from this union there were eight children, and of these the five older were born on what is now the city hall lot, the others on the southwest corner of Columbus and Main. It is a singular fact that four of these children are still living, all daughters: Mrs. Sophia Remy, Fremont, aged 74. Mrs. Catherine Euler, Washington, D. C., 73; Mrs. Lena Hofstetter, Galion, 72; Mrs. Mary Franks, Mansfield, 70. In 1837 Kraft erected a larger shop on the same lot, and in 1845 he bought a tavern from Jacob Bryfogle, which was on the southeast corner of Main and Columbus streets. This he conducted until he erected a brewery on east Main street, where later was the block owned by Henry Row. In 1852 he started a brickyard on his farm just west of Galion, and here made the brick from which the present brewery was erected, the old part of which is still standing, with the new addition added. Here also was made the brick for the old "Bee Line" round house and shops, and he shipped the bricks for the shops at Marion. He continued in the brewery business until 1868, when he retired living on Church street, Galion, where he died in February, 1888, in his 80th year, his wife dying February 13, 1891.

In 1840 Galion had a population of nearly 200 people. A line of stages passed through the city, and they had two taverns, three stores and several small shops, and the enterprising citizens decided they were large enough to become a village. In 1840 they elected Joel Todd as mayor, and he was succeeded by George Downer in 1845, Daniel Hoover in 1847, Andrew Poe in 1858, W. C. Parsons in 1860, Charles Quigley in 1864, Peter Cress in 1866, M. V. Crane in 1868, O. T. Hart in 1870, M. Burns in 1872, who resigned and was succeeded by Samuel Myers; Jacob Meuser in 1874, who resigned, having been elected to the

legislature, and was succeeded by Wilson Armstrong; Abraham Underwood in 1878.

The town had grown and was now on the high road to prosperity; railroads and manufacturing had added to the population. The little village of less than 200 under its first mayor was about 400 when William C. Parsons became its fourth mayor, and then came the first railroad, and it was followed by another, and in 1860 it was a busy place with a population of 1,966 people; another road and still more factories followed, and in 1870 it had nearly doubled its population, and had 3,523, passing Bucyrus, and becoming the largest place in the county, a position it held for forty years. After 1870 its marvelous growth continued, and by 1878 the citizens decided that they had the 5,000 people necessary to incorporate as a city. A census was taken, showing more than the requisite number, and the city of Galion was incorporated, divided into four wards, and in 1879 James R. Homer was elected the first mayor; he was followed by Abraham Underwood, 1881; Robert W. Johnston, 1883; Charles B. Shumaker, 1885; Hugh Ross, 1887; A. C. Squier, 1889; Albe Moe, 1893; C. H. Briggs, 1895; J. R. Homer, 1899; D. O. Castle, 1903; W. J. Geer, 1906; W. H. Hartman, 1908 and 1910. The United States census in 1880 showed Galion was a city, as it gave the population as 5,635; in 1890 this was increased to 6,326, and in 1900 to 7,282. The next census was taken in May of 1910, and was not reported until the following January; it gave Galion a population of 7,214. This return was so apparently erroneous that a new enumeration was requested by Galion, but the request was not granted. It was difficult to locate the error until the enumeration by wards was published later, when it was found the serious error had occurred in the first ward, where only 985 names had been returned, the ward having over 1,500 people. The city council in the spring of 1911 ordered an enumeration of the entire city, and the official report to the council showed a population of 8,175, an enumeration officially recognized by the state but not by the government census. The first ward, as anticipated, showed that errors had occurred somewhere or somewhere amounting to over 500.

In 1873 it was agreed by the authorities of

Polk township and those of the corporation of Galion to erect a building for a court room and other public offices, and, after much discussion in regard to the location, lot 48 of Michael and Jacob Ruhl's second addition to Galion was selected. The building was to be 66 x 75 feet in ground dimensions, three stories in height, and to be built of brick and stone. In 1875 the contract was awarded to George Wimmie and in the following year the building was completed. The lower story contained one store-room, two election rooms (one for city and one for township), one room for Star steamer and hose-cart and one jail room. The second story had six rooms, among them being the mayor's and justice's court room, the council room, fireman's room, and a room to be used temporarily as an infirmary. In the third story was the opera hall, with stage and other accessories. It was arranged that the township should receive two-thirds from opera house and one-third from the rents below. The site of the building cost \$3,500 and the cost of the building was \$26,336.22, which was generally considered a reasonable price.

Many of the citizens, however, remained dissatisfied with the location, especially with that of the opera house, and about 1880 Dr. H. R. Kelly, Davis Stout and John Riblet fitted up for stage purposes the hall in the upper story of the Sponhauer block, enlarging the stage and providing new scenery.

The first theatrical performance given in public in Galion was about 1840 by a barn-storming company in the dining-room of the old tavern run by John Kraft. The dining-room was cleared, and planks resting at the ends and middle on chairs, were used for seats. The children had to sit on the floor in front, owing to the scarcity of seats. The play given was "The Babes in the Wood."

The City Hall Opera House was the principal place for entertainments and public meetings for thirty years, when the opera hall was condemned by the state board, so that now the building is used exclusively for city purposes, and for the township offices.

The first religious services of which there is any record in Galion, were held at the cabin of Benjamin Leveridge, on Sunday, September 20, 1820. Asa and Horace Hosford had come from Norwalk the day before to see about lo-

cating in that section, and there being no hotel, Mr. Leveridge's was the stopping place for all travelers. The Leveridge cabin was the largest of the three or four that had been built, and on the Sunday morning the Hosfords were there ten or twelve men and a few women came to the cabin and took their seats, and Asa Hosford talked with them concerning the locality and advisability of locating in that section. Finally a tall, raw-boned man appeared, sun-browned and hardy in appearance. He was dressed in a linsey-woolsey shirt, wore a belt, and leather pantaloons, had moccasins on his feet, and over his shoulder a powder horn and bullet pouch. In the belt around his waist was a large hunting knife, while across his arm he carried a rifle. The tall man entered and without a word or nod of recognition to anybody, deposited his accoutrements in one corner and took a seat. All sat silent for a few moments, when the hunter arose and sang an old hymn, the audience joining in. Then he knelt and prayed, all kneeling with him. After the prayer he talked for over half an hour, delivered a sermon and the services were over. Then he talked with those present and they soon departed for their homes, the man remaining to dinner. This preacher was Benjamin Sharrock, who lived about a mile or two southwest, where he later ran a saw-mill, and this was the first meeting between Asa Hosford and Benjamin Sharrock, both of whom did so much for the developing of that section, Sharrock in the country and Hosford in the city. He was a Methodist but not an ordained minister, but in the early days expounded the gospel to his neighbors.

As settlers arrived services were held in the cabins whenever any traveling missionary passed that way. A year or two after the Hosfords arrived, George Wood and Asa Hosford built a frame barn near the Corners and this, being the largest building, was frequently used as the place for holding services. One of the early traveling preachers here was Russell Bigelow, who traveled this circuit for the Methodists, and for a time was located on a farm near Galion; also Mr. Matthews, a Presbyterian, who was the first man to receive any pay for his services, the Presbyterians in that section raising a subscription of fifteen dollars a year to reimburse him for his expenses in

making Galion one of the points on his rounds. Rev. John Rhinehard came in 1822 and also preached in the barn. Later a log school house was built on West Main street and here services were held, and in other barns when they were first erected. These buildings were used until the settlement was large enough to erect churches. In summer services were frequently held in the open air, the principal places being the grove northwest of the square and also another grove south of the square. Here, in the open air, camp meetings were held, and at one of these Bishop Harris, when a young man, was in attendance and became converted. He later became a professor at Delaware University an ordained minister, and eventually the celebrated and prominent Bishop Harris, of the M. E. church.

For fifty years Rev. F. J. Ruth was one of the prominent ministers of the Lutheran church, not only in Galion but all over the county. He was licensed to preach by the Lutheran Synod of Maryland in 1830, and came to Galion in 1831; in 1835 he organized the church at Bucyrus, caring for charges at Sulphur Springs and Galion at the same time. In 1831 he left Mansfield, and reaching Shelby inquired the way to Galion, but no one there knew of any such place. He continued his journey south and at West Liberty was informed the place they thought he wished to reach was called Horse Shoe. He continued his trip through Leesville and eventually reached the Corners. It was late and he put up at a hotel, which was then on the north side of Main street about two blocks west of the square. Here he found a rough crowd, who gave him to understand there was no opening for a German Lutheran minister in that section, and the next morning, discouraged, he returned to Mansfield. A few days later the Ruhls heard that a German Lutheran minister had been in the village and they went to Mansfield to hear him preach and prevailed upon him to return to Galion. The Ruhls were zealous and earnest Lutherans and the first church of that faith was on land donated by Jacob Ruhl. The first Sunday-school was started by Mrs. Sarah Ruhl and Mrs. Dr. Johnson. Revs. John Stough, Francis Clymer, Ludwig Gerth and John Smith were active in early religious work.

The Evangelical Lutheran church of Galion was organized by Rev. John Stough in 1831, and the early meetings were held in the cabins of the settlers and in the school houses. Shortly after the church was organized the Sunday-school was started by Mrs. Sarah Ruhl and Mrs. Dr. Johnson, but it was undenominational and largely attended. It was held in the old schoolhouse on North Market street. In 1840 a brick church was built at the corner of Union and Church streets, being very prettily located in a handsome grove. The corner stone was laid by Rev. F. J. Ruth, and Rev. John Stough was the first pastor. Both English and German Lutherans used the church at the start, but the Germans withdrew in 1843. They were so strong numerically that their withdrawal weakened the English part of the congregation, but under Mr. Ruth and others they finally prospered. In 1867 they moved to their present site on South Market street.

The German Evangelical Lutherans were much strengthened by the arrival of so many of their denomination among the Germans, and although they assisted in building the first Lutheran church, in 1843, they sold their interest to the English-speaking members, and united with the German Reform in building a church on South Market street, where services were held in their own language. There was no union of the two churches. It was a joint ownership of the building, both denominations using it and both adhering strictly to their own doctrines. The Lutherans finally bought out the Reformers and in 1874 enlarged the church by erecting a handsome new addition at the front.

The German Reformed church started prior to 1840 with services in the houses, and in 1843 united with the German Lutherans in the building of a brick church which was used in common, until in 1858 the Lutherans bought out their interests, and they in turn bought an acre of ground on West Main street, just west of the old burying ground, and here they remained until 1868, when they removed further west on Main near Boston street. One of their ministers was Rev. Abraham Keller, who died of cholera in Bucyrus in 1852.

About 1827 Galion was placed on the Methodist circuit, and Rev. Russell Bigelow was

the first minister to visit the Methodists. Services were held in whatever new barn had been erected, and in the cabins. Their first building was a small frame on West Main street and donated by Jonathan Fellows. It was land originally owned by Benjamin Leveridge, the first settler in Galion. Here they remained until in 1859 they moved to their present location on the corner of Walnut and Columbus.

Prior to 1840, Christian Nast, later one of the most prominent men in the German M. E. church, visited Galion and sowed the seed for a German church. He preached in the old log school house, and later Rev. Nuffer, who followed Mr. Nast, organized the church, and the first regular minister was Rev. John Bier. They held meetings in the school house and in the other churches, and when the English Methodist church was built in 1860 they held services in the basement of that church and finally bought the old frame building erected by the Methodists, and here they remained until 1873, when they sold the building, and it was transformed into a residence, and they erected a fine large brick at the corner of Atwood and Market.

It was in 1851, at the time of the coming of the railroad, that the first steps were taken toward the organization of a Presbyterian church at Galion. For several years meetings and occasional services were held at the home of John McClelland, and occasional services in one of the sister churches, and in 1860 a site was secured on South Market street, but the breaking out of the war, and the weakness numerically of the members made the building of the church very slow, but it was finally finished in 1863, and the congregation heavily in debt, after many discouragements, but ever faithful and hopeful, had the satisfaction of wiping out the debt, and placing the church on a solid foundation.

The Baptist church was organized in January, 1859. In the spring of 1862 they began the erection of their building on Walnut street, west of Market, and in its erection Elder J. B. Sutton, the pastor, as soon as the foundation was laid, worked as a mason in the laying of the brick until the walls were completed. The building was dedicated August 3, 1862, by Rev. J. W. Osborn, of Mansfield. For two

years the Rev. Mr. Sutton filled the pulpit of the church his own hands had assisted in erecting.

The United Brethren in Christ commenced the holding of services early in the 40s, the first sermon being preached by the Rev. Francis Clymer in the German Lutheran church at the corner of Union and Church streets. Other early preachers were Rev. W. R. Rhinehart and Rev. Peter Flack. This church held several camp meetings in which there were many conversions. The church was finally organized in 1852, and their church erected on the corner of Walnut and Market streets, and this was the first church erected after the completion of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road, and was then on the edge of town.

The coming of the railroad brought with it a number of Catholics, and in 1854 they were organized into a congregation by Rev. Matthias Kreusch. Services were first held in the home of Mr. Rudiger, near the C. C. & C. depot, and in 1855 they built a small frame on Main street, east of the railroad track. This they used until they bought the property and erected a church north of the Union School building in 1865, and at the same time started a parochial school. The priest in charge at the time was Rev. John P. Pitts and a part of his parochial duties was the teaching of the school. The membership of the congregation was German and Irish and in 1867 the two separated and both had parochial schools. In 1873 St. Patrick's church was erected at the corner of Washington street and Payne avenue and in 1877 St. Joseph church bought three lots on the corner of Liberty and Church streets. On these lots was the first brick school house built in Galion, and this was remodeled and used by the church until they built their present structure.

In 1869 Rev. George S. Davis visited Galion for the purpose of forming an Episcopal church, and in December of that year an organization was perfected, known as Grace Episcopal church. Mr. Davis remained with the church about six months and was followed by other ministers, efforts being made to have services at least as often as every alternate Sunday, the Baptist church being used. But the church was not yet strong enough and although the organization was kept up services

were discontinued. In 1873 the work was resumed by Rev. Mr. Hilyar, and the hall of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers secured for their meetings. In 1874 they purchased a site on South Union street. Here a very neat chapel was built and the first sermon was delivered in it on December 19, 1875. The congregation was in debt \$1,100, but \$800 was paid through the work of the ladies of the church and the other \$300 was assumed by T. A. Phillips, division superintendent of the A. & G. W., and the church was dedicated on Ascension Day, May 25, 1876. Among those who filled the pulpit in Grace church was Rev. William M. Brown, who after leaving Galion served as archdeacon at Cleveland, and later became the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brown of Arkansas. He has written several valuable works on the history of the church.

The Church of Christ first held services in the old frame church on West Main street, and later bought their present site on East Payne avenue, where they erected their present church about 1901.

The Christian Scientist church are organized and hold regular services at their rooms in the First National Bank building.

The Free Methodists have established a church and hold services in the extreme eastern part of the city on Second avenue.

The first schoolhouse erected in Galion was in 1822. George Wood was the carpenter, and on the day selected the settlers all attended and united in the erection of the building. It was of round logs with a clapboard roof. This roof and the sides of the building were stuffed with moss and plastered with clay to keep out the rain. It was built on West Main street, where the Crim residence now stands. It was a well lighted building for those days as three windows were placed in it, and Wood being a carpenter and desiring to show what he really could do, when the logs were cut out for the windows, placed window frames in the building. The seats were split logs with the flat sides up, and were made by the settlers themselves. David Gill was the first school teacher. Other early teachers in Galion were Phares Jackson, John Morrison, Joel Todd and James Dunlap. In the early days schools were taught by subscription, the teacher securing what pupils he could at a certain amount per month.

Of course, the more pupils he secured the higher his wages, but it was seldom in those sparsely settled regions a teacher could secure enough pupils to make his salary more than eight or ten dollars a month. Many settlers had large families, so large in fact that only one or two of the children could be sent to school, the parents being unable to pay the tuition fees for all. It occasionally happened that some child who was attending school was sick, or detained at home for some cause. This matter was easily adjusted as the parents sent one of the other children to take the absentee's place. The rule was he had paid for a certain number of days' schooling and he was entitled to that number of days for whatever children he might send and sometimes each child was given a week alternately. It was not until 1847 that a regular school system was introduced in Galion. Preparing for this new system the officers of school district No. 9, which was the Galion district, made some improvements in their schoolhouse. The contract was with George Rensch, and he was to make 15 seats and 15 desks four feet long. The desks were to be 18 inches wide and the seats ten inches broad. He was to make a double desk and two seats eight feet long. He was to build a platform four feet square, raised six inches from the floor, with a desk on it four feet long and 18 inches wide, and build a seat behind the desk. He was also to build a door, put glass in the windows, patch the plastering and furnish all the material. The contract was made on October 20, 1846, and the work was to be completed in a good and workmanlike manner by November 15, and for all this work he was to receive 20 dollars.

The old grave-yard was selected as the site of the second schoolhouse, but this building was destroyed by fire in 1834 and was never rebuilt. The third schoolhouse was built of hewn logs on the east side of Market street, the first block north of the square. It was provided with slab seats and "Jim" Mason was one of the teachers. W. C. Parsons taught a school in a room of the Bickler house, across the street from the above schoolhouse. Ludwig Gerth also taught German school in the old log building on the site of St. Joseph's church. It was used as a primary department after the first brick building was erected. School was

also held in the United Brethren church on Walnut street, also in the old M. E. church frame building on West Main street.

The first brick school was erected in 1847 on the corner of Church and Liberty, and was used as a school house until the erection of the large central building in 1868, when it was used as a woolen mill, and in 1877 purchased by St. Joseph church, who remodeled it and used it as a church, and today it is the parochial school. It was in this brick public schools were first taught. At the start the tax levy failed to keep the schools running more than a few months, and subscriptions were made to continue the schools the balance of the year. There were four schools in the building, No. 1, the primary, was so crowded that it had two teachers, Mrs. Crim and Mrs. Hackadorn; No. 2 was taught by Hugh Williams; No. 3 by John R. Clymer, who afterward became county clerk and editor of the Bucyrus Forum; No. 4 by David Kerr, who was the first superintendent of the Galion schools.

Between 1830 and 1840 a wave swept over the state for the laying out of towns. A generation had passed and another wave swept the state, which was the erection of large, handsome, central school houses. Galion was not behind her sister towns, and in 1867 it was decided to build a spacious and commodious central building. Prof. J. C. Hartzler was superintendent of the schools, and the Board of Education was composed of P. W. Weber, president; F. A. Keen, secretary; Samuel Shunk, treasurer; Dr. N. E. Hackedorn, Jacob Riblet and Charles Quigley. The site selected was the north half of the block that extended from Walnut to Atwood, and from Union to Boston streets. It contained four full lots, and cost \$9,000. The architect was J. W. Thomas, and the principal contractors were Bird & Woodward, of Mt. Gilead, whose bid was \$31,000. The cornerstone was laid on June 19, 1868, but the building was slow in completion, owing to many changes made in the original plans as it progressed, and also the lack of funds. More bonds had to be issued, until finally an investigation was demanded on January, 1872, and J. G. Meuser and S. G. Cummings were appointed to investigate and report. They found that up to that time the cost had reached \$87,571. The building has a frontage

of 144 feet and a depth of 70 feet. It is three stories in height, the first and second measuring 13 feet and the third 16 feet. The whole is surmounted by two handsome towers, the height from the basement to the top of the towers being 101 ft. 3 in. On the first floor are five schoolrooms and an office for the superintendent; on the second floor six rooms, and on the third floor four rooms and the assembly hall, with a seating capacity of 600. Prof. I. C. Günther has been the superintendent for the past 15 years; the high school is in charge of Prof. Frank C. Honnold with a corps of eight teachers, while in the other departments there are twenty-eight teachers. Out of a school enumeration of 1910 there is an attendance of 1,495. The first class was graduated in 1871, and numbered two, Willis Stentz, who became a banker in Galion, and Samuel S. Pague, who later was appointed a cadet at West Point, and became an officer in the army. The graduating class today frequently numbers fifty, and a standard oratorio is the feature generally given each year.

The growth of the population has far exceeded the capacities of the handsome central building, and ward schools have been erected as needed, the first being made necessary as early as 1879.

The city of Galion is provided with the usual number of fraternal and secret societies. The Odd Fellows were the first in the field, the charter of Galion Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F. being dated March 9, 1853. None of its charter members are known to be living today. This lodge met in various rooms until it leased the third floor of the Hofstetter block, situated near the public square. Here it stayed until it built the third floor of the Kesselmeier block, where it has since maintained its quarters. Today the lodge is in a prosperous condition, owning its own hall and its room being richly and invitingly furnished. A German lodge of Odd Fellows was at one time organized and continued for some years, but finally the charter was surrendered and the members joined Galion Lodge, No. 215. Lebonah Encampment of Odd Fellows was formed here a number of years ago and is still in existence, while the ladies' auxiliary, known as Cassandra Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, instituted many years ago, is also in a flourishing condition.

Masonry attained a permanent footing in Galion when Fidelity Lodge, No. 327, F. & A. M. was granted a charter on October 17, 1860. On October 1, 1868, a second Blue Lodge was instituted and was known as Galion Lodge, No. 414, many of the original members of which are still living. Fidelity Lodge—of whom the only living charter member is Peter W. Weber, met on the third floor of the Hackedorn block, while Galion Lodge occupied the third floor of the Mackey block. A few years ago the two lodges were merged under the name of Galion Lodge, No. 414. They have commodious quarters in the Mackey block, but plans are on foot whereby they will soon own their own building and hall. The Royal Arch Masons received their charter October 11, 1878, as Crawford Chapter, No. 142. The ladies are represented by membership in Naomi Chapter, No. 47, Order of the Eastern Star.

A lodge of Red Men was at one time organized in Galion but has long since ceased to exist. The Masons and Odd Fellows held sway for a number of years until Galion Lodge, No. 186, Knights of Pythias, was instituted. It was composed mainly of young men and many of its original members are still living. It first met in Howard's Hall, but some years ago leased the entire third floor of the Hackedorn block, which was remodeled into lodge and banquet rooms and richly furnished. This organization is prospering and is increasing its membership.

In 1908 the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks organized Galion Lodge, No. 1191, and two years ago they purchased their own building on East Main street. Other orders are Galion Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 630, who meet at the Eagles Home, west Main street; Galion Nest, No. 1154, Order of Owls, 130 East Main street; Galion Lodge, No. 303, Loyal Order of Moose, who meet in the Howard Block.

The first of the so-called insurance fraternities was the railway men's organization known as Division No. 16, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which first met in a part of the third floor now occupied by the armory. This lodge is still in existence and continues to prosper. Later on the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Railway Train-

men, all fraternal railway organizations, were organized and continue to exist, wielding much power for the good of their members, as well as the national organizations. Auxiliaries to these organizations are the Grand International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Eclipse Favorite, Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Pride of 35 Lodge 79, Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

In addition to the above fraternities, the Royal Arcanum is represented by Crawford Council, No. 20. The Independent Order of Foresters has three lodges—Court Galion, 1360, Court Daisy, 74 and Court Mohawk, 4755. The Royal Foresters, No. 102, also maintain an organization here and all Forester Courts meet in the Howard Block. Camp No. 3766, Modern Woodmen of America; Galion Tent, No. 407, Knights of the Maccabees; Galion Hive, No. 230, Ladies of the Maccabees; Peace Home, No. 14, and Galion Home, No. 178, Home Guards of America, are some of the insurance lodges which are doing an active and progressive work in this city and its environs.

The first patriotic organization in this city, having its origin in the Civil war, was Dick Morris Post, No. 130, Grand Army of the Republic, which today has about 60 members. Its Ladies' Auxiliary is known as Dick Morris Corps.

Star Council, No. 106, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, has been in existence for 21 years and has the third floor of the Dennig block under long lease, sub-renting its handsomely appointed lodge rooms to other lodges.

Hope Council, Daughters of Liberty and Bell of Liberty Council, Daughters of America, are ladies' lodges of a patriotic character, the latter being closely allied with the Junior Order and the former with the order of United American Mechanics, which has no lodge here at present.

There are several fraternal organizations in Galion fostered by the Roman Catholic church, all of a beneficiary character. The Catholic Knights of America were the first to organize a branch here, but the members afterwards became affiliated with the Catholic Knights of

Ohio, maintaining St. Joseph's branch, No. 7, and Branch No. 92. St. Francis Council, No. 1234, Knights of Columbus, was organized about four years ago and is a flourishing institution.

The Catholic Ladies of Columbia maintain a strong organization. Other fraternal organizations are Galion Council, No. 476, United Commercial Travelers; Galion Tribe of Ben Hur, Knights of Honor, D. K. U. V., and Galion Lodge, No. 1226, National Protective Legion.

The first burial ground in what is now the city limits of Galion, was there long before the first settlers had set a foot in this hunting region of the Indians. On the south bank of the Whetstone, west of Market street, was an Indian village occupied by members of the Wyandot tribe, while across the river was an Indian burial ground. Many interments had been made there long prior to the arrival of the first settlers, but with the incoming of the white man the Indian village was abandoned and the graveyard was seldom if ever used. The graves were generally quite shallow, and whether it was their aversion to work or an Indian custom, when one of their number died in winter, the bodies were placed on posts driven into the ground, and properly protected left to remain there until spring, when a very shallow grave was dug and the Indian buried. After the Indians left many of the graves were opened by the younger men among the settlers in the hope of finding something of value; but in no case was anything found beyond the weapons of some warrior. Still the desecration of these graves enabled some of the early physicians to secure skeletons, which they transferred to their offices.

After the pioneers arrived it was the custom there, as all over the country, for the settlers to bury their dead in some favorable and pretty locality on their own land, but John Williamson and James Nail conceived the idea of establishing a graveyard in some central locality. The site selected was in the northeast quarter of section 31, on the north side of Main street just east of where the German Reformed church stood 20 years ago. This land belonged to Samuel Brown. It was a dense forest covered with sugar trees and underbrush and they bought one acre for \$5.00. The cash was paid

and Mr. Nail states that a deed was made out in the name of John Williamson and others, dedicating the site for burial purposes, but the deed was never recorded. After securing the ground, a man by the name of Frederick Sedorus was employed for \$14.00 to chop down a number of the trees, clear away the underbrush, and make the ground fit for use. This was probably in 1825, several years before Galion was laid out. Nail states that in every transfer of the farm from that day to this the acre was consecrated to the dead. The first or second grave dug in this ground was for a child of James Nail, and he has eight members of his family buried there; two wives, and six children. The last burial was that of John Williamson. The graveyard had long since been abandoned, but he desired to be buried by the rest of his family. During all of Mr. Nail's life the ground was kept in repair by him and his last payment for that purpose was in 1866, when a payment of \$25.00 was made to H. C. Carhart and James W. Gill for the last fence that was ever placed around the lot. At the time the graveyard was started, just south of it were several graves that had been dug on the Leveridge farm, the first burial there being that of John Leveridge, who was killed by a falling log while erecting the Williamson cabin in 1819; this was undoubtedly the first burial in Polk township. Several of the Leveridges were buried on this site, which is now Main street. The ruthless march of time made the ground where this first graveyard was located too valuable and the remains of the dead were carefully taken up and removed to Union Green Cemetery, one block north, which many years previous had been laid out as the cemetery of the city of Galion. In this cemetery rests Disberry Johnston, the pioneer who came to this county in 1817 with a wife and 17 children.

The Union Green cemetery was located on land donated by Jacob Ruhl. Prior to this the Nail-Williamson cemetery was used. Just north of this cemetery is the Catholic cemetery. After the Lutheran church was built near the cemetery in 1840 that church added more land, and in 1861 a final addition was made to it on the south side by Daniel Riblet. This addition brought the cemetery ground up to Church street and made it a block in size, about five

acres. The rapid growth of the town after 1850 led to several propositions for a new and larger cemetery, but it was not until thirty years later that definite action was taken, and the site of the present Fairview Cemetery secured, a tract of 80 acres near the northeastern part of the city. It was appropriately named Fairview, being on high ground, overlooking the city. It was laid out in fine drives, additional trees planted, and Galion's city of the dead demonstrates the taste and progress of that enterprising city, and reflects credit on the management of the Fairview Cemetery Association.

As in the early history of most towns, Galion had no regular fire department. When a fire broke out it was extinguished—if, indeed, it was extinguished before it had burned itself out—by the voluntary efforts of all the able bodied citizens who could handle a pail, two lines being formed and the full pails or buckets of water being passed along one line to be emptied onto the fire, and then returned along the other line to be refilled. This plan, however, was adopted and a regular brigade formed only after the futility of unconcerted action had been several times demonstrated. Later a crude engine came into use, which consisted of small rectangular boxes supplied with pumps. The boxes held from one to three barrels of water and were set on low trucks. From four to six men could work at the levers. There was no suction and the lid of the box had to be kept shut while pumping. It was soon discovered, however, that it was just as effective to throw the water on the fire directly from the pails as to use this clumsy apparatus, and therefore it was soon abandoned and finished its career as a garden sprinkler. It had cost the village \$100, the money being lent by Jacob Riblet. This inefficient machine was named the "Protection," which at this day seems rather humorous.

About 1853 the council purchased a more efficient apparatus in the Phoenix hand-engine—that is, it was more efficient whenever a fire happened to break out in the immediate vicinity of where it happened to be located, for being low built and tremendously heavy it was not an uncommon thing to see it hopelessly stuck in the mud, with the foreman and crew making desperate efforts to extricate it, while the exul-

tant fire fiend was making havoc with property, perhaps only a block or two distant. This machine had been built for use on the better streets of Cleveland, but as steam fire-engines were just then coming into vogue, that city did not want it, and Galion secured it at a bargain. The engine could throw a considerable volume of water to a good height. Jacob Riblet, however, had opposed the purchase of the Phoenix engine, on account of its heaviness, thereby proving himself to be a man of considerable perspicacity, and after it had been purchased in the face of his opposition, he bet the company a keg of beer that the engine could not throw a stream of water to the top of Wimmie's block, and on the occasion of the trial ascended to the roof of the building so that he might be in a suitable position to render an accurate judgment. But apparently having some latent consciousness that he might have made a rash bet, he took the precaution to provide himself with an umbrella. In so doing he again justified his reputation for sagacity, as he had abundant occasion to use his weapon of defense against the copious stream that the triumphant fire fighters hurled over the building, paying particular attention to the spot where he stood in vain defiance. Even the umbrella was no protection, and he was compelled to seek safety in flight. The deluge of water was promptly succeeded by a deluge of beer, Mr. Riblet doubtless participating in the festivities. Thus was the honor of the Phoenix vindicated. But such triumphs were not exactly of the sort for which the city had purchased the engine, so in the year 1856, the Phoenix was traded to Button & Blake of Cincinnati, for the "Niagara," the authorities paying to the Cincinnati firm \$800, as the difference in value between the two engines. The new machine was housed in a new and substantial brick building, which had been built the year previous on Atwood street, a tax of 6 mills being levied. A dozen cisterns were also built. As one hose-cart was found inadequate to carry all the hose needed, a second was purchased.

In October, 1872, the corporation purchased the Star steam fire engine of Ahrens & Co., Cincinnati, at a cost of \$4,599. Another hose-cart was also purchased at Akron, Ohio. This

engine and hose-cart were housed in the City Hall building.

The fire alarm system is used, twenty-four signal boxes being erected throughout the city. The department now has an abundance of hose, hook and ladder trucks, and the water supply is ample.

Previous to the year 1859 Galion was without any system of illumination, which, taken with the intolerably bad condition of the streets, made getting around town after dark a decidedly hazardous undertaking. Lanterns were necessarily used to a large extent, but at best could only prove a very imperfect substitute for a good lighting plant. About the year mentioned a gas manufactory was established near the railroad on Main street, the works being constructed by William Stephenson. About two miles of wooden pipe were put down and answered their purpose for about twelve years. Among the principal stockholders of the company were Dr. John Reisinger, William, Hays, Martin Sponhauer, Joel, David and Jacob Riblet and others. Assessments were frequent but no dividend was ever declared, and the stockholders lost all they put into it, but they had the satisfaction of having the first gas in the county for illuminating purposes. The old factory was sold at sheriff's sale and bid in by Wm. Hays, who sold to Miller & Kuhn, of Pennsylvania. They enlarged the works, replaced the wooden pipe with iron, and put down considerable more pipes. In 1872 they changed the location of the plant, building new works on East Church street. A few years later the concern was made a stock company, Miller & Kuhn, however, retaining a controlling interest. The city is today lit by electric lights.

One of the greatest drawbacks of Galion in its earlier history was the lack of paved streets and good sidewalks. The roads in the vicinity were as bad as they could be and during mild winters and in the spring were in a semi-liquid condition. About the first sidewalk put down, of which there is any record, consisted of a double row of logs, slightly raised from the ground, which extended around the square, the upper surfaces of the logs being hewn flat. As the town spread out board walks were put down and an occasional brick, but little done

with the streets. In the spring of 1880 a petition, signed by a majority of the resident property holders, was sent to the city council, demanding that Main and Market streets be graded and paved in some manner. Plans were drawn up under the direction of F. L. Krause who had been elected city engineer, and it was decided to pike both streets, the improvements on Main street to extend from about one and a half blocks west of the square, over the C., C. & I. Railroad on the east, and those on Market street from the square on the south to the depot on that street. The cost was estimated at \$30,000 and the contract was awarded to Gray & Co., of Cleveland. Thus was inaugurated a much needed improvement, which has since been extended to other streets.

The following report of City Civil Engineer A. O. Theobald, published last year, shows Galion's present condition with respect to the important question of public improvements:

"Galion has invested \$153,632.00 in public improvements in the last year and expended \$69,164.00 for similar purposes in the two years prior. This grand total of \$222,000.00 invested by the city of Galion and its tax payers to better the condition of our city is a record of which perhaps no town of equal size can boast. It naturally follows how and where have these improvements been made. In the years 1908 and 1909 Galion was roused from her comatose condition by the paving of West Main street, and the taking of the first and greatest step the city has even taken in the path of modern sanitation. The Trunk Line sewer or out-fall sewer was constructed, giving the city an outlet for all future sanitary sewer construction for the east and west extremes of the city, as well as the north and south sides. The three miles of out-fall sewer constructed at the cost of approximately \$22,000, carries the sewage of the entire city to a point approximately one mile west of the city, where it will be purified and disposed of in one of the most modern of Sewage Disposal Plants, the construction of which is now nearing completion.

"Following the paving of West Main street and the construction of the Trunk Line Sewer came the improvement of South Columbus street, an improvement that adds much to the beauty of that thoroughfare.

"The question of a disposal site for the anticipated sewage and the necessary sewer laterals now confronted the authorities. The site was purchased and the work was started on the construction of the Sewage Disposal Plant in the month of May, 1910.

"In the following months plans were prepared for districting the city, and districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11, covering almost the entire city, were prepared by the engineering department. In the fall of the same year actual work was started on the laying of all the mentioned district sewers, aggregating 17 ³/₁₀ miles of pipe.

"In the spring of the year 1911 all laterals under construction were finished and again the authorities followed the wishes of the citizens, and the spirit of public improvement was not allowed to become idle. The city having been provided with the proper sanitation and safeguarded, our attention was again turned to the matter of street improvements. East Main and North Market, Atwood and Railroad streets being prepared and the former two streets are at the present time under construction. With the above named streets improved the city of Galion can boast of a record of three and a half miles of paved streets in three years.

"The city is being rapidly provided with storm sewers and at the present time the Eleventh District relief sewer is being constructed at a cost approximating \$7,000.

"This unparalleled record of public improvement during the past few years has transformed the city of Galion. But a few years ago she had only a meager amount of public improvements, whereas today, with her rapid strides forward during the past few years, she stands head and shoulders above her sister cities and today she can justly point with pride to the wonderful progress made. The result of this forward movement is already reaping a harvest, for on every side may be seen the construction of fine modern homes and the erection of substantial business blocks. With her excellent improved streets, her efficient sewerage system and fine water supply, Galion is rapidly becoming a city of beautiful homes, as well as marching forward in mercantile and industrial lines."

The first bank in Galion was a private institution conducted by John S. Davis and John

U. Bloomer. This was established in 1852, their office being the first block east of the square, and the bank was successful from the start. It was reorganized in 1863 and moved to the northwest corner of the Square and Main street, Davis and Bloomer both remaining as members of the new bank. On February 22, 1864, it became the First National Bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000, C. S. Crim being president and J. U. Bloomer, cashier. E. M. Freese is president and H. L. Bodley cashier at the present time.

The Citizens' Bank was organized in 1866 by Mt. Gilead and Galion parties, Gen. John Beatty being the first president and J. H. Green cashier. Their office was on South Market street, but in 1875 they bought their present location on the corner of the square and South Market street. In 1872, they became the Citizens National, with a capital stock of \$60,000. In 1878 J. H. Green became president, and A. H. Lowe cashier, a position he has held ever since; D. Bachelder succeeded J. H. Green as president in 1895.

Another bank was the Hays bank, started by Galion capital, with William Hays as president, and O. L. Hays as cashier. It became The Galion National, and O. L. Hays succeeded his father as president, and some years ago it was compelled to suspend. The bank was located at the northeast corner of the Square and Main street.

On May 15, 1905, the Commercial Savings Bank Co. was organized with Mark Cook as president, and J. W. Cupp, as cashier. The capital stock was \$50,000. On February 1, 1907, A. H. Laughbaum succeeded J. W. Cupp as cashier. Their bank has always been at their present site, northeast corner of the Square and Main street.

The Citizens' Building Association of Galion was organized August 2, 1872, with David Mackey, president; J. G. Meuser, secretary; Citizens National Bank, treasurer, and with David Mackey, C. E. Klopp, F. A. Keen, S. G. Cummings, A. M. Brown, James Marshmann and J. J. Schaefer as directors.

The present building and loan companies are the Home Savings and Loan Co., of which A. W. Monroe is secretary, and the Galion Building and Loan Association, J. W. Geer, secretary.

Travelers were first cared for as early as 1817 by Benjamin Leveridge in his little log cabin, and then followed William Hostord with his double log cabin, and finally in 1824 this was run as a regular tavern by Asa Hostord. Later Jacob Kuhl had his tavern on the Square and John Kroft a tavern a block east of the Square, about where the road to Mansfield bore to the north, afterward abandoned, and the road run straight east as it is at present. The Jacob Ruhl tavern later passed into the hands of Michael Matthias, and in 1848 it was run by David and Joel Riblet, the latter having been a driver on the stage line between Mansfield and Bucyrus. In 1851, David and Joel Riblet put up a brick building on the southwest corner of the Square and Main street, and here they started a store, but the next year the building was rented by Brown & McMillan and they started the Western House, and it has been run as a hotel ever since, the name being changed later to the Central Hotel. While Brown & McMillan were in charge, an addition was built by the Riblets, and in 1856 Smith Ferris took charge of it, and a third story was added.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad having their depot on east Main street, John Tracy built a hotel there in 1850 which was called the American House, and in 1854 he sold out to A. Reeve who refitted and refurnished it throughout. It passed into various hands, became the brick structure that was destroyed by fire a dozen years ago, since which time it has no longer been used as a hotel, but the eastern part of the building is the large restaurant of Bland and Irwin, which has a state reputation as "The Big Store."

On East Main street a hotel was started years ago. It came into the hands of Gust Keen, who ran it as a regular hotel; it underwent many changes under the hands of different managers, and the present brick building was erected, and it is today the Phoenix Hotel.

On Main street, east of the Big Four tracks is the Stevens Hotel, named after the proprietor, John Stevens.

To the ladies of Galion is due the present public library. The Current News Club, one of the Women's Clubs of Galion, began to agitate the subject of establishing a public library and their efforts met with a hearty

approval by a large number of citizens who were in sympathy with the enterprise. The club started a library fund, which was contributed to by other clubs and associations until several hundred dollars were gathered for the purpose. In 1898 a state law was passed whereby it was made mandatory upon boards of education in cities the size of Galion to make a tax levy to support public libraries under certain conditions. With the assurance of support as guaranteed by this law, the ladies of the Current News Club, on March 26, 1901, incorporated the Galion Public Library Association, with the declared purpose of building and maintaining a public library free to all the citizens of the Galion public school district. The organization being perfected, a demand in accordance with the law was made upon the Board of Education of the city for the necessary tax levy, which was cheerfully granted by the board, and the new library association started upon its career with bright prospects of making a success of its undertaking.

As a first step in their establishment of a public library the association, then composed of ladies only, purchased In-lot No. 56, on the east side of North Market street for a consideration of \$2,850. This lot had an old log residence on it, one of the oldest buildings in the city, and was one of the early school houses half a century previous. This was converted into a comfortable library and reading room and promised to become the pride and glory of the infant library association, if not the fullest satisfaction of the city's ambition in the direction of library building. But no sooner had the library taken form and the public began to lend its influence and support, than a new and higher ambition took possession of the members of the association and they began to aspire to better and more permanent library buildings and facilities.

Andrew Carnegie was helping other libraries; would he not also help them to secure a better library home? An application was made to Mr. Carnegie in August, 1901, for a building fund, but as nothing came of this effort, the association sent a committee of two citizens to New York, in February of 1902, to present the matter personally. The committee was successful and in March of that

year Mr. Carnegie made an appropriation of \$15,000, conditioned upon his customary demand of a guarantee of an annual support for the library of not less than ten per cent of that amount. The Association then asked the city council to give Mr. Carnegie the required guarantee of support, which was done by resolution passed April 18, 1902.

The fund for a library building being now secured, the plans of the present building were approved, and the contract for the building was let for the sum of \$13,578, and with the heating and other appliances, together with the walks and curbs, brought the total cost of the improvement, exclusive of books and furnishings, up to \$16,559.50. To these improvements should be added the cost of the lot, which makes an aggregate cost for the library, exclusive of contents, of \$19,409.50.

The Galion Public Library was formally dedicated Thursday evening, April 28, 1904. Following the exercises, which were held at the City Opera House, a considerable sum of money was raised to meet the cost of the building. At the present time (July 25, 1912) the library contains 5,014 books for circulation, exclusive of about 700 government documents. Miss Estella Coyle is librarian and Miss Doris John, assistant librarian. The Board of Directors is composed exclusively of ladies, as follows: Mrs. M. R. Crim, president; Mrs. Elmer Stout, vice president; Mrs. David G. Bryfogle, secretary; Mrs. H. A. House, treasurer; Mrs. A. W. Lewis, Mrs. A. W. Monroe, Mrs. H. E. Smith, Mrs. J. J. Schaefer and Miss Nettie Kinsey.

The Police Department is under charge of L. E. Christian, who is now serving in his third year as chief. Under him are Capt. C. D. Riblet and five patrolmen. The department holds communications through its own telephone system, which is independent of the city exchange, there being 14 box or patrol phones. The jail is immediately back of the station, in the same building, and contains four cells, strongly constructed, while upstairs there is a hospital room, which is used also for female prisoners.

The Logan Natural Gas and Fuel Company, operating in Bucyrus and Galion, installed their system in both towns at about the same

time, Galion being slightly in advance in getting supply, which was turned on December 2, 1902.

The telephone company was started by George Ristine about 1885, and today the public are served by the Central Union Telephone Company and the Galion Telephone Company.

As nearly as can be estimated, the population of Galion in 1850 was about 421, so in those early days, outside of little stores and small shops, there were no important industries. Robert Cowden writes that as late as 1848-9 he has seen as many as a hundred covered wagons a day passing north from Morrow county along the Portland road to Sandusky and Milan. But now, after more than half a century has passed, Galion no longer looks with jealous eye at the aban-

doned crossing, but points with pride to the prosperous city with its many shops and factories giving employment to hundreds of men; its handsome residences and improved streets; its advanced schools and stately churches; its important railroads and solid financial institutions; and its citizens enjoying all the advantages of every modern public improvement. And taking a just pride in all this, the citizens should sometimes recall the names of those early pioneers who went through the hardships necessary to level the forest into a settlement, have a kindly remembrance for Michael and Jacob Ruhl, who from that settlement founded a village, and drop an occasional flower on the grave of Asa Hosford, whose energy and perseverance transformed that village and made possible the city of today.

CHAPTER XXVI

MANUFACTURES

Introductory—The Eagle Machine Works—The American Clay Machinery Co.—The Carroll Foundry and Bucyrus Steel Castings Co.—The Hall Gas Engine Co. and Ohio Locomotive Crane Co.—The Shunk Plow Works—The Bucyrus Machine Works—The Bucyrus Knitting Machine Co.—The Vollrath Planing Mill—A. M. Jones & Co.—The C. Roehr Co.—The Deal Smutter Factory—The Pinyerd Bros. Mill—The Dostal Brewery—The Main St. Mills—The Van Loosen Multi-Colored Press Co.—The Blair Pig Ring Factory—The Bucyrus Husking Glove Co.—The Sommer Motor Co.—The Craig Foundry Co.—The Kelly Manufacturing Co.—The Ryder Brass Foundry—D. Picking & Co.—The Crooks-Uhl Mfg. Co.—The Bucyrus Copper Kettle Works—The Keel Monument Works—The Colter Mill—The Brokensword Stone Co.—Wine Manufacture—Patterson Mfg. Co.—The Ruhl Carriage Works—Other Bucyrus Enterprises—Galion—The Tyler Organ Co.—The Kunkel Carriage Works—The Galion Buggy Co.—The Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Co.—The Buckeye Wheel Co.—The Weaver Bending Co.—The Plack Carriage Works—The Galion Lumber Co.—The Gledhill Lumber Yards and Mill—The New York Racket Store—The Ohio Mausoleum Co.—The Detweiler Mfg. Co.—The Galion Iron Works Co.—The Galion Handle & Mfg. Co.—The Galion Metallic Grave Vault Co.—The American Steel Grave Vault Co.—E. M. Freese & Co.—The Galion Brewing Co.—The Longstreth Monument Works—The Sponhauer Boiler & Machine Works—The Perfection Road Machinery Co.—The Cleveland-Galion Motor Truck Co.—The Telephone Improvement Co.—The Market St. Mills—The Galion Monument Co.—The Galion Machine Works—The Farmers' Mfg. & Milling Co.—The Burch Plow Works—Phoenix Milling Co.—Gledhill & Kime Lumber Co.—The Weaver Bros. Co.—H. E. Bormuth Cement Block Co.—The Holcker Bros. Buggy Co.—The Schill Bros. Co.—New Washington—The New Washington Flouring Mill—The New Washington Lumber & Mfg. Co.—Seitter & Brown's Brick & Tile Works—The Kibler Tannery—The Crawford County Nursery.

Clang! clang! the massive anvils ring;
Clang! clang! a hundred hammers swing;
Like the thunder-rattle of a tropic sky,
The mighty blows still multiply,—
Clang! clang!

Say, brothers of the dusky brow,
What are your strong arms forging now?

—ANONYMOUS.

In this progressive age the general intelligence of a people may be gauged by the extent and variety of their manufactures. Agriculture, though in modern times elevated to the dignity of a science, makes no extraordinary demands upon the intellect. Its methods, depending on Nature's laws, are essentially the

same as those which were pursued when the Pyramids were building, and it owes a large part of the enhanced dignity to which it has attained in comparatively recent years to the improved implements and machinery that are the direct product of inventive brains working out through the channels of manufacturing enterprise. Manufactures represent, therefore, the activity and power of the human mind when applied to practical subjects—to those things, aside from food, with which humanity is daily and directly concerned. They have to do with almost everything that we use or

handle. Perhaps no other branch of human activity covers so wide a field, and each individual product in all the wondrous variety represents in high or low degree, the victory of mind over matter—the ultimate fruition of a thought.

In this department of human enterprise the United States occupies a leading place among the nations of the world. From the wooden nutmeg of the enterprising Connecticut Yankee to the latest type of aeroplane, American products are known the world over and all the world pays tribute to American brain and enterprise; and among the states that have helped to win this renown there are few that hold a higher rank than Ohio. As an integral part of this commonwealth Crawford county can hold her own in business and manufacturing enterprise.

In the early history of the middle west man was engaged in the task of subduing the wilderness and rendering it fit for human habitation. The work was chiefly one of laborious application, the axe, the saw and the plow being almost the only tools employed. But with the advent of settlers other demands arose. Man must have bread, and so corn and wheat must be ground into flour. He must, or will as soon as practicable, have comfortable dwellings, to erect which he requires lumber. Hence in the early saw and grist mills of pioneer days we behold the beginnings of that manufacturing enterprise which forms so conspicuous a feature of our life today.

Such initial enterprises as they relate to Crawford county, may be found touched on in other chapters of this volume dealing with the various townships and villages, and need not be recapitulated here. As in every community of people belonging to the great Caucasian race, improvement was the daily motto and perfection the ultimate goal for which our pioneer manufacturers strove. Thus they could hardly help but make progress. Spurred on by necessity, in no few instances they struck out original lines of thought, which bore fruition in various improved and labor-saving devices calculated to lighten the work of the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, or the busy housewife; and later on, in the times in which we live, this same intellectual energy, has produced yet greater results

in many wonderful inventions that our forefathers never dreamed of, but which we of today could hardly do without. To illustrate this marvellous enterprise as connected with the growth and prosperity of Crawford county, it is only necessary to glance briefly at the principal business and manufacturing enterprises which are now flourishing in the county, or which have existed therein in former days.

The first business enterprise established in Bucyrus was Abel Cary's grist-mill, which was erected in 1822, or perhaps earlier, on the river bank, just west of the north end of Main street. A dam was constructed across the river at this point. Subsequently, however, the machinery and mill were removed to the north end of Walnut street, and it was operated there for some years, until it was destroyed by fire. Its proprietor, James Kelly, erected another mill on the same site in 1844, and this latter mill was in operation for twenty-six years, during the greater part of this period being the property of James McLean. This mill also was burned, on April 9, 1870. In 1822 Lewis Cary started a tannery, which afterwards, passed into the hands of his son, Aaron, by whom it was sold to Richard Plummer, about 1855. In the following year Plummer sold it to Christian Shonert, who had learned the trade under Aaron Cary. David Holm and Henry Minich also had tanneries about 1831, and several other small industries were then carried on in or near the village, among which was a pottery conducted by Elias Slagle, who also, after 1830, ran an oil-mill, with a large circular tramp wheel on the same lot, near the site of the old Cary mill. Jesse Quaintance also put up a mill on the river bank, southwest of the village after 1830.

Several carding-mills were also established at this early day in Bucyrus. One of these, operated by tramp-wheel power, was conducted by Jourdan Jones, and afterward sold to Mr. Lautenheiser, who furnished it with a steam engine. Another carding-mill was run by Mr. Kirk. The latter was bought out by Dr. A. M. Jones, who established Samuel Clapper in the business, which was conducted for several years near the southwest corner of Walnut and Perry streets, by the firm of Jones & Clapper. In 1843 a steam-engine was installed and the mill was run night and day

on account of the great increase in the business. This engine is said to have been the second one introduced into Crawford county, the first having been used in the old flouring mill run by James Kelly.

The Eagle Machine Works—Sometime in the early fifties a small machine shop was started in Bucyrus, which subsequently obtained considerable local importance as a manufacturing enterprise. The concern was purchased in 1862 by two of the workmen therein employed—Messrs. Frey & Sheckler, who continued and improved the business. In 1867 the entire works were destroyed by fire, but in the following year the two proprietors took in as a third partner Mr. George Quinby, and the works were rebuilt on a much larger scale and furnished with improved machinery. Subsequent to 1872 other buildings were added until the plant included a foundry, machine shops, blacksmith shops, engine-house, coke and sand-house, office and patternroom, etc. By 1880 there were eighteen or more hands employed and among the firm's products were engines, horse-powers, saw-mills, brick machines, etc. The Eagle Portable Engine was especially noted, and their brick machines were among the best in the country and were sold as far west as Wyoming and Indian Territory. Mr. Sheckler retired in 1875, and in 1877 William Hoover purchased an interest, but later Mr. Sheckler reentered the firm, which then became Frey, Sheckler & Hoover, and was so conducted for a number of years when Mr. Sheckler again retired and the Frey-Sheckler Company was incorporated under the management of Col. W. C. Lemert and so continued until 1896 when the Frey-Sheckler Company was combined with J. W. Penfield & Son Company of Willoughby and the company incorporated under the name of The American Clay Working Machinery Company, with principal offices at Bucyrus, Ohio, though the Willoughby plant was and is still run by the company. In 1906 the company name was changed to The American Clay Machinery Company and it is the largest plant manufacturing clay working machinery in the world. R. C. Penfield is the head of the company.

In 1909 the American Equipment Company was organized by Mr. Penfield with general

offices at Bucyrus but their operations are entirely in Chicago.

In 1888 George Campbell started the Campbell Frog Works, to manufacture an improved railroad frog. The business moved along slowly and soon Mr. Campbell included foundry work, doing a large business in foundry jobbing. In 1891 Mr. Campbell died and in December of 1891 P. J. Carroll purchased the business of the Campbell heirs and operated the business on East Warren street. Under his management the business grew from one employing half a dozen men to one with probably fifty, when Mr. Carroll deemed it advisable to enlarge his facilities.

In 1897 Bucyrus voted to issue bonds to establish the McGibery Radiator Works in the northern part of the city, but the venture did not prove a success and the city had an empty building on its hands. P. J. Carroll acquired this and moved his foundry to the old Radiator building in 1899, calling his plant the Carroll Foundry and Machine Works. Here the business developed to great proportions and the present plant is very extensive, employing several hundred men. In 1906 Mr. Carroll organized the Bucyrus Steel Castings Company, and immense new buildings were erected and business started in 1907. This business has also grown until now hundreds of men are employed.

The Hall Gas Engine Co. and the Ohio Locomotive Crane Co. are both Bucyrus companies, closely allied with the Carroll plants and both doing splendid business and with excellent prospects.

The Shunk Plow Works—This concern had its origin a few years previous to the Civil War, when A. Shunk, Sr., began the making of plows on a small scale, employing but four men and doing all the work by hand. His factory was known as the Bucyrus Plow Works. As the years went by the business increased, steam power was introduced and several large buildings erected. In May, 1870 a firm was formed consisting of A. Shunk, Jr., F. R. and N. T. Shunk, all brothers. Later some changes took place and the firm became A. Shunk Sr., alone. By 1880 the works had a capacity of 1,000 plows per year, of nine different varieties, they being sold chiefly in

Ohio and the Western states. Further changes caused the ownership to become vested in Nelson F., John Q. and Isaac Shunk, of whom the two first mentioned are now proprietors, Isaac having died about ten years ago. The business has branched out in other directions, and plows are no longer among the chief product of the factory, which now include steel plow parts, mould boards and cutting edges for wheeled road scrapers, and steel wheel farm wagons. About 500 tons of plate steel are used per year. The plows are sold chiefly in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, while the other products are shipped to all parts of the country. In recent years some improved heavy machinery has been installed. About 35 men are now employed.

The Bucyrus Machine Works, at one time an important Bucyrus industry, originated previous to 1861, when William Burkhart, James Throupe and J. Moulthrop commenced work together in a little blacksmith shop, and made a few "Excelsior" machines. Mr. Burkhart invented the Bucyrus Machine, and about 1861 the concern became known as the Bucyrus Machine Works. In January, 1869, the firm became a stock company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, B. B. McDonald being superintendent and W. T. McDonald, treasurer. A fire in May of the following year caused a loss of about \$21,000, but these parts of the plant that had been destroyed were rebuilt and the entire plant improved. About 100 men were employed and as high as 700 machines in one year were manufactured. A large part of their output went to the western states, where the Bucyrus machine was very popular. At one time preparations were made for the building of railway cars and a switch was built from the works to the railroad, but about this time the business began to decline and the concern subsequently passed into the hands of J. N. Biddle. In a few years another assignment was made, A. Monnett & Co., becoming the proprietors. After operating the plant for a time they leased it to Stuckey & Diller, who carried on the business for a number of years.

In 1868 William Franz and Dr. William Pope began to perfect a knitting machine for both domestic and manufacturing purposes. They succeeded and obtained a patent, and

subsequently patented eight improvements, besides purchasing six others, making fourteen improvements, in addition to the original patent. A company was formed in 1870 called the Bucyrus Knitting Machine Company, and commenced operations. It was disbanded, however, in 1871 and a joint stock company formed composed of Dr. William Pope, Dr. C. Fulton, James Clements, John Franz, Thomas Beer, George Quinby, George Donnenwirth and William Franz. George Quinby was president, William Franz secretary and Dr. W. Pope general agent. The style of the company was changed to The Franz & Pope Knitting Machine Company. The machine was capable of producing a large variety of work, being adapted to all manner of crocheting, making tidies or afghans, as well as common hosiery. It knit a stocking, heel and toe combined in seven minutes, with but little hand finishing required. In 1878 a hosiery department was added to the establishment, in which about thirty girls were employed.

In 1855 Gottlieb Vollrath started a planing-mill in Bucyrus under the firm name of G. Vollrath & Co., the firm comprising Mr. Vollrath and two sons—Albert and Charles. In 1867 William, another son, bought out his father and the firm became Vollrath Brothers. In 1868 a large brick building was erected, three stories high, with ground dimensions of 78x45 feet; also a boiler and engine-room measuring 19x54 feet. This building was installed with the most up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, etc., and a large business was done, giving employment to from fifteen to twenty men. A large business was also done in dressed and undressed lumber.

In 1870 the Vollrath Brothers fitted up a part of their planing-mill building for the purpose of a flour mill and commenced this line of industry. In 1872 this part of the business was bought by F. A. Vollrath, another brother, who subsequently conducted it.

The Buckeye State Wood Works were established in 1866 by A. M. Jones & Company for the purpose of manufacturing spokes, hubs, and bent work. The members of the firm were A. M. Jones, W. C. Lemert, Lyman Parcher and John Jones. Nicholas Reehl was

afterward admitted and shortly after John Jones and Lyman Parcher sold out to the other three partners, the firm still being known as A. M. Jones & Co. About thirty men were employed. The business was quite pretentious and would have grown to still greater proportions but that other interests of the owners made it seem advisable to close up the old Wood Works, which was done.

In 1859 a planing-mill was erected by Keller, Stoll & Co. The firm later became Stoll & Brother, and in 1869 the style was changed to Stoll Brothers & Company. The main building was 70x40 feet, with engine room 40x18 feet and the establishment was supplied with the best machinery. Subsequently Charles Roehr became a member of the firm. A large number of men were employed and an extensive business done in the line of sash, doors, blinds and in lumber, rough and dressed of all kinds.

Under the management of Charles Roehr the company developed a great business. The C. Roehr Company was organized being owned by Mr. Roehr and his three sons, Edward C. William and Carl F. Extensive contracts were obtained, the firm being especially successful in interior trim for large buildings in all parts of the country. Some of the early big contracts were the complete interior trim for large office buildings in Pittsburgh. Later they had the contracts for the Pope Buildings at Hartford, Conn., and in Boston. Their work included the complete finishing of the Philadelphia Mint, the Chicago Post Office, a modern building at the Annapolis Naval Academy, office buildings in New York and other great cities. All three of the sons died, and following this his own health failed, so that Charles Roehr retired from business and the company was re-organized under the name of the New Roehr Company, of which A. S. Leuthold is president and Samuel Leuthold secretary.

The Smutter Factory of M. Deal originated in 1868, when Mr. Deal began the manufacture of the "California Smutter," a machine for taking smut out of wheat, a most valuable invention for wheat growers and dealers. Mr. Deal subsequently made a number of improvements to the original patent and manufactured the machine in 36 different styles. The factory employed some 25 men and had a capacity of

500 machines per year. Over 600 local agencies were established in the United States, Canada, South America, and England, and from \$60,000 to \$75,000 worth of machines were shipped annually.

In 1860 S. A. Bowers and J. W. Delancy erected flour mills near the site of the Dear-dorf steam saw-mill, and they were known as the Sandusky Valley Mills. Mr. Delancy retired in 1861 and the mills were carried on by Mr. Bowers until 1872, when he sold out to C. T. Miller. The latter failing shortly after, Mr. Bowers took them back, and being subsequently joined by Mr. Delancy, the old firm of Bowers & Delancy, continued their operation for many years.

Mr. Delancy managed the mill after Mr. Bowers had retired but later sold out and the plant is at present owned and operated by Pin-yerd Brothers.

The Dostal Brothers' Brewery was originally established in 1858 by Henry Anthony. In the following spring G. Donnenwirth, Jr., became a partner, and in the fall the firm became G. Donnenwirth & Son, his father taking an interest in the business with him. The business subsequently passed into the hands of Frank Dick, and was bought in September, 1902 by the Dostal Brothers—John M. and George A. Dostal—who have made the business a prosperous one, introducing new methods and installing modern machinery. The present plant covers about six acres and the output amounts to about 20,000 barrels annually, which is all sold in Ohio.

The Main Street Mills, a prominent industry of Bucyrus, were established by Zeigler, Gross & Co., and in October, 1871, the firm of F. & J. Gross was formed, succeeding the old one. The present mills were built in the following May. In 1876 Mr. Zeigler, who had returned to Bucyrus after an absence of several years, became the proprietor of these mills. He has made improvements in the property from time to time, installing the most modern machinery and the plant is now thoroughly up-to-date and turns out about 150 barrels of flour per day. Since 1877 these mills have been one of the standard industries of the city.

The Van Loozen Multi-Colored Press Company was incorporated in April, 1909 with a

capital of \$150,000, and in the fall of that year a large modern building was erected at the corner of East Warren and Failor streets, 40x120 feet. The press manufactured by this company is the invention of Mr. Fred H. Van Loozen and is designed to print six or seven different colors simultaneously. It is radically different in construction from any other printing press, possessing many points of superiority, and the press has bright prospects for the future. The officers are Fred H. Van Loozen, president; M. A. Van Loozen, vice president; M. C. Harhaus, secretary, and W. H. Picking, treasurer.

The Blair Pig Ring Factory—The useful contrivances which form the product of this factory were invented many years ago by Elias Blair and consist of the hog anti-rooter device and the hog snout ring. The business has always been a prosperous one and the Blair devices fill a place that has not been usurped by any other article on the market.

The Bucyrus Husking Glove Company, of Bucyrus, whose place of business is near the southeast corner of the Public Square, was started by Mr. H. S. Blair, about twenty-five years ago, on the third floor of the E. Blair Block, on Sandusky street. The business was later moved to the old German Lutheran church (afterward used as an Armory), and still later—about twelve years ago—removal was made to the present location. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of husking gloves, husking pins, hook huskers, mittens, wrist supporters, motorman's palms, etc., and is the oldest firm making husking gloves today. The product is sold to jobbers from New York to the Pacific coast. From 25 to 75 people are employed. Mr. Blair is still proprietor of the business.

The Sommer Motor Company, engaged in the manufacture of motors for trucks of pleasure auto-cars, was incorporated in 1907, at Aurora, Ill., by L. A. Sommer, W. N. Baker, Albert Russom and W. H. Reedy, who are its present officers. Through the efforts of the Bucyrus Industrial Association, the concern was induced to move to Bucyrus, coming here in December, 1910. They have a seven-acre site in the eastern part of the city, on the line of the Pennsylvania tracks. Their factory building is a large modern structure, 200x100

feet, and is thoroughly equipped with the most modern machinery. The company is doing an excellent business—all, in fact, that they can handle—and is turning out from 1800 to 2000 motors a year. As they are adding to their equipment, they will have an increased output next year. They employ from 70 to 75 men and have been working overtime since January 1st, to the present time (July, 1912).

The Craig Foundry Company of Bucyrus was incorporated in 1911 by W. H. Craig and Walter Kline, with a capital of \$30,000. This concern is engaged in the manufacture of light and heavy castings, cold air faces, wall registers, automobile castings, etc. They have an up-to-date plant, covering three acres of ground in the southern part of the city, with good railroad facilities. They also have a large plating plant—probably the most complete in the state—for nickel, silver and other plating, and turn out fine oxidized copper work. About fifty men on an average are given employment. Mr. W. H. Craig is president of the company, with Walter Kline, secretary and treasurer, and the board of directors includes also Mr. A. T. Dennis.

The Kelly Manufacturing Company, located in the south end of Bucyrus, on Galion street, was established about three years ago by T. F. Kelly, its present proprietor, and is engaged in the manufacture of pneumatic water supply systems for irrigation or household purposes, steel burial cases and all kinds of sheet iron work, their product being sold all over the United States. About twelve men are usually employed and the firm is doing a prosperous business.

The Ryder Brass Foundry Company was established in July, 1910, and was incorporated in October of the same year at \$10,000. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of brass, bronze and aluminum castings, manganese bronze, phosphor bronze and special alloys, turning out castings for all purposes. The president is W. H. Whitmore, of Akron, Ohio; Elizabeth W. Ryder is vice president, and P. H. Ryder, secretary, treasurer and manager. The company's factory is located in the northern end of the town just east of North Sandusky street.

D. Picking & Co.—This firm engaged in the manufacture of copper kettles, was estab-

lished in 1874 by D. Picking, who is now deceased. The business is now carried on by his sons, C. F. and W. H. Picking, and is in a prosperous condition. From 3000 to 4000 kettles a year are manufactured.

The Crooks-Uhle Manufacturing Company, located at No. 113 E. Charles street, Bucyrus, was founded in 1908, the partners being Frederick E. Uhle and his son-in-law, Earl G. Crooks. They are general machinists and are specially engaged in the manufacture of children's folding sulkeys, the "go-cart runner" being an invention of Mr. Crooks. The business is increasingly prosperous, a large demand having been created for the firm's special product.

The Bucyrus Copper Kettle Works—This industry was practically started in 1873, when Jacob Geiger and Daniel Picking, then engaged in the hardware business, began the manufacture of copper kettles for boiling apple butter, an important industry in those days. Later Mr. Geiger sold his hardware interests to Mr. Picking and in partnership with Phillip E. Bush established a manufactory on the corner of N. Railroad and Lane streets. Subsequent improvements have given this factory dimensions of 85x90 feet. The business was conducted under the style of Geiger & Bush from 1889 until the death of Mr. Bush in 1907, since which time Mr. Geiger has been sole proprietor. The plant is well equipped and the business is in a flourishing condition.

The Monument and Marble Works of William H. Keel were started by him at No. 220 So. Walnut street, Bucyrus, in 1878, and at one time, before the introduction of machinery, he was able to give steady employment to 24 people. He is a skillful workman in marble and granite and makes his own designs. His business is one of the old established ones of Bucyrus.

Colter & Co.—In 1902 Mr. Jacob Colter came to Bucyrus and started a saw-mill; a planing-mill was added to this in 1906 and a large business has since been built up in all kinds of house and building material. Since 1905 Mr. Peter Conkle has been a partner in the concern. The plant of this firm covers nine acres of land, and an average of 400,000 feet of lumber is kept on hand.

The Brokensword Stone Company, capi-

talized at \$10,000, is engaged in quarrying stone six miles northwest of Bucyrus, and has an office in the city. About sixty-five men are employed. Dr. John A. Chesney is president of the company, P. J. Carroll, vice president and general manager; and William H. Pickerington, treasurer.

Charles Arnold is engaged in the manufacture of native wines in Bucyrus, having been engaged in this business since about 1895. His specialties are Delaware, Catawba and Claret and he has specially constructed cellars for the storing of his product. He has built up a prosperous business.

The Patterson Manufacturing Company is a recently established concern engaged in the manufacture of fire-escapes and structural steel work and bids fair to become one of the city's important industries.

The Ruhl Carriage Works, located at No. 428 E. Mansfield street, are engaged in the manufacture of buggies, carriages, wagons and the "Ruhl" storm-tops. George S. Ruhl is the proprietor.

The Seegar Brothers have carriage shops at No. 425-427 S. Walnut street.

In addition to the industries already mentioned, Charles Breisinger & Son have a brick manufacturing plant on Jump street; C. F. Bonebrake is engaged in the manufacture of cement blocks on South Jones street. The Bucyrus Hydraulic Cement Block Company, manufacturers of cement blocks, have office and works on E. Middletown street; The Chatfield Bending Works are located south of the town, and are engaged in the manufacture of wheels, rims and other bent wood stock; The New York Blower Company, manufacturers of heating, ventilating and drying apparatus, blowers, fans, etc., are located on W. Warren street.

The Tyler Organ Company was established in Galion in 1879, its location being on the northwest corner of the Square. It was subsequently removed to the old planing-mill on So. Market street, near the P. & O. Railroad depot. The proprietors were Messrs. Tyler and Whitney, both fine musicians. The company did a fairly good business for some years.

The Kunkel Carriage Works, of Galion, were established many years ago, by L. K. Kunkel. Subsequently—about 1876—the firm

became Kunkel, Schupp & Helfrich, and so remained up to 1884. Mr. Kunkel died in 1893, and the business is now controlled by the heirs, with W. H. Kunkel as general manager. It was removed to its present location on No. Market street in 1886. The Kunkel Carriage Works are specialty builders of custom-made vehicles, and vehicles requiring special construction, manufacturing also buggies, carriages, wagons, ambulances, pall buggies, casket wagons, etc. They are doing a prosperous business and are among the leading business enterprises of Galion.

The Galion Buggy Company, a large and prosperous concern, was established by Mr. A. Howard, in November, 1885, at a location on So. Market street, near the Public Square. Four additional buildings were erected about 1889 on Church street—all up-to-date and one being especially large. The company manufactures all kinds of buggies, phaetons, carriages, surreys, etc., and has a large wholesale trade throughout Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and other western states. About 2500 to 3500 jobs are turned out yearly and the average number of employees is about ninety. The old factory on So. Market street is still made use of and the office is situated at the same location.

The Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Company was established in Galion in January, 1909, by H. R. Huntington. The plant is located on a 9 1-2 acre site in the southern part of the city, near the Erie tracks, and includes four modern buildings with up-to-date equipment. When working full force about 50 men are employed. This company has twenty-one cooper shops distributed through the different states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Virginia, the principal part of the business being the manufacture of barrels. No barrels are made in the Galion plant, the local operations being limited chiefly to staves and hoops. The works have a capacity of 10,000,000 barrel staves and 15,000,000 hoops a year.

The Buckeye Wheel Company of Galion was incorporated December 21, 1904, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The organizers and original officers were J. W. White, of Ft. Wayne, president; J. S. Morris, of Ft. Wayne, vice president; E. Flickinger of Galion, secretary and general manager; Jacob Keene, treas-

urer; and Frank Flickinger, superintendent. The few changes made in the official board are as follows: Frank Flickinger is now secretary and manager, in place of E. Flickinger; Edward Flickinger is treasurer and George Schelb, superintendent. The product of the company consists of buggy, carriage and light wagon wheels, and light automobile wheels. The output averages about 250 sets per day of wheels for horse-drawn vehicles, and 100 sets of automobile wheels. The plant of this concern is located on East Main street, close to the Big Four tracks, the site covering four acres, while the buildings have about 200,000 square feet of floor space. The product is sold mostly to manufacturers in Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

The Weaver Bending Company was incorporated in 1892 by Charles Ness, John Weaver, Abe Jenkinson and H. E. Smith, with a capital stock of \$15,000. After the first year Mr. Smith bought out the other members of the company and has since remained the sole proprietor. The plant covers two acres, the buildings having 10,000 feet of floor space, and are located in the south end of Galion, near the Erie depot and on a siding of the Big Four Railroad. The concern manufactures bent felloes, spokes, and hardwood lumber. The product is sold by wholesale, in carload lots. About 40 men are usually employed.

The Plack Carriage Works was established about 1892, by Andrew Plack, in a location just off Main street. He retired in 1898, the business being purchased by his son, H. L. Plack, who is now the sole proprietor. A change of location was made to the Central Livery barn, but, after continuing there for some time, the works were burned, about eight years ago, and the factory was then established in its present location on East Atwood street, with a repository on South Market street. A large part of the business consists of repairing, and custom work is carried on in addition, the concern manufacturing any kind of horse-drawn vehicle to order. The principal specialty is the manufacture of storm tops, of which a large number are made yearly.

The Galion Lumber Company—The business carried on by this company had its origin in 1865, when F. W. Johnson and William

Patrick entered into the lumber and coal business. Subsequently the firm of Johnson Linsley & Co., became proprietors and in 1881 were doing a business of \$150,000 annually and employing forty men. They were succeeded by Armstrong, Daily & Co., who conducted the plant for a while. Then the Galion Lumber Company, a partnership, was formed, consisting of D. Mackey, P. M. Daily and G. A. Daily, Mr. C. C. Coyle buying out the Dailys in 1897. The company was incorporated under its present style in 1902, being capitalized at \$20,000, with \$30,000 surplus. They are engaged in general lumber and mill work and in the manufacture of bank and store fixtures. They are also contractors on building work and are engaged in the erection of the buildings for the Telephone-Improvement plant, a mammoth concern now being established in Galion. The plant of the Galion Lumber Company covers about eight acres. The vice president is H. Pounder, with C. C. Coyle, secretary and treasurer.

The Gledhill Lumber Yards and Mill, located on Bloomer street, Galion, near the Big Four tracks, cover about two and a half acres of ground and give employment usually to twelve or more men. This concern was founded about 40 years ago by Joseph King, who conducted the business for many years. It was purchased in 1906 by A. C. Gledhill, who is now sole proprietor, who is engaged in the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors, and in general mill work. Lately an additional factory has been built for the manufacture of concrete blocks. About twelve men are employed. Mr. Gledhill has also recently—July 10, 1911—leased a plant in Crestline for the manufacture of lumber and mill work, which employs about eight men.

The Ohio Mausoleum Company, the main office of which was established in Galion, O., in March, 1912, was organized in Shelby, Ohio, in 1910, to exploit the patents of Grover C. Hunter on mortuary chapels and compartment mausoleums. These sanitary mausoleums contain from 50 to 1000 or more compartments, or small rooms, designed for the final occupancy of the members of several different families in a community. The rooms or compartments are arranged in tiers, one above another, with a corridor and chapel, and means

provided for abundance of light and ventilation. Funeral services can be conducted within the mausoleum, those taking part being protected from the inclemency of the weather. The entire plan has many interesting features and obvious advantages. The company controls the Hunter patents, which have been indorsed by noted health authorities and boards of health throughout the country, and license others to construct and erect these community mausoleums or above-ground tombs. The enterprise is one of great possibilities, and, while the cost of such interment is less than ground burial, it offers a wide margin of profit, attractive to investors. The officers and board of directors are as follows: G. C. Hunter, president; O. J. Zeigler, of Richwood, O., vice president; John K. Weiser, of Shelby, secretary. The board of directors consists of the above officers together with Messrs. J. W. McCarron, B. E. Place and J. W. Weiser.

The Detweiler Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of automobile steering gears, was incorporated in 1909 by H. B. Detweiler, F. S. Wisterman, H. Gottdiener, A. W. Monroe and L. M. Liggett. The capital stock was \$50,000, which was increased to \$100,000 in September, 1911. L. M. Liggett is president and treasurer; A. W. Monroe, secretary and W. E. Dunston, general manager. The company's factory is located on Primrose street near the Big Four tracks, and the business is in a prosperous condition.

The Galion Iron Works Company, an extensive concern engaged in the manufacture of culvert pipe, road machinery, contractors' and road makers' supplies, was incorporated in February, 1907 with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was increased in 1912 to \$250,000. The company started with a small building, 100x60 feet, which was enlarged the second year by an addition of 50 feet more. The third year another addition of 100 feet was added, and this was followed in 1911 by an extension of 108 feet, these buildings being all two stories high, with fire-proof out-shops for oils, paints, etc. Another larger building is now used for a pattern storage house. Among the other products of the company is an improved culvert or sluice-pipe device, the invention of Mr. D. C. Boyd, secretary and general manager of the company, who has also in-

vented and patented other useful contrivances. The company's road machines are sold all over America. About 200 people are employed, with ten salaried men on the road, and there are branch offices at Pittsburg, Pa., Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. The other officers of the company are H. Gottdiener, president; Frank W. Faber, vice president, and G. L. Steefel, treasurer.

The Galion Handle and Manufacturing Company was established at Galion in 1907. It is an incorporated concern capitalized at \$15,000, its officers being Anton Kahn, president; Allen Miller, J. S. Winemiller, secretary, treasurer and general manager, and M. A. Miller, with a board of five directors. The company is engaged in the manufacture of handles and woodwork, and the output of farm tool handles—about three car loads a month—are sold in England and Germany. Employment is given to about thirty people.

The Golden Metallic Grave Vault Company, of Galion, was incorporated in January, 1905, with a capital stock of \$25,000, which in January, 1909, was increased to \$100,000. The original officers were: J. W. Cupp, president; W. F. L. Block, vice president; A. W. Monroe, secretary and treasurer; A. A. Arnold, general manager, and T. F. Kelley, superintendent. The works of this concern are located in the northeastern part of Galion, near the Big Four tracks. This company is engaged in the manufacture of steel grave vaults and shipping cases and was the first company to construct an open end grave vault. The vaults range in size from that required for a child's body to the "Mammoth," weighing as much as 500 pounds. About fifty people are employed and sales are pushed all over the country. The present officers are: L. M. Leggett, president; W. F. L. Block, vice president; A. W. Monroe, secretary and treasurer, and A. A. Arnold, superintendent. E. P. Monroe is sales manager and the company has an office on the southwest corner of the Public Square.

The American Steel Grave Vault Company of Galion was incorporated in April, 1908, by F. Unckrich, Jos. King, M. A. Curtiss and J. Petri, being capitalized at \$25,000, which was increased two years ago to \$50,000, since which time the volume of business has been

doubled. The concern manufactures the burglar, water and vermin-proof "American Vault," for burial purposes, the product being sold to undertakers all over the United States. The works are located on Bloomer street, close to the Big Four freight depot, the main building being 75x100 feet. Another building, 40x80 feet, has just been erected. The present board of directors consists of the officers previously mentioned, with the addition of Messrs. B. Place and C. Bittner. About thirty men are employed, and the company is doing a good business, with bright prospects for the future.

E. M. Freese & Co., of Galion, O., manufacturers of clay working machinery. This business was established at Plymouth, Ohio, in 1881 and has had a steady and substantial growth since that time. An increase in their facilities was rendered necessary by the expansion of their trade and in the fall of 1891 the works were removed to their present quarters in Galion. From time to time new buildings have been erected to provide additional space. These works are among the finest, most extensive and best equipped for the manufacture of this class of machinery. The buildings are of brick, elegant in appearance and of substantial construction, containing more than 46,000 feet of floor space, are equipped with improved machinery, and lighted, warmed and ventilated in accordance with the most modern practice. A few years ago the company thought it advisable to make their own castings, and so took over the old Homer foundry, adjacent to their factory buildings. This is now operated as one department of the business and turns out several tons of castings every day, which are used in making the various clay-working machines. A railway siding runs into the grounds, from which the raw material is unloaded and the finished product loaded on cars direct. The machinery built by E. M. Freese & Co. is found in all parts of this country, from California to New Brunswick and from British Columbia to Florida, and also in some foreign countries. It is used in a large proportion of the most extensive and progressive works for the manufacture of building, paving and fire-brick, hollow ware, fireproofing, drain tile, etc. The office of these works is equipped with

the most modern office appliances and is divided into several departments, conducted under a well organized system. From this office a large amount of correspondence and advertising is sent out to all parts of the world. The manager and sole owner of the business is Mr. E. M. Freese, who has been intimately connected with it from the beginning. He is a practical mechanic of many years' experience and has invented and designed all of the variety of improved and patented machinery that the works manufacture, and also made the plans from which the present works were erected. Beginning this business on a very small scale, his struggle for success was long and severe, but persistent effort and careful attention to the wants of the trade, have established it on a permanent foundation.

The Galion Brewing Company represents the development of a business that was established just west of the city as far back as 1854 by John Kraft, a German, who conducted the business for some time with fair success. He was succeeded in 1866 by his son, John Kraft, Jr., who enlarged and improved the plant, but was unsuccessful in making the business pay. It subsequently passed through other hands, for a time—about 1880—being conducted by Daniel Roth. It was purchased in 1896 by Henry Alstaetter, who operated the brewery until his death in May, 1900. He made many improvements and under his management the enterprise proved a lucrative business concern. In 1901 the plant was purchased by the Galion Brewing Company and is now owned by Mr. Frederick K. Berry, his wife, and a sister of the latter, Miss Emma Altstaetter, of Waynesville, N. C. A large force of men are employed and the output amounts to about 15,000 barrels a year.

One of the best known among the smaller manufacturing industries of Galion are the monument works of Thomas W. Longstreth, who has carried on the business at his present quarters, No. 134 West Main street, for the last 43 years, commencing in 1869. In 1880 Mr. Longstreth introduced the first granite monuments into Galion and he is a man who has always kept up with the demands of his trade. His stand is one of the landmarks of the city.

The Henry C. Sponhauer Boiler and Ma-

chine Works, located at No. 316 E. Main street, were established in 1882 by Henry C. Sponhauer, who carried on the business successfully for almost thirty years, during this period frequently expanding and improving the works. In 1911 he retired in favor of his son William, who is the present manager of the business. In addition to boiler and machine manufacturing, a general tinning business is carried on, and about a dozen skilled workmen are employed.

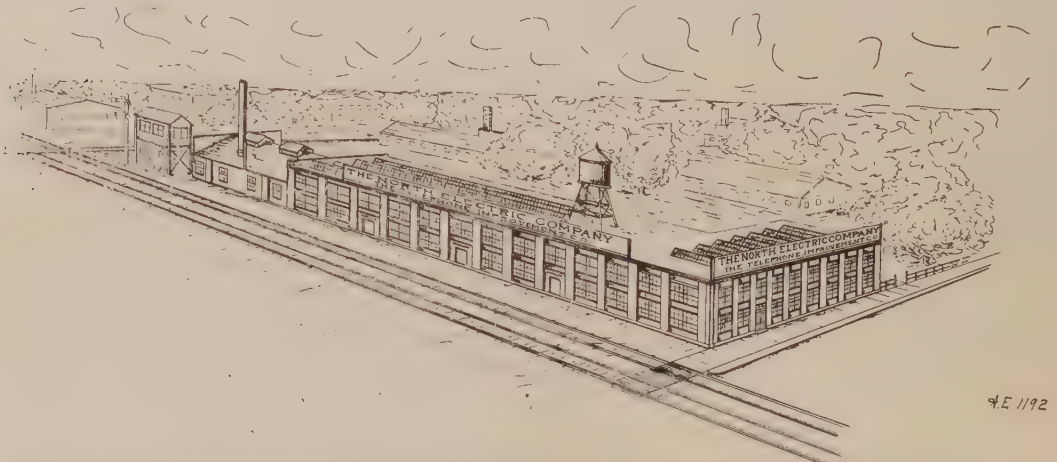
The Perfection Road Machinery Company, one of the successful industries of Galion, was organized in January, 1898, being incorporated with a capitalization of \$200,000. The officers were Ernest Klopp, president; J. A. Petrie, vice president; W. T. Resch, treasurer, and E. G. Hartle, general manager and secretary, all Galion business men. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of road-working machinery including three styles of road scrapers, seven styles of roof drags and several styles of road dump boxes and land pulverisers. Mr. Hartle is the draughtsman and chief engineer of all the machines of this company. Employment is given to about 30 people, and the business is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

The Cleveland-Galion Motor Truck Company, recently established in Galion, controls an important industry in the manufacture of the Dynamic Motor Truck, the invention of John McGeorge, chief engineer of Cleveland. This truck is a powerful warehouse truck, intended for general use in railway freight houses, express depots, warehouses, terminals, factories, foundries, mines, stores, mail service, etc., and is manufactured only by this company. The company is a merger of the Howard Motor Company, of Galion and the Cleveland Motor Truck Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, the present company buying the business of the other two. It was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in the present year, 1912, with a capitalization of \$100,000, and took up its present quarters on Primrose street, Galion in May, 1912. The company owns fourteen acres in the southwest part of Galion, near the Big Four and Erie tracks and will soon begin the erection of a modern plant there. Their factory on Primrose street, near the Big Four tracks has been

put in good condition for present use, several improvements having been made. The prospects of this company are exceedingly bright and they expect to build 1000 warehouse trucks by July, 1913. The company has offices at Cleveland, Ohio. The following are its officers: H. W. Woodward, president; A. W. Johnston, vice president; H. Gottdiener, vice president; W. H. Hager, secretary and treasurer, and F. W. Biehl, assistant secretary. J. W. Wilson is production manager and H. B. Greig, superintendent, in Galion.

This truck is built in general, after the style of the present hand-power express truck, with

State of New York and capitalized at \$3,000,000, the stock being divided as follows: First preferred, \$500,000; second preferred, \$550,000; common, \$1,950,000. The president is F. C. Stevens, of Washington, D. C.; vice president, Merton E. Lewis; secretary, V. B. Deyber, of Washington, D. C. This company, the establishment of which in Galion is one of the best advertisements the city could receive, is organized for the purpose of absorbing, taking over and developing various companies engaged in the manufacture of telephones, call-meters, switchboards, automatic and semi-automatic equipment and all other appliances



HOME OF THE AUTOMANUAL, MANUFACTURED BY THE NORTH ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR THE TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

a low loading platform, for heavy or light loads, and is power-driven. It may be run in either direction, and the mechanism permits of steering either front or rear wheels—or both—at the will of the operator, enabling him to control the truck absolutely in any position, no matter how closely confined the space, since either pair of wheels may be set at a sixty-degree angle. The truck may be driven, fully loaded, up a steep platform grade right into a car and to any point in that car. The company appears to have in their hands an enterprise bound to achieve success.

The Telephone-Improvement Company, soon to be established in Galion, Ohio, is a corporation organized in 1910 under the laws of the

incident to the telephone business. The company has up to the present time taken over and absorbed the following companies: The North Electric Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, capitalized at \$2,250,000; The Telechronometer Company, of Rochester, N. Y., capitalized at \$600,000, and The National Engineering Company, of Baltimore, Md., previously taken over by the North Electric Company. This merger is effected for the purpose of economy by centralizing the output in the establishment of one large manufacturing plant. The Telephone-Improvement Company owns the patents covering the Automanual System, which system is a wide departure from its predecessors and possesses advantages in

economical operation and service quality that have been heretofore unattainable in telephone operation. This system received the official stamp of approval of The Bell Telephone Company, which stamp was placed only after a most exhaustive examination upon the part of their most competent engineers, and negotiations between the two companies resulted in the Bell Company paying the Telephone-Improvement Company a consideration of many hundreds of thousands of dollars for a non-exclusive license to use the Automanual System, the possibility of any future patent-interference war being thus obviated beforehand. The Telephone-Improvement Company has a license to use all patents and patent applications owned by The Western Electric Company, which is the manufacturing plant of the Bell Telephone Company.

The Telephone-Improvement Company contemplates the immediate erection of a most modern manufacturing building, having 30,000 square feet of floor space, and when running at its full capacity, will employ from 300 to 500 hands. It will also give employment to young men desirous of fitting themselves for a mechanical or technical career and also to students from the commercial department of the public schools. It is estimated from past business and prospects in view that the company will do not less than one and one-half million dollars gross business per annum and that within from six months to one year it will be found necessary to build additions to and enlarge the capacity of the plant. The location of this plant in Galion will stimulate industry in various directions and will bring visitors to the city from all parts of the world representing telephone interests, to investigate and inspect the Automanual system, thus advertising the city in a manner that cannot but redound to its future benefit.

The Market Street Mills, Galion, were established about sixteen years ago, and are doing a general milling business in the manufacture of flour and feed, etc. For the last six or seven years they have been conducted by C. H. Evans, a practical miller, who keeps his plant up-to-date and turns out a first-class product, with the result that he is doing a prosperous business. This is a modern steam mill

and turns out about 65 barrels of flour per day.

In addition to the industries already mentioned as existing in Galion, and aside from stores and the ordinary commercial houses, of which there are a large number, there are some others doing a prosperous business, among which we may mention the following:

The Galion Monument Company, conducted by Gwinner & Sons, with location at 203 So. Columbus street, are manufacturers of and dealers in artistic monumental work. The Galion Cement Block Company, Henry Monat, proprietor, is located on the Hosford road, southwest of the city. The Galion Creamery Company, makers of creamery butter, is conducted by Hugh Lisse, with location on W. Church street. The Peoples' Pure Ice Company, ice manufacturers; W. H. Bessinger, 125 So. Market and F. Kuhn, 217 So. Market, harness manufacturing; J. W. Dukeman, buggies and carriages; The Weavers Bros. Company, drain tile; the H. F. Kile Mills, on So. Market street; and the Unckrich Knife Company, makers of knives to order and also engaged in general repairing business.

An important industry of Galion for many years were the Galion Machine Works, which were established in 1854, on a small scale, the original factory consisting of one frame building, which was devoted to the casting of small articles used by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The building was destroyed by fire in 1856, but the proprietors, Messrs. Squier & Homer, soon rebuilt. In 1858 another machine shop was erected continuous to the works, of which William Holmes was proprietor for eight years, being succeeded by J. B. McClinton, and later, on the latter's brother becoming a partner in the concern, the style was changed to McClinton & Co. Afterwards this shop, with the original plant, was conducted as one institution by Squier & Homer. Henry Lanius was connected with the plant for a time, running the machine shop established by Mr. Holmes, but he later removed his plant to South Market street. Squier & Homer continued the original business for many years, until Mr. Squier's death, which took place about seven years ago. The factory was then continued by Mr. Homer until two or three

years ago, when it was taken over by the E. M. Freese & Co., as an adjunct to their Clay Working Machinery plant. Mr. Homer died in May of the present year (1912).

The Farmers Manufacturing and Milling Company, of Crestline, is the outcome of a milling industry which was established in 1856-57 by Matthew Reed, and which was originally known as the Continental Mills. After a number of improvements they finally came to be regarded as one of the best in the state. In June, 1880 they were burned to the ground, the proprietors, L. G. Russell & Co. losing heavily. They were rebuilt by Sam Robinson and subsequently passed through several other hands, for about ten years being conducted as an incorporated concern, among the officials at that time being J. W. Pond and son and F. D. Lewis. In 1903 Messrs. Musselman, Brandt, C. R. Coon and R. M. Taylor organized the present company, which is a co-partnership concern, the business being owned by farmers in Crestline and vicinity, among whom are some Richland county residents. Carl L. Otto, a practical miller, formerly of Michigan, has general charge of the plant, which gives employment to about six men. A general milling business is carried on, the special products "Sweet Home" flour, which has attained a wide reputation for quality. Under its present management the concern has been very successful.

The large and flourishing Crestline industry known as the Burch Plow Works is the outcome of a business established many years ago by Nicholas Burch, who sold to the Burch Plow Company in December, 1897. The concern was then incorporated with a capitalization of \$50,000, the original officers being Jacob Babst, president; C. P. Frank, vice president; J. M. Carlisle, secretary, and Charles E. Stine, treasurer. Since that time but one change has been made in the official board, J. L. Morrow being now secretary. In 1907 the capitalization of the company was increased to \$75,000 and in 1910 to \$100,000. Since the original invention by Nicholas Burch, the Burch plows have been improved from time to time and today rank among the best in the market, and to this cause may be ascribed their wide popularity. As shown by the company's catalogue they are made in

various styles, including the New Burch Sulky and wood and steel beam walking plows. They also manufacture several styles of harrows, pulverizers and crushers, and the New Burch Steel Roller, the New Burch All Steel Cultivator, in several styles; single and double shovel plows, etc. Another important branch of the business is the manufacture of sewer inlets, of which they make a large variety, together with manhole covers, and the Burch Expansion Cast Iron Culvert Pipe. About 40 men are employed in this industry and the plant is large and thoroughly up-to-date.

The Phoenix Milling Company, of Crestline, was established about a year ago, by W. H. Heath, of Shelby. The mill is located at the corner of Bucyrus and Pierce streets. A general milling business is done in flour, feed and grain.

The Gledhill and Kime Lumber Company of Crestline, is engaged in the production of lumber and building material. The present company purchased the business three or four years ago from John W. Ross, its founder. The office and yards are located at 215 Pierce street.

The Weaver Bros. Company, dealers in hay, grain and stock, was incorporated in 1900 with a capitalization of \$100,000, and with officers as follows: Charles Kindinger, president; William H. Weaver, secretary, treasurer and manager; and Peter Hutt, vice president. The main plant of the company is located at Crestline, and they have also two others—one of good size at Galion, with J. J. Patterson as manager, and one—the original plant—at Vernon, which is managed by John B. Weaver. The company does a large business, their buying extending over both Crawford and Richland counties.

The Crestline Manufacturing Company now known as the Crestline Pump Works, was incorporated about seven or eight years ago by George A. Musselman, Jacob Flowers, R. M. Taylor, C. E. Stetter, and Jacob Babst, with a capital stock of \$62,000. It is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of pumps, making as many as 250 different kinds for all sorts of purposes. Judge Daniel Babst is president of the company, the other officials being James Sowash, mgr., John Warden, secy.; and Jacob Babst, treasurer and managing director. The

company is in a very prosperous condition and the concern is one of the important business enterprises of Crestline.

A few years ago H. E. Bormuth established himself in business in Crestline as a manufacturer of cement blocks and as general cement contractor, and dealer in building material. His business has gradually increased and is now in a prosperous condition, with good prospects for the future. His location is on So. Pierce street, near the Pennsylvania tracks.

The Holcker Bros. Buggy Company, of Crestline, one of that city's most important and prosperous business enterprises, had its origin many years ago, when Lewis Holcker established a factory at New Washington, this county. He was later joined by his two brothers, Charles and Jacob, who came here from Germany, and the three brothers became associated together in the enterprise. In 1873 the concern removed to Crestline, starting here in a small way. The business gradually increased and it was soon found necessary to enlarge and improve the plant, the original frame building being replaced by a substantial one of brick. In September, 1902, they incorporated as The Holcker Buggy Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and since that time the capacity of their plant has been doubled, their present plant on Seltzer street comprising half a block of brick buildings, thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances. They turn out about 1200 jobs a year in buggies and carriages, and give employment to about 65 people. Their product, the quality of which has always been kept up to the highest degree of perfection, is sold all over the country, their largest trade being in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, with large sales throughout the South and West. The present officers are: Charles Holcker, president and treasurer; Jacob Holcker, vice president; William Monteith, secretary, and B. C. Vogler, superintendent.

The Schill Bros. Company, of Crestline, manufacturers of ranges, stoves, heaters and laundry stoves, was established in 1892, as a partnership concern, the partners being John, Joseph and Peter Schill. In 1900 they incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. The business has grown to large proportions, the

plant now covering five and a quarter acres, and about 150 men are employed on an average. The business done per year amounts to \$200,000. Starting with the "New Idea," they have advanced until they now make six different styles of furnace, besides quite a large variety of ranges, heaters and laundry stoves. The officers of the company are as follows: William H. Weaver, president; Frank Miller, vice-pres. and treasurer; W. D. Cover, secretary and manager; E. E. Meister, assistant secretary, and C. A. Simonton, superintendent. The directors are C. F. Frank, John Schill, W. H. Weaver, C. A. Simonton, J. M. Martin, J. A. McCallum and Frank Miller.

The New Washington Flouring Mill, at New Washington, now owned and operated by George Siefert, is the outcome of an old established industry. The mill was erected in 1859 by Johnston & Crouder, who subsequently sold it to Joseph Galancie. The latter, after running it awhile, sold to Robert Hillborne and J. H. Miller. Later Mr. Hillborne sold his interest to A. W. Dennis, the firm taking the style of Miller & Dennis. In the fall of 1873 new machinery was installed, and in the following year Mr. Dennis sold to T. B. Endslow, the firm becoming Miller & Endslow. Two years later Mr. Miller retired and Mr. Endslow managed the business alone until 1879, then taking as partner C. K. Hebler. Subsequently Endslow & Hebler sold to John Scott of Cleveland, and the latter rented the property to Rhinehart & Meyers for two years, after which the mill stood idle for a year. Mr. Endslow then returned to the business and purchasing the mill of Mr. Scott, remodeled it in 1890, and conducted it till March 11, 1911, at which time it was purchased by Mr. Siefert. This mill turns out a high grade of flour and has a capacity of 60 barrels a day.

The New Washington Lumber & Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of and dealers in lumber and mill work, was organized in 1905, the original founder having been A. G. Eckstein. The officers of the company are: S. J. Kibler, president; J. W. Derr, vice president; J. H. Sheetz, treasurer; J. H. Donaldson, secretary and general manager. The board of directors, in addition to the above

officials, include J. W. Kibler, Jefferson Marquart and Frank Derr. Twelve people are employed, all the men being residents of New Washington.

The firm of Seitter & Brown of New Washington, manufacturers of brick and tile, building blocks, etc., was established in March, 1907, by C. T. Seitter and H. L. Brown. A two-story building, 40x130 feet, was erected, and in 1909 an additional two-story building, 30x50 feet was built. The entire plant covers about eight acres of ground. The value of the yearly output amounts to about \$10,000, and employment is given to from four to six men. A specialty is made of drain tile, which is made in various sizes.

The Kibler Tannery, New Washington—This concern was originally about 1834, when Robert Robinson, a shoemaker and tanner, began the manufacture of shoes here. He prepared his own leather, and for this purpose sunk five or six vats, making more leather than he required for his own use, sold the surplus in Bucyrus. His tannery was purchased about 1845 by Matthias Kibler, who had started in the same business about ten years before in a small log building a mile or two south of New Washington, where he had sunk four vats. Mr. Kibler was a first class tanner and gradually enlarged his business into an important enterprise. His leather was of the best quality and commanded a ready market in Bucyrus and other places. The old tannery was subsequently torn down and removed to its present site in the southeast part of the town corporation, between the Northern Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. S. J. Kibler, who succeeded Matthias later took in J. W. Kibler as partner, the firm then becoming S. J. Kibler & Brother, and it was thus conducted until May 2, 1902, when the style was changed to S. J. Kibler, Bro. & Co. It was

then incorporated with a capitalization of \$5,000, all paid in, the officers being: S. J. Kibler, president; A. G. Kibler, secretary; L. M. Kibler, treasurer. The tannery consists of four buildings, 160x100 feet, 60x45 feet, 80x50 and 45x30 feet. Twelve men are employed in the tannery, and seven traveling salesmen, with a bookkeeper and stenographer in the office. In 1902 Mr. J. W. Kibler retired from active service with the company.

The concern now deals also in hides, tallow and sheep, skins, wool and furs, wholesale. The company owns 90 per cent of the Lake Erie Hide and Leather Co., of Sandusky, O. Their annual sales ending in May, 1912, amounted to \$2,000,000.

The Crawford County Nursery, at New Washington, is an infant industry which gives promise to develop into one of the county's most important commercial enterprises. The prime mover in its establishment is Mr. W. H. McCormick, who has devoted the greater part of his life to the study of horticulture. This nursery, although covering only 5 3-4 acres of ground contains no less than 32,000 young apple trees, 16,500 plum trees, 4,000 cherry, 1,000 pear, 15,000 strawberry plants, 1,000,000 catalpa, 4,000 peach, 4,000 currant, and 4,000 gooseberry plants, besides 1260 evergreens. The soil of this nursery is ideal and the greatest care is exercised in planting and caring for the young trees, shrubs and plants. No person is allowed to buy more than \$25 worth of stock in the company, the directors wishing to distribute the stock widely among fruit growers. The official board and directorate are as follows: E. F. Ulmer, president; John Donnersbach, vice president; H. L. Hammer, secretary; W. H. McCormick, manager. Directors—A. P. Miller, secretary, G. H. Kichline, secretary, John Willacker, W. J. Harris, J. E. Wells and I. P. Spillette.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE PRESS.

The Modern Newspaper—Scarcity of Newspapers in Early Part of 19th Century—The Newspapers of Today the Reflection of Contemporary Life and History—The Rural Press—Character of Crawford County's Newspapers—Early Specimens—Lack of Local News in Early Papers—The Scissors Succeeded by Stereotype Plate—A Case of Mixed Fiction—The First Printing Press in Crawford County—The County's First Newspaper—The Western Journal and Bucyrus Advertiser—Specimen Advertisements—The People's Press—The Ohio Intelligencer—The Crawford Republican—The Bucyrus Democrat—Democratic-Republican and Its Regular Publication—The People's Forum—Journalistic Success in Crawford County in Early Days Dependent on Politics—The Democratic Pioneer and Its Peculiar Origin—Editorial Amenities—Career of Tom Orr—First Steam Newspaper Plant in Bucyrus—The Crawford County News—The News Forum—The Daily Critic—The Daily Forum—Establishment of the Bucyrus Journal and Its Career—The P. V. Nasby Articles—Carriers' Addresses—The Journal Under the Hopleys—The Evening Telegraph—Consolidation of Journal and Telegraph—The Temperance Ballot or Crawford County News—German Papers—The Crawford County Demokrat—The Deutsche Courier—The Bucyrus Evening Times—The Daily Critic—Other Journalistic Enterprises of Bucyrus—Galion Newspapers—The Galion Weekly Train, Later "Times," now the Galion District Democrat—The Ribletts and Matthias Brothers—The Weekly Review—The Galion Sun—The Public Spirit or Leader—The Sun-Review—The Galion Inquirer—The Crestline Express—The Crestline Advocate—The Crawford County Democrat—The Crestline Democrat and Crestline Vidette—The New Washington Herald—The Tiro World—Old Time Part Spirit—A Change for the Better.

THE PRESS

And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it
will ever be still;
There are some who appreciate its labors, and some
who perhaps never will,
But in the great time that is coming, when loudly the
trumpet shall sound,
And they who have labored and rested shall come from
the quivering ground;
When they who have striven and suffered to teach and
ennoble the race,
Shall march at the front of the column, each one in
his God-given place,
As they pass through the gates of The City with proud
and victorious tread,
The editor, printer, and "devil," will travel not far
from the head.

—WILL CARLETON.

The modern newspaper is really entitled to a place as one of the wonders of the world, but

it appears with such regularity and is usually so creditable a publication that people accept it without giving especial thought to its preparation. Naturally, in the publishing of a newspaper, as in all sorts of work where movable types or fallible humanity is in evidence, there are errors in public prints, but these errors are reduced to the minimum, and few people realize the care with which a staff of conscientious people, working in harmony, strive for accuracy of information and clearness of expression in the presentation of matter in the ordinary newspapers of the day.

When Crawford county was erected early in 1820 there were few papers in the United States and the number in Ohio was extremely limited. The larger cities had indifferent pa-

pers and even the best of them in 1820 would not compare with any degree of credit with the hundreds of newspapers published all over Ohio today, the improved methods of collecting and handling news giving to our local papers today a quality and completeness which could not have been attained in even the largest cities a hundred years ago. Ohio has progressed in the past century to a degree far exceeding the roseate dreams of the most sanguine enthusiast in his brightest optimism. And going along with the advance of Ohio, but usually leading that advance, were the splendid papers of the state. The small cities have long enjoyed their daily papers and scarcely a community of size and importance is now without a newspaper, usually a daily and often two dailies, speaking with enthusiasm for the town or city, and pointing the way to improvement in local affairs, whether in politics, sanitary conditions, manufacturing or commercial advantages; or boasting of the financial reliability of its institutions and the progressive principles of its people.

The measure of social advancement is reflected in the papers of the state and each community smiles to the world at large through the pages of its favorite paper. Always anxious to command the respect and esteem of the community, usually fighting its way to a higher character and broader view of life and responsibilities, the modern newspaper aims to be at the front in all good work; aims to give to the people inspiration and encouragement, and strives to be worthy of that community and its people.

The faithful newspaper of today becomes the reliable history of tomorrow, and the paper striving to make its columns reflect that which will be reliable history naturally has a standing which cannot be weakened. The power of the press has been the subject of song and story, but that power only comes when it reflects the conscientious ideas of the locality and in leading with good thoughts and good deeds the community where it is published. The desire for helping in the general advancement of the community has stimulated many papers to institutional efforts, and today newspapers are doing more than their share to help in public enterprises; more than their share of care and

thought to the making of bigger and better communities.

And while the press in general has advanced to a remarkable degree the press of the rural sections has come to be more and more a reflex of the substantial thought and careful intelligence of the average American community. The larger cities reflect a condition which is restless and dangerous. Their newspapers are frequently given over to large headlines and sensations. This in itself is disturbing. The newspapers of the smaller communities are prepared with greater care, and show the anxiety to reflect the people with whom the paper is an institution and to give to the readers of that paper the best possible ideals.

Crawford county is especially indebted to its newspapers for their cleanness, their progressive character, their tireless desire to assemble news and present it in readable and creditable shape, and their unceasing efforts to build up their respective sections. To compare a county newspaper of 1800 of any county in the state, with the newspapers of Crawford county of today is certainly a comparison which reflects credit on the present Crawford county papers. The oldest papers in the county are on exhibition at the office of the Hopley Printing Company in Bucyrus. There are two papers framed on their walls, one of 1833 and the other of 1834, which give a good idea of the newspapers of that day. The older of these two framed copies is of the Western Journal and Bucyrus Advertiser and is dated November 30, 1833. The other copy is of The Bucyrus Journal and is dated February 1, 1834. They are both in a remarkable state of preservation and are so framed that the interested person can examine both sides of the print. There was no local news at that time and no effort to assemble local news. Occasionally a death would be recorded but in the main the papers contained items of national or international importance, clipped from some of the exchanges that had come to the editor.

Seventy-five years ago the editor of a Bucyrus paper had, seemingly no use for a pen. The scissors did the work for him. This was notable in all the papers up to about 1860, when the use of local news became of some importance. The great frost of 1858 which in July

of that year destroyed the corn and wheat, and other crops and entailed a loss of half a million dollars on this county, was given merely a few lines. Such an item today would be treated with a full account, with details secured at first hand from as many farmers as could be reached. The advancement of newspaper work has been remarkable, and it is comparatively easy to gather the items of the world and place them on the tea tables of the small city; organization and improved facilities making the work a pleasure where in the old days it was a hardship.

The general use of the stereotype plate has come within the past forty years. The use of this plate in local newspapers enables the smaller publications to use "syndicate" matter simultaneously with the larger papers of the country, and deliver to the rural community each day from the county seat, as complete a paper as would be possible in the great cities of the country. Some years ago Major A. W. Diller was watching the operation of the placing of stereotype plates in a newspaper form and remarked "it used to be that you edited a newspaper with a paste-pot and pair of scissors, but now, by heck, you do it with a saw."

Occasionally in the early days a three or four line mention was made of the death of a prominent citizen, and the political meeting of a party escaped with only a bare mention, if indeed it obtained any place in the paper at all, and certainly none if it were the opposition party. However, from the early files accessible at the office of the Bucyrus Journal and the Evening Telegraph it is possible to get much historical knowledge from the advertising columns. The changes in firms or locations, the new stores started, the erection of new buildings, etc., are only learned by the advertisements. After the year 1840 political editorials became frequent. It is doubtful if the entire amount of local news published in all the Bucyrus papers previous to the year 1850 exceeded what can be found in the leading papers of the county in any one month.

The use of stereotype plates has helped make newspapers possible in many small towns and in these later days the cost is not expensive and the value is very great. In one of the southern Ohio counties an eccentric character named Tony Barleyon owned a small newspaper. He

bought a page of two-column short stories and for six months ran them in his paper. The page contained three of the two-column stories and he would publish first one then the other of them, occasionally forgetting to change the stories from one week to the other, and this brought some comment from his friends. To vary the matter Barleyon mixed the stories up, running them in combination so that the first column of one story would be published with the second column of another.

John Moderwell is the authority for the fact that the first printing press brought to Crawford county was the property of William Y. McGill. It was an old Ramage press, and about 1829 he contemplated publishing a Jackson paper, at Bucyrus, but after the first number appeared the publication was discontinued. McGill must have been a man of excellent financial judgment, for he had discretion enough to foresee that, even in that day, running a newspaper in Crawford county would not be an easy road to financial prosperity, and he promptly suspended the new enterprise. He continued a resident of Bucyrus and vicinity for many years, occasionally teaching school in the village and surrounding country. April 1, 1833, he acted as election clerk in Liberty township, and at the same time, his fellow citizens having implicit faith in him, elected him to the lucrative office of "fence viewer" of that township. This is, so far as known, the only honor or political preferment given to the man who introduced the printing press into Crawford county. When war was declared with Mexico, McGill left for the scene of hostilities, feeling, no doubt that the success he had failed to achieve with the pen might be attained by the sword, but misfortune was his lot, for while on his way home he took sick and died at Newport, Kentucky. It is doubtful if any copies of this first paper published in Crawford county were preserved.

The second attempt at journalism was made by William Crosby, who obtained possession of the McGill press and materials, and about September 1, 1831, commenced the publication of a newspaper advocating democratic principles. This was called the Western Journal and Bucyrus Advertiser above spoken of and was printed and published on Sandusky avenue, a few doors north of the post office. The post

office was at Henry St. John's store where the Bucyrus City Bank is now located, and it is likely the few doors north was about where Englehard's clothing store is at present. If this paper appeared regularly, counting from the numbers of the issues preserved and framed as above mentioned, which was No. 105, it must have been started in November, 1831, but it is doubtful if the paper was issued regularly each week, so it is possible the first number of the Western Journal might have been several months prior to this date. The paper changed names between November 30, 1833 and February 1, 1834, for on the latter date it was known as the Bucyrus Journal.

The Western Journal and Bucyrus Advertiser was a four-page paper of four columns to the page, and the issue of Nov. 30, 1833, is No. 105. In this paper George Sweney offers for sale half a lot which is situated a short distance north of Henry St. John's store, on which there is a comfortable two-story dwelling. It is probable this is the building which was the home of the paper, as it was expected in those days a party leader should furnish a home for his political paper, and as two years had elapsed with little or no rent coming in, and it would be political heresy to close up the concern, the smoothest and easiest way out of the difficulty was to unload the burden on some one else. Crosby, however, was doing his best. He was offering for sale lot No. 151 in Bucyrus, which was the west 82 feet of the lot on which the Hotel Royal now stands, and ran south on Poplar street 132 feet. The advertisement states the lot "is in a healthy and flourishing part of the town." He further announces he wants some wheat on subscription, and that he will take lumber in payment for debts due him, specializing: "Oak, Ash, Poplar, Black and White Walnut, and Cherry boards; shingle and Plastering Lath—Scantling and Shingles."

Three other advertisements, all in the same issue, should be read in connection:

First—John Davis and Joseph Kirk announce a dissolution of partnership in the hatting business.

Second—John Davis announces that he is in the hatting business at Cary's old stand, and has hats at wholesale and retail, and "warranted as good as any made in the western country."

Third—"All persons are cautioned against a promissory note given by me, payable to Jos. Kirk, for the sum of \$175, twelve months after date, dated about the first day of October, 1833, as I shall not feel myself bound to pay the same unless compelled by law. John Davis."

Zalmon Rowse, as administrator of his brother, announces he will sell a part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 35, Holmes township. [This was the land in North Bucyrus extending from the Tiffin road half way to Sandusky avenue]; also land on the turnpike road south of Bucyrus. [This is now in the corporation.]

Elizabeth and William M'Curdy announce their appointment as administratrix and administrator of James M'Curdy, of Liberty township, deceased.

John Moderwell announces the removal of his cabinet shop to the new building on the west side of the square. [This was the lot on which the Hotel Royal now stands. Previous to this his building had been on the Rowse Block corner.]

James McCracken, as J. P., publishes an attachment in a suit of Abraham Yost against an absent debtor.

R. W. Musgrave and Henry St. John, merchants, also publish an attachment against Henry Flack, an absconding debtor; amount \$100.

Advertisements are also published announcing that a petition will be presented to the next Legislature to form a new county. The new county was to take from what is now Crawford, all of Auburn and Vernon, the northern three miles of Sandusky and the eastern three miles of Cranberry, Auburn and Vernon being then in Richland county.

Another county petitioned for was to take in Auburn in Richland county and Cranberry in Crawford.

Other petitions to be presented to the Legislature was for the establishment of a graded state board from Mamsfield in Richland county to Bucyrus in Crawford county; also a state road "beginning at the Public Square in Gallion, in the county of Richland, from thence on the nearest and best ground to the town of Bucyrus."

An item in the paper states that the Ohio State Journal announces that if it receives suf-

ficient encouragement it will publish a daily during the session of the Legislature.

In 1830 Columbus was a town of 2437 people, and it is a pleasure to state sufficient encouragement was given, for the daily was published.

Here is the only local item in the paper :

"We have been requested to state that Rev. Mr. Dickey of the Associate Church will preach at the Court House in the village on Sunday next to commence at 11 o'clock a. m."

Two things are observable in the only local item; first, his declining to assume responsibility for the item, and second the statement that the reverend gentlemen would commence preaching a 11 o'clock. It was a correct statement to make, as it gave no indication as to when he would finish, as in those early days it was nothing unusual for a minister to preach two and three hours.

The next number in existence was called the Bucyrus Journal, and is dated Feb. 1, 1834, and is No. 114, showing by the date and number that it was being published regularly each week. It again has been but one news item :

"Died—In this vicinity on Wednesday morning last, Mr. Simeon Parcher, leaving a wife and a large family of children to mourn his loss."

This next number shows that when an advertisement once got into the paper it stayed there. The legal notices of Musgrave & St. John of Abraham Yost for their absent debtors, and the administrator's notice, get their tenth publication, when the law called for but four.

John Moderwell as sheriff advertises six properties for sale, all in what is now Wyandot county.

Jacob Bryant and John Mitchell advertise a dissolution of partnership in the merchandising business.

Crosby's lot "in a healthy and flourishing part of the town" is still for sale.

Here are two advertisements, which show the manners and customs of those days :

"SIX CENTS REWARD—Ran away from the subscriber living in Bucyrus, on the 20th inst., a boy named Peter Werth, an indentured apprentice in the Wagon and Ploughmaking business. All persons are hereby count, as I will prosecute all who do so. Said boy is about 18 years old, dark complected, is fond of talking cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my ac-

with his superiors, and occasionally tries to play the fiddle; had on when he went away a dark sattinet coat-tee, white hat, and striped sattined pantaloons of a snuff color. The above reward will be given but no charges paid.

"P. S.—An additional reward of a bundle of shavings will be given to any person returning said boy to the subscriber.

"GEORGE MYERS.

"Bucyrus, Dec. 20, 1833—w3."

Here is Chapter Two.

"TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Editor: Sir: In your paper of the 21st inst. I perceive an advertisement signed by George Myers, concerning my son, Peter Werth. Now I wish to correct an error in said advertisement. My son did not run away as Mr. Myers states; he came home on account of some ill treatment on Saturday last. I, as his rightful guardian, commenced a suit against Mr. Myers on Monday last (for a non-performance of the indenture) the result of which has been a verdict in my favor of thirty dollars.

"P. S.—Mr. Myers had better keep his shavings for the purpose of lighting candles to play cards, dice, and roulette by, and save his money also.*

"JOSEPH WERTH, SR.,

"Bucyrus, Dec. 24, 1833—w4."

Sweney has probably sold his building, as the advertisement does not appear; still the editor is struggling heroically to meet expenses as witness the following :

"THE PRINTER—Wants the following articles of Country Produce in payment on subscription debts, viz.: Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Veal, Cheese, Butter, Sugar, Flax, Linnen, Linsey, Wool, Tallow, Candles, Feathers, Hay, &c., &c., or anything else which we can eat, drink, wear, or sell again. He would be glad to get lumber and building material of all kinds (if delivered soon); also a few cords of Fire Wood; for all of which the highest market price will be given. And moreover, he would not take it amiss if he could occasionally get (it would be a mighty pleasant thing) from his patrons some MONEY, for which they should most assuredly receive his hearty thanks."

While these early issues of the Bucyrus Journal and the Western Journal are not as well printed as is done today, it is a conspicuous fact that the paper holds together and the type is clear and distinct, a feature which will probably not be noted about the average paper printed today which might be preserved for eighty years. Crosby sold the printing plant to Charles P. West, who published for about one year the Peoples Press and the Peoples Advocate, both of which aimed to be neutral in

*At the March term of court in 1834, the following indictment was found. "George Myers, for suffering gaming in his outhouse."

politics. In 1845 President Polk appointed Crosby Consul to the port of Talcahuano, Chili, in South America. Moderwell says in regard to Crosby's later history "Finding the office was not very lucrative he resigned and engaged in whale fishery, which proved to be much more profitable, and in which he was engaged for many years. He visited Bucyrus in October, 1867."

David R. Lightner was employed in the People's Press office before the publication was discontinued, and, when West sold the establishment to Joseph Newell arrangements were made for a new paper, to be published by Newell & Lightner. Mrs. Newell, however, opposed this move on her husband's part, and, in order to "keep peace in the family," Newell turned the enterprise over to John Reeder, and is said to have given him ten bushels of wheat for "taking the bargain off his hands." Reeder and his son Jonathan, and his nephew Lightner, then started the Ohio Intelligencer. The first number appeared about 1836, for the 21st number of it was issued July 23, and the 42d number December 30, 1836. This paper was neutral in politics, the issue of July 23 publishing both Presidential electoral tickets. The name of the firm was then D. R. Lightner & Co., but after fifty-two numbers had been issued John Reeder retired and his son Jonathan continued in partnership with his cousin Lightner for several more numbers of Volume 2. Young Reeder also became discouraged and sold his interest to John Caldwell. The Ohio Intelligencer was then discontinued and Caldwell & Lightner started the Crawford Republican about August 1, 1837, with Caldwell as editor and Lightner as publisher. The office was then on the corner now occupied by the J. K. Myers store. In the eighth number, dated November 4, 1837, on the first page, and November 28, on the third, the proprietors make the following announcement:

"The experiment we have commenced in the publishing of a Democratic paper is now in full tide of operation, and with the result so far we have no reason to complain. In addition to the old list of subscribers we have obtained about one hundred and twenty new ones, and are daily receiving more. We want two hundred more immediately and no labor or expense will be spared to make our paper interesting. An interesting and important crisis is now approaching in our national and state affairs, with which every man in the county should make himself acquainted, and which we will endeavor to lay before our readers as they transpire."

This number was issued during the panic of 1837, and, money being very scarce, the proprietors, in order to secure patronage, published on the fourth page, in sale-bill type the following notice: "Wheat, corn, buckwheat, oats, pork, beef, butter and candles will be received on subscription at this office." After 52 numbers of the Crawford County Republican had been published Caldwell retired from the firm, and Lightner continued the paper for another year, or rather for another volume of fifty-two numbers, the last appearing January 1, 1840. The Democratic brethren were not satisfied with the management of the paper under Lightner, who said "some declared I was not a good Democrat for publishing a communication from Bishop Tuttle, in which the people were advised to examine both sides." Lightner was not sorry to be relieved, and the office was transferred to Caldwell, and the paper discontinued for about three months. Mr. Lightner was afterward elected Mayor of Bucyrus in 1842 and re-elected in 1843. Caldwell, for many years a resident of Crawford county, removed to California, and was murdered while carrying mail.

In the summer or fall of 1838 a new Whig paper, the Bucyrus Democrat, was established by John Shrenck. No. 52 of volume 1 was issued October 2, 1839. An examination of this issue shows that the character of Bucyrus newspapers has improved very much during these 75 years. It would seem the sole idea for which Shrenck published the Democrat was to abuse the Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney, Franklin Adams. This gentleman was elected by a large majority, re-elected two terms and continued for years an honored and respected citizen of the town, while the Democrat "yielded up the ghost" 70 years ago. Shrenck continued the paper several years; No. 47, of Volume 3 was issued May 4, 1842, and it was published during the political campaign of that year. After a precarious existence of three or four years he removed the press and material to Kenton and in 1845 to Upper Sandusky. The Bucyrus Democrat was the first paper published in Crawford county in opposition to the Democratic party.

The Democrats of Crawford county were anxious to have an organ at Bucyrus and the

publishers of the Ohio Statesman, at Columbus, recommended Thomas J. Orr and John White as two printers who could conduct a paper to suit the party. About April 23, 1840, these young men having obtained possession of the printing material formerly owned by Caldwell & Lightner, started the Democratic Republican, the fourth number of which appeared May 14, 1840. White then retired from the establishment; it is generally reported that the partnership was dissolved by Orr kicking White out of the office for being intoxicated. Considering the present partisan meaning of the words Democratic and Republican, it appears strange that in 1840 the organ of the Crawford county Democracy should be the Democratic Republican, while the Whig paper, opposed to the Democracy should be known as the Bucyrus Democrat. Orr continued in the newspaper business at Bucyrus for several years and at the start was supported by the Democratic party. The first volume of his Democrat Republican was completed May 28, 1841, and shortly after this Orr commenced issuing the paper very irregularly, for although the second volume was started June 4, 1841, it had only reached the 28th number by July 23, 1842. It had taken him eight months to issue the last fourteen numbers of the second volume. Orr was a brilliant writer, and a genial, social, whole-souled man, but could do nothing with more ease and grace than any man in the village. Everybody liked him, but the leading Democrats so seriously objected to this shiftless way of conducting a party organ, that he did better the second year, and starting Vol. 3 on April 6, 1843, he managed to get it completed by June 8, 1844, publishing the 52 numbers in a year and a record breaker for Orr. He managed to do fairly well in the summer of 1844 as it was a Presidential campaign, and he took a natural interest in politics, but after the campaign was over, and his party had won, he dropped back farther than ever in the irregularity of the issues. The patrons of the paper in disgust, secured another man and the People's Forum was started in the spring of 1845, and after publishing a few more irregular numbers, the last about July, with the fourth volume lacking several numbers of completion, Orr gave his paper to William T. Giles, the only man about the establishment who did any

work, and Giles loaded it on a wagon and started the first Democratic paper at Upper Sandusky.

In the earliest settlement of the counties it was a difficult matter for papers to exist, and there was generally but one in a county, and that depended for its support not so much on its patrons as on the county printing. Crawford was a Democratic county, and when Orr started a real Democratic paper he secured the county printing and the Whig paper went to the wall. Two papers could not be sustained in Bucyrus, and about 1843 Shrenck moved his plant to Kenton and on Feb. 3, 1845, the act was passed creating Wyandot county from Crawford, and Shrenck loaded his plant into a wagon and started it across the country and on Feb. 15, 1845, issued the first paper at Upper Sandusky, which was called the Wyandott Telegraph, with two "tt's." His office was the old Council House, but the county bought the building and he was compelled to move, and while waiting to secure a new location published one number under an apple-tree in the open air. His paper was Whig in politics, to the great satisfaction of his former subscribers in that portion of Crawford county, which was now Wyandot. That fall was the first election for the county officials in Wyandot county, and the editor poured his weekly tirade of abuse on the iniquities of the Democratic party, and eulogized every candidate and every doctrine of the Whigs. The Democrats were wild, and they hurried to Bucyrus for relief. Good natured, genial Tom Orr had been publishing a Democratic paper at Bucyrus at such irregular intervals that the Democrats had induced another man to establish a paper in their city. While Orr talked politics and told stories at every loafing place in the village, his paper was being gotten out, such as it was, by a young man named William T. Giles, not an editor, but a printer, about 22 years of age. When the Upper Sandusky delegation reached Bucyrus they met Orr. He was not only ready to quit, but as usual would do anything to accommodate his friends, so he suggested that Giles could buy his plant and take it to Upper Sandusky. Giles only paid \$1.25 per week for board, but was unable to collect enough money from Orr to keep this paid up, so he was financially insolvent. He also doubted his ability to

run a paper, but his democracy was unquestioned; and, persuaded by Orr and the Upper Sandusky Democrats, he agreed to look over the field. In company with William M. Scroggs, afterward his brother-in-law, he visited Upper Sandusky, and agreed to undertake the job. Orr had said there would be no difficulty on terms. And there wasn't. Orr was to receive Giles' individual note for the property, due in eight months, the amount due Giles from Orr being deducted. When the note was due, if Giles could not pay it, he was to return the property, and Orr was to pay him in cash the balance due him for wages. The contract and note were drawn up by Josiah Scott. Giles was an industrious and hard worker. His Democratic friends bought him an old house in Upper Sandusky, and this he fitted up for a printing office. Everything being ready, Giles borrowed a horse of one of the staunch Democrats, of Upper Sandusky, Col. Robt McKelly; started early in the morning, drove to Bucyrus, got Fred Feiring to assist him, and the plant was loaded on the wagon, and by evening in its new home, and he issued his first paper, the Democratic Pioneer, on Aug. 29, 1845. So the first papers of both parties were started in Upper Sandusky by Bucyrus men. Giles poured hot shot and bad grammar into the Whigs, and when the election was over the county was Democratic, Giles had the county printing, and the week after the October election Schrenck left with his plant for a new field in Henry county, receiving the following complimentary notice from his successful rival:

"The thing that decamped from this place, and took up his abode in Napoleon, Henry county, and is issuing a little filthy sheet, is said to be doing great service to the Democracy of that county, and the Democrats are returning their thanks to him. Good! We hope our friends in those regions will give him plenty of rope, and the consequence will be seen."

When the note became due Giles wrote Orr of his impossibility to pay, and said he would return the plant, and collect his back wages, as per contract. Orr was in worse financial condition than ever, and being unable to pay the wages, finally succeeded in coaxing Giles to go ahead with the plant and pay when he could. Giles made a success of it and later became one of the prominent newspaper men of the west, and although later in life he may have been

able to explain just what he meant in his first announcement in the Pioneer, he certainly never found any grammar which would successfully cover the paragraph in its entirety. Here is his entry into journalism:

"It is the intention of the editor to be perfectly free and uncontrolled by any man or set of men, and always willing to receive the counsel of such as are desirous of promoting the good cause, for which it is published to vindicate, as the advice of many is likely to be more correct than the few."

As for Tom Orr, he was more popular without his paper than with it, so his party elected him Clerk of the Court, a position he held for six years, proving a most efficient and popular official.

In 1859 he was chosen to represent Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot counties in the state senate. During the second session the war broke out and Orr supported the measures adopted by the legislature for the preservation of the Union. For doing this he was bitterly denounced by some of the leaders of his party at home, and when he sought a renomination at the next primary election, received only 782 votes in Crawford county, while Judge Lang of Tiffin received 760, and the latter was nominated at the Senatorial Convention. Orr afterward remove to Calhoun county, Iowa, where he died July 2, 1874.

When the Democrats of Crawford became dissatisfied with Orr's irregularly issued publication, they induced J. R. Knapp, Jr., who had for several years been connected with the Marion Mirror, to establish another Democratic paper at Bucyrus. The first number of this, the People's Forum, appeared April 12, 1845, and three months later Orr sold his plant to Giles. The Forum has been regularly published since, under different proprietors. John R. Knapp learned his trade as a printer in New York, and in 1842 with his brother started the Marion Mirror. In 1845 he sold out to his brother in order to come to Bucyrus and start the People's Forum, which he ran until 1847 and sold to Mordecai P. Bean. In 1846 while at Bucyrus Mr. Knapp was appointed by John G. Breslin, then clerk of the senate, as his assistant clerk. In 1848 he was elected Senate Clerk. The Senate stood Democrats 18, Whigs 15, Free Soil 3; the Free Soilers were "Progressive Whigs" so the Senate was a tie po-

litically. In those days the Clerk of the Senate had the giving out of the publication of laws, (worth about \$50,000 to some paper,) so when opportunity offered there was a fight. Balloting lasted four days. Knapp got his 18 Democratic votes all right on every ballot, but lacked one of a majority, and on the 121st ballot he received nineteen votes and was elected, and Sam Medary, of the Ohio Statesman, secured the publication of the laws. The next session was also close as it took 300 ballots to agree on the speaker, but Knapp got the clerkship on the second ballot, showing he had made a good clerk.

Knapp's office for a few weeks after he came here was opposite the Court House; then it was moved a few doors east, near the old Methodist Episcopal church. In April 1848 the printing material was moved to a room over Lauck & Failor's store; the frame still standing on the corner of the Square and East Mansfield street; in April, 1850 it was moved to the Anderson block, long known as the Ward-Gormley residence, opposite the present office of the Bucyrus Journal and the Evening Telegraph. In the spring of 1855 it was moved to the Deal House corner. Bean had bought the People's Forum in 1847 and was proprietor for about ten years. During the latter part of that decade Philip Dombaugh was associated with him but never owned an interest, although considered the publisher for several years. They finally dissolved business relations April 24, 1857, and shortly after Bean sold the Forum to J. A. Estill, who was later editor of the Holmes County Farmer. The office was removed to the Quinby block April 1, 1859, and in a few weeks passed into the hands of A. McGregor who, after he left here was editor of the Stark County Democrat, at Canton, and died there in November, 1901. When Mr. McGregor left he transferred the paper to the late Judge Thomas Beer, and the office was removed to the Burkhart block, now known as the Mader block, on January 1, 1862. On April 25, Henry Barnes and Thomas Coughlin purchased Beer's interest in the paper. After five months Barnes retired from the partnership, but Coughlin continued as proprietor until April, 1868, and the office was removed to the Blair block. In October, 1867, he was elected County Clerk and was re-elected in

1870. Before entering on the duties of this position he sold the paper to John R. Clymer, who had been the Clerk of the Court for the previous seven years. About this time the office, which had been improved by the addition of a fine Cincinnati cylinder press and other new printing material, was removed from Blair's hall to the second story of No. 8 Quinby block. In August, 1867, Mr. Coughlin employed as associate editor of his paper William Hubbard, who continued with the Forum until April, 1869. This gentleman was an unusually earnest and forcible writer, and had a national reputation on account of the fearlessness of his writings in opposition to the war. During the war he was publishing a paper at Dayton, and the citizens believing his vigorous expressions were disloyal, visited his office one night without waiting for the formality of an invitation, and destroyed the plant. With a praiseworthy tenderness of heart, to prevent the editor seeing his property ruined, they considerably threw him out of the window before they commenced their work of destruction. Nothing was done, as public opinion in that city was against the editor. He went to Bellefontaine where he edited the Logan County Gazette, with his pen a trifle sharpened by his experiences, and then came to Bucyrus. When he retired from the Forum the partnership of Hubbard & Coughlin was formed and they bought the Democratic Northwest at Napoleon, Ohio, which Mr. Hubbard edited until he died, May 11, 1872.

In 1874, Mr. Coughlin was elected clerk of the House of Representatives at Columbus, serving one term; he went from there to Cincinnati and eventually returned to the printing business. Advanced in years, he is still living at Colorado Springs, Col., a member of the Printers' Home.

Under the ownership of Mr. Clymer, in February, 1871, a steam engine was added to the plant and the first paper was printed by steam in Bucyrus. For over 27 years the paper had been folio in form, but in October, 1871, it was changed to a quarto, and subscribers who desired it semi-weekly were furnished four pages on Tuesday and four on Friday. This system was continued until the four page form was resumed, November 17, 1876. During the nine years Mr. Clymer was publisher the

office occupied at different times each floor of No. 8 Quinby block. On April 20, 1877, Major J. H. Williston, one of the owners of the Marion Mirror, bought the paper, and in December, 1878, the establishment was removed to the basement of the Deal block, where it continued for a number of years and then moved to the south room of the Vollrath block where Joseph Ulmer now has his store, and from there it was moved to the old Methodist church building where it is at present located. In 1883 Mr. Williston, was elected State Senator from the district and re-elected in 1885, and during the time he was in the Ohio Senate, A. R. Bell was the associate editor, and manager, a part of the time being assisted by Walter E. Wright, an unusually clever writer. Major Williston sold an interest in the Forum to Frank Holbrook and later the Holbrook Brothers bought the other interest. Grant A. McNutt, a brother-in-law of the Holbrooks became a member of the firm. He was one of the most brilliant and versatile local writers ever in the newspaper business at Bucyrus. When the Spanish-American War broke out he accepted a Government position at Washington where he remained several years, when he returned to Bucyrus, filling various positions, and died in 1911. Under the Holbrooks, A. M. Ensminger was editor of the paper, a position he filled until he was appointed postmaster in July, 1894, when Horace Holbrook assumed the editorial management and Frank Holbrook the business department. In Oct., 1901, the Bucyrus Publishing Company was incorporated, and the new company bought the Forum and the Crawford County News, changing the name to the News Forum, L. M. Smith being president and general manager of the new company, as well as the principal stockholder; W. H. Iams editor. Under this editorship and management the paper has continued ever since, its business constantly increasing and in October of this year they added a perfecting press to their plant.

An attempt was made by Major Williston to establish a daily paper in 1880, the first number having appeared July 13 of that year. But it was discontinued Nov. 3, after an existence of four months. About 1886 the Holbrooks took charge of the Daily Critic, which they ran for a few years and then discontinued it. On March 2, 1891, the Daily Forum was started

by them, and it has had a prosperous existence ever since. In 1907 a linotype machine was installed, the first in the county.

When Major J. H. Williston left here he went to Fostoria, where he engaged in other business and died in that city, March 20, 1891. Frank and Horace Holbrook went to California where they continued in the newspaper business, later returning to Ohio, Horace Holbrook being the present proprietor of the Warren Democrat, in Trumbull county.

After Shrenck's Bucyrus Democrat had been discontinued the Whigs of Crawford county were without an organ for nearly ten years. From 1845 to Jan. 1, 1853, the Forum was the only paper in the county. Near the close of 1852 subscription papers were circulated throughout the county, by Henry Converse, D. W. Swigart and James McLain, the Whig leaders, and enough subscribers were guaranteed to warrant J. A. Crevier in publishing a Whig paper, and the first number of the present Bucyrus Journal was issued January 1, 1853. In 1855 the Republican party was organized, and the Journal, under Crevier, warmly espoused the doctrines advocated by that party. Since then, under different proprietors the paper has advocated the interests of the Republican party and its principles. With the exception of eleven eight-page numbers printed during three months of 1856, The Journal was always a folio until 1890 when it became an eight-page paper. For two years the office was located at the corner of Sandusky avenue and "Pill" alley, that alley being the name given the driveway south of the Wynn millinery store. From there the office was moved in 1854 to the second story of the old frame building which stood on the Bucyrus City Bank corner. May 1, 1856 it was removed to the lot where the business of J. Herskowitz is at present located, just west of the City Bank Building. February 22, 1858 the office was removed to the McCoy building just opposite the court house, the building where the People's Forum published its first number. On Jan. 1, 1859 the Journal office was removed to the second story of the Rowse block, which had just been completed, and here the paper was published for seventeen years. In 1853 a strike occurred among the printers at work on the daily papers at Pittsburgh; two of them, David R. Locke and James

G. Robinson, started on a western trip. They reached Plymouth, Richland county, and were induced by citizens there to revive the Advertiser, which they ran until 1855, when they sold out and with Roeliff Brinkerhoff purchased the Mansfield Herald. Soon after Locke sold his interest in that paper and March 20, 1856, purchased the Bucyrus Journal of Mr. Crevier. After Mr. Crevier left Bucyrus he went to Cincinnati where he was prominent in local affairs. He died there December 27, 1867, aged 47 years. At the time of his death he was chief clerk in the office of the Hamilton county treasurer. For several months after D. R. Locke purchased the Journal his brother D. W. Locke, was associated with him, but they dissolved partnership July 15. Shortly afterward Locke persuaded his former partner James G. Robinson, to take an interest in the Journal with him, and in April, 1857, the two friends were again united in their business interests. The office was improved by the addition of a Robinson Princeton power press, which was the first cylindrical press brought to Bucyrus. These two enterprising men worked together, cordially, and advocated in their paper many new enterprises needed in the community. Among the many public and private improvements which were the result of their persistent agitation are the gas works, Oakwood cemetery, the many beautiful shade trees, better streets, and the excellent sidewalks and many buildings. In April, 1861, J. G. Robinson was appointed postmaster of Bucyrus by President Lincoln, which position he held until removed for political reasons by President Johnson in 1866. Mr. Locke retired from the Journal November 13, 1861, and purchased the Findlay Jeffersonian and afterward purchased an interest in the Toledo Blade, with which he connected the balance of his life. His death occurred there February 15, 1888. The first of the Nasby satirical articles were written by Mr. Locke during his connection with the Bucyrus Journal and were first published in that paper December 13, 1860 and the first of Locke's letters signed "P. V. Nasby" was published in the Journal during 1861. In 1862 Ralph Robinson became associated with his brother in the ownership of the Journal.

One of the old customs of newspapers was the issuing of a Carrier's Address each New

Year's Day, in which the names of the more prominent business men were given complimentary notices in verse. These addresses were delivered by the carrier to the subscribers, and various sums were given him according to the generosity of the subscriber. In these addresses Mr. Locke was an adept, and his light, satirical style shows to advantage; the one written by him for Jan. 1, 1858, praises and criticizes Bucyrus in the following bright style:

Here seven tall churches rear their towers in air;
Here thirty grog-shops on the thirsty stare;
Sinner and saint may both be happy here—
Seven founts of grace and thirty odd of beer.
City of Mud! 'tis true that every street
Runs liquid nastiness about our feet.
What though a spaniel dog can scarcely make
His way along our streets, or through that lake
We call the square; none hope to find
A place with more good qualities combined.
Look at our women!—tell, oh tell me where,
Nature made others that are half as fair.
Look at our men! and show me if you can,
An equal number and each one a man.

Sept. 2, 1867, James G. Robinson sold his interest in the Bucyrus Journal to John Hopley for \$1500 and the paper was run by Hopley & Robinson until May 20, 1868, when Mr. Hopley purchased Ralph Robinson's interest for \$1500 and was thereafter its sole owner. After leaving the printing office James G. Robinson embarked in the drug business with Dr. M. C. Cuykendall, and continued at this until he died April 14, 1872. Ralph Robinson removed to Iowa and was connected with the Fairfield Ledger, Clarinda Herald, and ended his life as editor and owner of the Newton Journal, a paper which he did much to bring to a high standard of excellence. He died in 1909. In October, 1875 a new Cottrell & Babcock cylinder press was purchased by Mr. Hopley for the Journal, and shortly after it was installed it was found to be too heavy a piece of machinery to be operated on the second floor and the office was moved to the Converse building, 230 South Sandusky avenue, December 30, 1875. This building was later owned by Major Williston, of the Forum, and in 1888 the building was purchased by F. L. Hopley, in the name of the Journal Block Company, of which he was the ruling spirit. Upon moving into its new quarters the Journal office was equipped with steam. Two additions to the building have been made since removing to the present location and now the Journal block is

excellently appointed and equipped for newspaper and general printing. In August, 1907, a Duplex Perfecting press was installed for newspaper work, and the first paper in the county was printed from a roll.

John Hopley continued at the head of the Journal until his death. In 1876 John E. Hopley was associated with him under the name of John Hopley & Son an arrangement which continued only a short time when John E. Hopley went to New York and engaged in newspaper work. Returning in 1883 the firm of John Hopley & Son was resumed and the Journal made many advances under the joint ownership.

On October 17, 1887, the Evening Telegraph was started, enterprising Republicans raising a subscription list of 297, as the "organ of the Young Men's Republican Club" and was in charge of John E. Hopley with M. V. Longworth as city editor. After the election John E. Hopley decided to make the venture a permanent one and the Telegraph grew rapidly in public favor. John Hopley was appointed postmaster at Bucyrus in 1872 by President Grant, a position he held for seven years. He was again appointed postmaster in 1890 by President Harrison. After his appointment by President Harrison he organized the Hopley Printing Co., and incorporated it, being himself the chief holder of stock but his sons each had blocks of the stock in their own names. It was at this time that The Telegraph and the Journal became one property. In 1898 John E. Hopley was appointed United States Consul at Southampton, England, and after that the Senior Mr. Hopley, advanced in years operated the newspaper properties single handed. In March, 1902, James R. Hopley became associated with the plant as manager and continued in that position until he was appointed postmaster by President Taft December 13, 1910. J. W. Hopley was manager of the plant for a year when George A. Knapp of Marion took charge of it as business manager. John Hopley died June 3, 1904 at the age of 83 years. During his connection with the Journal he obtained a national reputation for the soundness of his views on great questions and often was able to help his political party associates by his contribution of planks in party platforms. He

was for years President of the Ohio Republican Editorial Association.

In 1881 Thomas P. Hopley started a small paper which he called The Temperance Ballot. He was an ardent prohibitionist and started this paper during the campaign. After the election of that year he found his little paper had made such a host of friends that he decided to continue to publish it. He added a local news feature and assisted by his sisters, headed by Miss M. C. C. Hopley, made the paper one of brightness and character. He concluded the title of his paper did not give a good and proper conception of its real character and perhaps hindered the good it could do. He therefore changed the name to the Crawford County News. He continued to run it successfully until 1893 when he sold it to A. J. Hazlett and went to Oklahoma, where he started the Enid Daily News, and where he still lives, though not now publishing a regular daily newspaper, being the present treasurer of the Enid schools. A. J. Hazlett had as a business associate his brother, Scott Hazlett, who later sold his interest to M. A. Charlton. In 1895 Hiram B. Sears bought the Charlton interest and continued in the business until 1898 when he sold his interest to L. M. Smith. In October, 1901, the Crawford County News was consolidated with the Crawford County Forum, the daily paper retaining the name of the Daily Forum and the semi-weekly being called the News-Forum.

Two German papers have been published in Bucyrus. The first number of the Crawford County Demokrat was issued September 15, 1855, by Mordecai P. Bean, proprietor of the Forum. This German paper was continued several years, a portion of the time being in charge of Bernhardt Roth, who was killed by the cars at Dayton, Ohio, April 10, 1863, and shortly after the Demokrat was discontinued. The first number of the Deutsche Courier was published in January, 1875, by Joseph Killian, proprietor of the Mansfield Courier. About a year later the office was removed to Mansfield but continued to publish a Bucyrus edition. Later it was returned to Bucyrus and now occupies quarters in the building on Sandusky avenue just north of the river. August Broemel is the owner and editor and conducts the

paper on a high plane, giving it intelligent supervision and directing its editorial policy with keen judgment and its business affairs with rare ability. He has been city clerk for several years.

The Bucyrus Evening Times was established in 1884 by six young men and was managed by James R. Hopley. The paper was published during the summer and quit early in the fall.

The Daily Critic was probably the outgrowth of the Times, but had no connection with it. It was established by Orvis & McKelvy, job printers, and had many owners and managers before it came into the hands of the Holbrooks and was discontinued early in 1888.

Since the first printing press was brought to Bucyrus several attempts have been made by different parties to establish other miscellaneous publications. In 1838 William Robbins issued the first number of a semi-monthly publication called the Buckeye. It was printed at the Republican office, and the articles contained in it were of a class intended to amuse rather than instruct; no efforts were made to publish local news. The Buckeye was continued for several months. No. 9, Volume I, appeared April 27, 1839, but shortly after this the paper was discontinued.

In May, 1855, the first number of an agricultural paper, the Crawford County Farmer, was printed at the Journal office. Robert N. Patterson was publisher; J. A. Crevier and C. Elliott were editors. It was a monthly paper, four pages in size, and was "devoted to agriculture, horticulture, gardening, mechanics and domestic industry," but it was discontinued after several numbers.

May 1, 1861, No. 1, Vol. I, of the Millers Journal was published by Raub & Butterfield. It was a small four-page monthly "devoted to the interests of millers—terms 50 cents per annum." Although it was issued in the interest of the Ingham California Wheat Cleaner, it was a bona fide publication, but the second number never appeared. Martin Deal, who had the only copies in existence when he lived here, says this was the first milling journal ever published in the United States.

In 1867 Henry J. Deal published the first number of the Bucyrus Chronicle, a paper for boys. The next year the name was changed to the Bucyrus Budget, and the second number

appeared, which was followed by several others during the next six months. Another amateur publication was started January 1, 1869, by J. E. Hopley & Co. This little sheet, the Acorn, was issued semi-monthly; after the first three months the senior partner gave his brother, Thomas P., an old shot-gun if he would assume the financial responsibilities of the paper. An entire volume of 26 numbers was published and then the Acorn was planted but never sprouted. In July, 1879, Daniel Kanzleiter issued the first number of the Sunbeam, an illustrated sheet printed "semi-occasionally." The wood cuts were designed and engraved by the publisher and four copies of the Sunbeam appeared before it "ceased to shine for 25 cents a year."

Outside of county seats, papers were only started when the size of the village or its prospects justified the venture. When the railroad was completed to Galion that village started on an era of prosperity. In 1855 John W. Putnam, who for many years had been the able editor of the Ohio Statesman, looked on Galion as a promising field for a paper. In the five years after the arrival of the railroad it had more than doubled in size. He had a printing plant at Union City, the western terminus of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road. He moved this office to Galion, and in connection with Dr. D. Abger issued the first paper in Galion, which was called the Galion Weekly Train. The office was on Main street in the building owned by P. D. Weber. Later it was changed to the Galion Weekly Times. A copy of the first issue of the Train is still in existence, in the possession of J. C. Euler at Washington, D. C. These papers were necessarily independent in politics, as there was no county patronage to assist in their support, and if they succeeded it must be from merit and the support of the entire village. Dr. Abger soon retired from the partnership and went to Crestline to run a paper of his own. When he left, J. V. D. Moore came from Union City, Ind., and took the management of the paper for Mr. Putnam. When the campaign of 1856 was on, political excitement ran high, and Jacob Riblet purchased the paper, and changed it into a political organ, supporting the principles of the Democratic party, and it was now the Galion District Democrat. It was not a success financially, and Mr. Riblet sold the paper to An-

drew Poe, who was one of the Democratic leaders at Galion. While Mr. Poe ran a red-hot Democratic paper as long as he had it, there were too many in the opposition party, who refused to support it, and his editorial experience was a financial failure, and the paper came again into the hands of the Riblets.

In 1864 the District Democrat was purchased by the Matthias Brothers, and Peter Schum was the editor. He soon after removed to Joplin, Mo., and later published the Morning News in that city. When he left, H. S. Z. Matthias took the editorial charge and dropped the word "District," calling it the Galion Democrat, and supporting the Democratic party. In November, 1864, with the defeat of McClellan for the presidency, the Democrat decided life was no longer worth living and ceased to exist, the editor announcing that the support he was receiving did not justify him in continuing, especially as printing paper was 28 cents a pound. The Matthias Brothers turned the entire plant into a job office, Lew Matthias being one of the finest and most artistic job printers ever in the county. But H. S. Z. Matthias had had a taste of newspaper work and enjoyed it so much that in July, 1865, he re-entered the field and commenced publishing a paper called the Weekly Review, and this time independent in politics. In September 1871 the Matthias brothers sold out to John C. Covert of the Cleveland Leader, who changed its name back to the Galion Democrat, but ran it as a Republican paper, believing there was nothing in a name. In the fall of 1872 G. W. DeCamp, of Mansfield, edited it under the same political color, but changed the name back to the Review, and so continued it until it passed into the hands of F. E. Coonrod and A. D. Rowe in July, 1874. These gentlemen made it once more Democratic in politics and conducted it in that faith until February 1, 1877, when it flopped again and became Republican in sentiment though still owned by Rowe and Coonrod, and retaining the name of the Review.

George T. Ristine was editor and owner of the Galion Sun, which he established October 31, 1872, as an independent weekly newspaper. Success followed his enterprising management and he enlarged and improved the paper. The Public Spirit was established by Ed. G. Slough

about 1888 and it, too, was operated as an independent paper. Later its name was changed to the Leader. This publication was issued daily, the first daily to be published in Galion. It had a precarious existence. The Review and the Sun were combined as the Sun-Review, and the Leader was taken over by the same company, the Sun-Review being the weekly edition, and the Leader the daily, both being Republican in politics. J. W. Cupp was the owner of the plant, and after he was appointed postmaster in 1897, it was managed by Charles F. Monroe who had an interest in the company. Mr. Cupp, after retiring from the post office, became cashier of the Commercial Savings Bank, and later removed to Washington, and sold the plant to a company organized by J. W. Hopley of Bucyrus, who took charge of the management for only a month, when he sold to the Crestline Publishing Company, and James McMahan became the manager of that office as well as the Crestline Advocate. The Sun-Review was discontinued, subscribers being furnished with the Daily Leader. The office, which had been for years in the northwest corner of the Square, was removed to a new site, one door west of the Central Hotel. It was completely refitted with new type, presses and engines. Mr. Monroe, on retiring from the paper, started the Commercial Printing Company.

In August, 1876, a campaign paper was established at Galion under the name of the Republican Free Press. As such it was run for one year and seven months. On the 28th of September, 1877, it was purchased by S. G. Cummings & Co., which company changed the name to the Galion Inquirer, and ever since it has been a Democratic paper. For a time J. G. Meuser was its political editor but it was best known as the paper of H. S. Z. Matthias. Mr. Matthias was elected county recorder but lost none of his interest in Democratic principles and continued to boost the paper for the benefit of the party. The Inquirer was sold to W. V. Goshorn and R. W. Noyer, who are the present proprietors, their office being at the northeast corner of Main and Union streets. They have purchased ground and erected a block especially for their office half a block east of their present site and will occupy it yet this year. The paper is Democratic in politics, the senior proprietor, Mr. Goshorn, being the present clerk

of the Ohio Senate. Several years ago the Weekly Inquirer was discontinued and all patrons are supplied with the daily.

On Dec. 21, 1852, the plat was filed for the village of Crestline; its marvelous early growth is demonstrated by the fact that, in 1853, C. M. Kenton started a paper there called the Express. He was a practical printer and did his own work, but he lacked sufficient capital to keep the paper on its feet until the town was large enough to support it, and after issuing the Express for six months, he moved away with his plant. A year or two later Dr. D. Abger tried the experiment and started the Watchman and Reflector but he, too scored a failure.

While Crestline holds the record in this county of having had a paper started in the shortest time after the town was laid out, it also holds the other record of being the largest town to be without a paper. The village had over 2,000 population when Adam Billow in July, 1869, issued his first number of the Crestline Advocate. It was four pages, 16x20 in size, and was published at the residence of the owner. Mr. Billow was not a printer; he had been in business at Leesville, and after removing to Crestline, started his paper, learning the printing business in his own office. How well he did this is evidenced by the fact that in a few years it was one of the neatest and most attractive mechanically of any paper in Ohio. He made the Advocate a success from the start, and at the end of six months it was enlarged to a six-column paper and later to eight columns. Business increased beyond the capacity of his residence, and the office was removed to the Masonic building, where he conducted the paper until his death on May 20, 1876. His son, D. C. Billow, had learned the business in his father's office and took charge of the paper, and like his father made a success of it. It has always been the paper of Crestline, and several attempts to share that popularity have resulted in failures. Some years ago it was incorporated as the Crestline Publishing Co., with James McMahon as manager, and its financial success continued under the new owners. It was this company that purchased the Galion Leader, and both papers are today under the management of Mr. McMahon.

The Independent Democrat was started by

Dr. A. E. Jenner at Crestline, in February, 1873. He was at that time State Senator, having been elected in 1870 and 1872. The paper was folio in form until May, 1875, when it was made eight pages and the name changed to the Crawford County Democrat. For two years it was in charge of A. N. Jenner, son of the proprietor, who continued in the office until July 15, 1875. Some months previous to his retirement J. E. D. Ward purchased an interest in the office and when young Jenner left, continued sole proprietor until Charles Wright became associated with him in 1876. About this time the office was removed to Bucyrus but some months previous to this change a Bucyrus edition had been printed at Crestline. Wright retired after several weeks' experience, and Frank Plants took his place. When Major Williston purchased the Forum in 1877 the publishers of the Democrat soon found they could not successfully compete with him for the patronage of Crawford county democracy, and their paper was discontinued about July 1, 1877.

The Crestline Democrat, and the Crestline Vidette, owned by Will W. Pope, were papers which during their lives made quite an impression on the community, but the Advocate had such a hold in Crestline that they could not last, perhaps not even receiving the support they merited.

The New Washington Herald was established many years ago by Mr. Wheeler. Later J. E. Cory was associated with the paper and he sold out to J. I. Smith and J. F. Kimmerline. L. M. Smith bought an interest in the paper in 1891. J. I. Smith was elected county auditor and L. M. Smith located in Bucyrus, and they sold the paper to the present owners, Lantz & Wheeler, Percy Lantz now having entire management of the plant. Some years ago a paper was started in Tiro called the American, but the village was not then large enough to support it, and it was discontinued. In 1911, W. Z. Davis began the publication of the Tiro World, the mechanical work being done at Bloomville, but as soon as the business justifies it, he will open an office at Tiro.

In the early days, owing to excessive postage, newspapers were delivered in the places of publication by carrier, and it was the duty of the "devil" on the day of publication to go

over the entire town serving the patrons with their favorite paper, and if it so happened that the carriers of the rival papers met, there was a battle royal to the finish, for in those days every employe in the office was intense in his loyalty to the paper, and not even a wandering tramp printer given employment for a day or two, but what spoke, as a man of experience who had traveled over many states, of the wonderful ability of his employer and of his able and convincing editorials, at the same time speaking equally positively of the rapid utterances and meaningless nonsense of the childish efforts of the editor of the other "sheet." It was so, too, with the readers. What the editor said politically was indisputable, and what the opposition editor said was absolutely false. Not that they saw what the opposition said; God forbid; they would not be caught reading the dirty and villainous "sheet." More than half a century ago there were very many honest, conscientious God-fearing men, any one of whom would have had a spirited interview with his son in the woodshed if he had discovered he had happened to read a copy of the Forum at the home of some Democratic neighbor, and there were equally as many good and substantial men and respected citizens, that would have had a similar interview with the misguided son who in an unguarded moment might mention some item he had seen in the Journal. Still the editors thundered away to the intense delight of their readers, who only had an idea what the other paper said by the garbled extracts their own editor copied for the purpose of attacking the statement.

It was in 1862, when party spirit over the war was beginning to be very bitter, and Rev. John Walcott was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bucyrus, that his pastoral duties

called upon him to visit one of his elders in the country. They talked of church matters, the old man being as loyal to the Presbyterian faith as he was to the Democratic party. Finally the conversation drifted to the war, which each had striven to avoid, knowing their views were not in accord, and as the danger point was reached, the gray-haired old elder, knowing the minister was his guest, quietly rose and said: "Waal, Mr. Walcott, while the women folks are getting supper, I'd better go out and do the chores. On the centre table there, you'll find the Bible and the Forum—both sides of the question."

If some may doubt the intensity of party spirit in the era prior to the Civil War, one incident among many may convince. Col. Robert Cowden was brought up in a Christian home, was a leader in church work, and a minister, and yet he writes of that boyhood home in southwestern Vernon, under date of Oct. 15, 1911: "The people were generally Pennsylvania Dutch, with some Germans, and a few others. Of school books there were but few. The only book in our home was a small Bible and that was my first text book in school at the age of six years. I had been taught in the home to read and spell. As late as 1848 there were two Whigs, three Abolitionists, and all other voters were Democrats. I could not myself understand how any but a Democrat could ever be saved."

Times have indeed changed, and for the better. And the change has been brought about, not alone by a more intelligent people, but by a fairer press, especially in the towns and smaller cities, where both press and people are rising to that highest principle of self-government—that every right a man claims for himself that same right he must concede to his neighbor.

CHAPTER XXVIII

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

The Revolutionary War—Two Battlefields in Crawford County—Revolutionary Soldiers Who Lived in Crawford County—Ancestral Data—The War of 1812-1815—The Mexican War—The Great Civil War; Historical Sketches of the Principal Regiments Which Contained Crawford County Men—Decoration Day—Formation of G. A. R. Posts—Relief Corps—The Oldest Soldier—Crawford County Heroes—Southern Prisons—Tribute to Sergeant D. W. Young—The War With Spain—Record of Company A, 8th Regiment, O. V. I.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

—THEODORE O'HARA.

Crawford county was not in existence until half a century after the Revolutionary War, but Col. Crawford's campaign of 1782, to put a stop to the attacks of the British and Indians on the American frontier, led to the only two battles of the Revolution that occurred in Ohio being fought on Crawford county soil, the one at Battle Island, northwest of Upper Sandusky on June 4, 1782, and the Battle of the Plains, half way between Bucyrus and Gallion two days later, on June 6; this latter battle-field being marked by a monument erected by the Pioneer Association of Crawford county.

After the county was opened to settlement in 1820 several soldiers of the revolution made their home in this county as follows:

Robert Carson, in Cranberry township. Among his descendants are Tarlton B. Carson, for many years postmaster at New Washington. Robert Carson is buried about three miles north of New Washington.

Christian Coutts came to Liberty township in 1821 and is buried in the Crall graveyard, Liberty township. His son Henry came to the county with him, and when a young man moved to Bucyrus, where he resided up to the time of his death.

Adam Link came to Liberty township from Maryland. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Horatio Markley, on August 15, 1864, aged 103 years, and was buried in the Union graveyard northeast of Sulphur Springs. Another daughter was Mrs. George W. Teel. At the time of his death he was one of half a dozen veterans of the Revolutionary War living at that time in Ohio.

David McKinley came to Chatfield township in 1835. He died in 1840 and was buried in the German Lutheran graveyard south of Chatfield. He was the great-grandfather of President McKinley. One grand-daughter, Martha, married Stephen Waller of Lykens township. Another grand-daughter, Hannah, married T. J. Tilford, and still another, Ellen, married James Winters, all these marriages being in Lykens township.

There are quite a number in the county who are descendants of soldiers of the Revolution.

Thomas Beer was in the Revolutionary War. He was the great-grandfather of Judge Thomas Beer who came to Bucyrus in 1860 and of Capt. William Nevins Beer, who came to Bucyrus in 1861.

— Clendenin was in the Revolutionary war; his daughter Margaret married James Andrews, who came to Texas township in 1832.

Benjamin Coe was in the Revolutionary War, and his great-granddaughter, Mrs. George Whysall, is a resident of Bucyrus.

James Cole. See Samuel McDonald.

John Coon was in the Revolutionary War, and also the War of 1812. His son, Adam, came to Crawford county about 1822, and died March 19, 1877. He had land in Texas township.

Leonard Crissinger was in the Revolutionary War and one of those who for a time went barefooted for lack of shoes. His grandson, John Crissinger came to Crawford county in 1832, settling in Whetstone township.

Robert Cuning was in the Revolutionary War. He was the grandfather of Jacob H. Stevens who came to Cranberry township in 1834.

Jacob Ferree was in the Revolutionary War. His great-grandson William Ferree came to Crawford county in 1873, residing in Galion, and in 1881 removed to Bucyrus.

— Harris was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was the grandfather of Stephen R. Harris, who came to Bucyrus in 1849.

— Hise came from Hesse, Germany with a comrade named Kuncle as British soldiers. They were in one engagement, after which both joined the Revolutionary cause, and fought with the patriots until the close of the war. John Hise married Eve Kuncle, and came to Jackson township in 1824; their son Wm. H. Hise being for many years justice of the peace in Liberty township.

Simon and John Hopple enlisted in the Revolutionary War at its commencement, but both were lost and no trace of them ever found. Their nephew, Reuben Hopple, came to Liberty township in 1856.

Samuel Kearsley was a captain in the Continental Army, and a favorite officer of Gen. Washington, the latter presenting him with the sword he wore at Braddock's defeat in 1755. His grandson, Edmund R. Kearsley came to Bucyrus in 1851.

Philip Keller and two of his brothers were in the Revolutionary War. Philip Keller, a grandson of the Revolutionary Philip, came to Sandusky township in 1856.

Kuncle. See Hise.

Joseph Lochbaum was in the Revolutionary war; his son Solomon came in 1830, settling in what is now Jefferson township.

— Livingston was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His grandson Rensselaer Liv-

ington, came to Crestline in 1848, and in 1851 laid out the village of Livingston, afterward Crestline.

John Marshall and two brothers were in the Revolutionary War. James Marshall, a grandson of John, came to Bucyrus in 1826. John Marshall reached the rank of Colonel, and was presented with a sword by Gen. Washington.

Samuel McDonald was a soldier in the Revolution. James Cole was a Nova Scotian and entered the Revolutionary army, and for this was disinherited by his wealthy English relatives. He was with Washington at Valley Forge. Later he was wounded in battle, and confined in one of the prison ships in Boston Harbor until the close of the war. Reuben McDonald, a son of Samuel, married Matilda Cole, a daughter of James Cole. They came to Liberty township in 1832, and with them their son George, four years old. Another son, Hiram W. McDonald, was born in 1846. Both sons were later in business in Bucyrus.

Frederick W. McMichael was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His great-granddaughter Mrs. C. F. May is a resident of Tiro.

Abraham Monnett was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son Isaac came to Crawford county in 1825; his son Jeremiah came in 1835, both settling in Bucyrus township.

Henry Nail came to America in 1777 and entered the Revolutionary Army. In 1818 he came to Richland county, where he died and was buried at Mansfield. His son James Nail came to Jefferson township in 1821.

Capt. Patton was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and a brother-in-law of Major Andre. His grandson, Noble McKinstry, came to Whetstone township in 1820; another grandson, James McKinstry, came to this section in 1833, settling near Caledonia, and in 1863 moved to Bucyrus.

Christian Riblet entered the Continental Army at Philadelphia in 1779, at the age of 18. He died April 6, 1844, and was buried in the graveyard on the Galion and Mansfield road, just east of the Crawford county line. His grandson, Daniel Riblet, came to Polk township in 1851.

Benjamin Sears was in the Revolutionary War. His son Elkanah Sears came to Bucyrus township in 1837.

James Sharrock came to America from Ger-

many during the Revolutionary War, as one of the hired soldiers to fight on the side of the British. His sympathies were with the Americans and he promptly deserted and joined the Revolutionists, fighting until the close of the war. His son, Benjamin Sharrock, came to Polk township in 1818.

Jacob Shawke was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son Thomas Shawke came to Bucyrus in 1833.

Simon Shunk was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving under Washington. His son Adam Shunk came to Bucyrus in 1854.

James Sims was in the Revolutionary War. His grandson, John Sims, came to Bucyrus in 1845.

William Ward was a Revolutionary soldier. His sons, Clark K. and C. D. Ward, came to Bucyrus in 1847.

Charles White enlisted in the Revolutionary War at the age of 18. His son Charles White, came to this section about 1820, settling later in Dallas township.

Eli Widger was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. His daughter, Mrs. Lucy Rogers, came to Bucyrus in 1822.

Henry Wolf enlisted in the Continental Army in Pennsylvania. His son Michael came to Liberty township in 1834.

ANCESTRAL DATA

In looking at ancient ancestors the following were also found:

J. H. Williston, two terms state senator and for many years editor of the Forum, was a descendant of one of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower.

Resolved White, Auburn township, was a descendant of William White who came over in the Mayflower.

John R. Clymer, who edited the Forum for many years was a descendant of the Clymers of Pennsylvania, George Clymer being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Theodore Shotwell, who married a daughter of James McKinstry, was a descendant of Theodore Shotwell, who in 1665 with 65 others took the oath of allegiance to Charles II, at Elizabethtown, N. J., this was at the time when England secured New Jersey from the Dutch.

Eli Adams, of Sulphur Springs, was a great grandson of John Adams, of Revolutionary fame.

Giles Cory was executed at Salem for witchcraft, on Sept. 1, 1692, aged 77 years. Several generations later his descendants, Aaron and Thomas Cory, came to Cranberry township.

John Hopley, who came to Bucyrus in 1856, was a descendant, seventh generation, of Samuel Pratt, an English Bishop, chaplain to Queen Anne in 1703, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Richard Sears was one of the early Puritans; in 1632 he was a tax-payer at Plymouth, Mass.

William Ward settled at Sudbury, Mass., in 1639, and held several offices in the early Colonial days. Among his descendants were Clark K. and C. D. Ward who came to Bucyrus in 1847.

When the second war with England broke out in 1812, Crawford county was a wilderness, and not even the cabin or shack of a white hunter existed within its borders; it was a hunting ground for the Indians. The eastern seven miles of the county, had been open for settlement for a few years, but no pioneer had as yet drifted so far to the westward, Richland county being the extreme edge of civilization. The western thirteen miles was only traversed by the roving bands of Indians. But it was during this war that Crawford county was crossed and recrossed by the militia on their way to and from the battle grounds along the Maumee. Many of the soldiers were impressed by the country, and when, two years after the war closed, the land was opened to settlement, it is not strange that some of these soldiers in seeking a new home, found it in the region which they had first traversed when bearing arms in defense of their country.

Among those who served in the War of 1812-15, and later found homes in Crawford county, some records have been obtained.

James Andrews was a member of the Pennsylvania militia. He came to Crawford county in 1832, settling in what is now Texas township. He died April 25, 1840, and was buried in the Andrews graveyard, Texas township.

Jacob Bankert came to Bucyrus, date unknown, and was buried in the graveyard on the Tiffin road.

James P. Beall was a member of the Pennsylvania militia; he came to Bucyrus township in 1854; died Feb. 24, 1869, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

David Brown came to Bucyrus, date unknown, and died Aug. 4, 1883, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Joseph Baker, Virginia militia, came to Auburn township in 1825; died in that township, and was buried about four miles east of New Washington.

John Blair, New York militia, came to Auburn township in 1821; died Sept. 19, 1847, and is buried in the Hanna graveyard, near Tiro.

Elisha Castle, Maryland militia, came to Jefferson township in 1840; died at Leesville May 8, 1864, and is buried in the Leesville graveyard.

Samuel Carson, Virginia militia, came to this section in 1835, settling just across the line in Venice township, Seneca county, having land in both counties. He died in Seneca county.

John Caris came to Liberty township, date unknown, and died there Dec. 14, 1862, and was buried in the Union graveyard east of Sulphur Springs.

Harvey Close, New York militia, came to Texas township in 1869; died in that township, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

John Coon, Ohio militia, came to Texas township in 1825; died in that township March 22, 1856, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

Joshua Chilcote, New York militia, came to Cranberry township in 1818; died in Auburn township July 3, 1837, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

James Ferguson was in the War of 1812. He was expert in woodcraft and was frequently employed as the bearer of dispatches between the different commanders. After the war he settled in Sandusky township and in 1828 removed to Lykens township.

James Forrest was with Perry's fleet at the Battle of Lake Erie; he came to Tod township in 1854, died at Oceola May 10, 1880, and was buried in the Oceola graveyard.

John B. French, Virginia militia, came to Sandusky township in 1821, died there in 1830.

William Green, New York militia, came to Auburn township in 1815; died April 21, 1862, on the farm on which he first settled, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard, near Tiro.

E. W. Brown came to Auburn township in 1842, where he died in June, 1871.

John Eaton was in the War of 1812; he came to Holmes township in 1830 and died there Aug. 23, 1850, and was buried in the Brokensword graveyard.

Henry Harriger, Pennsylvania militia, came to Whetstone township in 1823, where he died in 1878, and was buried in the Stewart graveyard two miles east of Bucyrus.

Seth Holmes, New York militia, was a teamster in the supply train which passed through Bucyrus in 1812; he came to Bucyrus with Samuel Norton in 1819; died in 1825, and was buried in the Cary graveyard on the Tiffin road.

Christian Hoover, Ohio militia, came to Dallas township in 1822; he died in that township Aug. 11, 1849, and was buried in the White graveyard, Dallas township.

Seth Hawks, New York militia, came to Auburn township in 1819; he died there July 20, 1824, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

Jacob Holmes, Pennsylvania militia, came to Whetstone township in 1833; he died there Feb. 6, 1882, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Samuel Hanna, New York militia, came to Auburn township in 1819; he died there June 2, 1862, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

Elijah Jump, New York Volunteer Infantry, came to Tod township in 1843; he died there Dec. 5, 1871, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

James Magee, Pennsylvania militia, came to Sandusky township in 1824; he died there April 14, 1850, and was buried in the Sandusky graveyard, centre of Sandusky township.

James Marshall, soldier in the War of 1812, came to Bucyrus in 1826; died Aug. 12, 1850.

Benjamin Maskey, Pennsylvania militia, came to Crawford county, date unknown; died in Tod township, Jan. 21, 1867, and was buried at Oceola.

Rodolphus Morse, New York militia, came

to Auburn township in 1820; died there Oct. 11, 1872, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

Jeremiah Morris, Ohio militia, came to Bucyrus township in 1834; died Oct. 19, 1874, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Isaac Monnett, officer in the Ohio militia, came to Bucyrus township in 1828; died July 6, 1864, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Charles Morrow, Pennsylvania militia, came to Auburn township in 1817; died Dec. 4, 1845, and was buried in the Hanna graveyard near Tiro.

Rev. E. O'Flyng, New York militia, came to Bucyrus about 1862; died May 23, 1873, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Christopher Perky, with Harrison at Fort Meigs, came to Crawford county in 1827; died in Seneca county Aug. 28, 1833.

Moses Pugh, Virginia militia, came to Lykins township in 1838; died there Sept. 27, 1848, and was buried in the Andrews graveyard near Benton.

John Pettigon was in the War of 1812, and came to Auburn township in 1815, later moving further west.

William Robinson, colonel in the Pennsylvania militia, came to Jefferson township in 1830; died there Aug. 30, 1847, and was buried in the graveyard on the Tiffin road.

Henry C. Snyder, Maryland Regulars, came to Liberty township in 1844; died Sept. 24, 1870, and was buried in the Roop graveyard, Liberty township.

John Scroggs, Maryland militia, came to Bucyrus in 1839; died Aug. 31, 1861, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

George Sinn, Pennsylvania militia, came to Bucyrus township in 1826; died Jan. 2, 1870, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Valentine Shook, ensign in the War of 1812, came to Whetstone township in 1828; died there in 1843.

Andrew Schreck, Pennsylvania militia, came to Liberty township in 1835; died in Whetstone township in 1872.

John Sherer, Pennsylvania militia, came to Whetstone township in 1830; died there Sept. 30, 1871.

Joseph Smith, captain in the Pennsylvania

militia, came to Sandusky township in 1825; died in 1843.

Thomas Towers, Maryland militia, came to Whetstone township in 1835, and died there.

Benjamin Sharrock, New York militia, came to Polk township in 1818, and died Nov. 16, 1879.

Zachariah Welsh, colonel in Ohio militia, came to Dallas township in 1822; died in Bucyrus township Aug. 16, 1843, and was buried in the White graveyard, Dallas township.

David Wickham, New York militia, came to Texas township in 1837; died there Sept. 15, 1848, and was buried in the Benton graveyard.

James Woodside, Pennsylvania militia, came to Holmes township in 1830; died in Bucyrus, Feb. 21, 1867, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Jacob Walcutt, Virginia militia, served in the War of 1812, entered land in Texas township, soon after died and his widow and seven children settled on the land.

When the Mexican War broke out, John Caldwell, who had been auditor of the county from 1830 to 1836, and sheriff from 1843 to 1845, organized an independent company in this county. They entered the service May 30, 1846, and went as far as Cincinnati, but Ohio's quota was more than filled. Some, however, went to Mexico. The company was mustered out at Bucyrus on Oct. 26, 1846. The following was the roster of the company:

Captain—John Caldwell.

First Lieutenant—James C. Steen.

Second Lieutenant—David Nicholls.

Sergeants—Henry Miller, Jacob Yost, John M. Stouffer, Thomas Wynn.

Corporals—Thomas G. Pillars, John Blake, Horace Potter, W. L. Beard.

Privates—A. Adams, E. Aurandt, William Bailey, Samuel Bair, P. Bollinger, C. Caldwell, William Chambaugh, John Clapper, Lake Clark, A. W. Coleman, J. Curtis, J. Decker, William Decker, D. S. Fuller, John Grant, Lewis Greenick, J. F. W. Gressen, Lewis High, Franklin Hill, Jacob Himman, H. W. Johns, Levi Lehman, Jacob Leiby, C. J. Love, Mordecai McCauly, William T. McGill, William McNickle, Thomas Maize, E. R. Merriam, B. C. Miller, E. C. Miller, F. L. Miller, P. Miller, W. Minor, William Mizner, C. H.

Murphy, Benjamin Myers, H. Orpt, W. Osburn, Cyrus Peck, John Pfleminger, Franklin Poppins, Richard Reed, Robert M. Reed, Caleb Scholes, Thomas Scott, Thomas D. Shewy, William Slagle, W. L. Stearns, William Sweet, John Trick, John C. Trick, John Turner, James Warren, G. Wells, Chauncey West, F. Williams, N. B. Williams, James Wilson, John Wilson, J. N. Yost.

John J. Bebout was also in the Mexican War, and George W. Fenner, the latter in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The next war in which the United States engaged was a far more serious and deadly struggle. It was one of State against State, brother against brother, the North against the South, a war from which the Nation as a whole has not yet fully recovered, though the sectional bitterness and animosity it engendered have now, happily, almost entirely passed away. The causes of the War of 1861-65 are so well known and understood by all that no more than a brief reference to them is necessary. It originated in the institution of slavery—an institution which in colonial times and in the early days of the Republic, was common to both northern and southern territory, but which had been gradually abandoned at the north, chiefly because it was no longer profitable. The South, depending upon unpaid negro labor for the cultivation of its cotton, sugar and other crops, naturally desired the retention of this institution, and its extension to the western and southwestern territories. It was chiefly around this question of extension that the struggle arose which for a time split the Nation in twain, and carried bereavement into thousands of homes on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. The election of Abraham Lincoln, who had expressed himself strongly against the further extension of slavery, but who was no "abolitionist," in the sense in which the term was then used, decided the Southern States to sever those political bonds which had hitherto united them with the rest of the nation, and which, as expressed in the Federal constitution, they regarded as a contract assumed for mutual advantage, similar to a business partnership, to be cancelled by any state or aggregation of states, when they should find it to their advantage to do so. This States' Rights doctrine, was opposed to the

ideas of a great majority of the northern people, who regarded the Constitution as an indissoluble contract, and when, therefore, South Carolina took the initiative by firing on Ft. Sumter all knew that the struggle was on; that the burning question which had agitated men's minds for more than a generation, and had found expression in the eloquent outbursts of the greatest American orators on either side—such men as Webster and Clay against Calhoun and Benton, Sumner and Chase against Hayne and Stevens, could now be settled in only one way—by the sword. And by the sword it was settled, completely and finally. The Union was preserved, but only at the cost of precious blood and untold treasure.

After two years of war, the victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg in 1863, marked the turning-point, and from that time the question was simply how long the South could hold out. This question was answered in April, 1865, at Appomattox, with the surrender of General Lee.

Men in the flower of youth, the strength of manhood or the ripeness of age, left family, home and friends in answer to their country's call, and many there were who never returned. Their bones rest beneath the sod at Fredericksburg and Antietam, at Gettysburg and Stone River, at Vicksburg and the Wilderness, or fill some unknown grave that marks the site of a deadly prison pen that was more fatal than the field of battle. Many a one who said good-bye to the departing soldier, with smiling eyes and sorrowing hearts—the mother or the father, the sister or the brother or she who "was a nearer one, still and a dearer one, yet than all other"—little dreamed that the parting was forever, and the bruised and bleeding heart could find its only consolation in treasuring up the hero-death their loved one died. War has its glories and its heroes, but who can fathom the cost?—that unceasing, never-ending sorrow that palsies the heart of the mother and the sister, the wife and the sweetheart; and although time may soften and soothe, the grief is always there; there to ever remain until their mission on earth is ended, and they again meet their loved one in the world beyond.

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and two days later President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.

No sooner had the news of Fort Sumter reached Bucyrus than the most intense excitement pervaded the entire community. Men, women and children, old and young, of all professions and calling were aroused. Never was there such an excitement in the village. Business was suspended almost entirely. Workmen left their shops unquestioned by their employers. Clerks quit their counters. Merchants, mechanics, professional men, everybody rushed to the streets while everybody from the country came in, all actuated by one spirit, the preservation of the Union. Reports from Gallion and Crestline showed the same enthusiastic loyalty had caused the suspension of practically all business in those places.

On April 17 a meeting was held at the Rowse Hall at which Jacob Scroggs presided, with Frank Patterson as secretary. Speeches were made by Jacob Scroggs, Judge J. S. Plants, C. W. Butterfield, J. R. Swigart and F. W. Butterfield and a committee on resolutions appointed consisting of John Hopley, F. W. Butterfield, William M. Scroggs, B. B. McDonald and Geo. Donnenworth, Jr. The resolutions were loyal to the core and closed with the ringing declaration in capital letters that "The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved," and all the resolutions as read were received with the most deafening cheers, especially the latter. At the conclusion of F. W. Butterfield's speech he called for volunteers and seventeen signed the muster roll. A committee consisting of F. W. Butterfield, W. R. S. Clark, and Nicholas Buler was appointed to circulate the roll and obtain additional volunteers. Cheers were given to Senator Orr for his vote in the State Senate on the War Bill. The Star Spangled Banner was sung amid great excitement, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday, the 19th. The papers said "The patriotic sentiments of all the speakers was received with the most unbounded applause." This meeting was held on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening the enlistments numbered 34 and on Friday 45, and on Saturday drilling commenced on the Public Square, Jacob P. Hysung being the drill master. Practically the entire town, crowded the square to watch the evolutions of the soldiers.

On Sunday, April 21, just one week from the call of the president for troops, sixty of

the company attended the Lutheran Church to listen to a sermon of Rev. J. Crouse. His text was, "And the children of Ephraim being armed and carrying bows, turned back in the day of battle."—Psalm LXXVIII, 9.

Monday the excitement continued. The people from the country coming in and remaining all day. No work was done and the only discussion on the street corners was the coming war. During the day one or two expressed doubts as to the right of the Government to coerce another state, but the indignation of the crowd was so universally manifested that any doubter found it safest to keep his opinion to himself.

On Monday evening the square was jammed by a crowd of excited and enthusiastic citizens who assembled to take a final leave of the volunteers, who had received orders to march the made by A. M. Jackson, Judge J. S. Plants, next morning. Enthusiastic speeches were Hon. L. W. Hall, J. R. Swigart, and Rev. J. Crouse and Rev. L. B. Gurley.

A special train was to take the company to Crestline the next morning at 5 o'clock, but early hours were nothing to the thoroughly aroused people Tuesday morning by 4 o'clock the town was awake and were out in force thronging to the square. The fire department was out in full uniform to escort the company to the station as F. W. Butterfield, A. W. Diller, J. H. Simon, Thomas Lommison, John Kanzleiter and John McKillipp were members of the fire department, and they were presented with a series of resolutions commending their actions signed by B. F. Lauck, J. G. Stoll, Jr., J. G. Frayer and John G. Birk. At the station Jacob Scroggs made the farewell speech and the train arrived, and the first company from Crawford County left for the war, followed by the enthusiastic cheers of the entire town. The ladies had ordered a beautiful flag, but it failed to arrive in time and was forwarded to the Company at Cleveland later. The members of this company which later became Co. C in the Eighth Ohio, who left Bucyrus on Wednesday morning April 24th, ten days after the president's call for troops, were as follows:

Captain—F. W. Butterfield.

First Lieut.—E. W. Merriman.

2nd Lieut.—David Lewis.

3rd Lieut.—Resin Graham.

Sergeants—Alec Diller, Orderly; John Stough, second; A. G. Hoffman, third; A. G. Bacon, fourth.

Corporals—Henry Hayes, first; N. B. Roberts, second; Oliver H. P. Mallory, third; Geo. W. Neff, fourth.

Drummers—D. W. Bair and J. Hysung, bass; Fred Nichols and Gus. Machold, snare.

Privates—S. Andrews, M. Andrews, William Anderson, C. R. Boram, J. A. Brooks, G. W. Bair, R. J. Bevins, John K. Barclay, Nicholas Bader, John Coutts, Jacob Coutts, W. Cronenberger, Samuel Clark, John W. Doll, William Dutot, James E. Davis, M. R. Dubois, John Donnan, F. M. Diller, John J. Forney, Augustus Fortney, Jacob Gibbens, Geo. Gay, Charles Graaft, Peter Griffen, N. Haggerman, Aden Hill, George C. Howenstein, Giles Haskell, J. P. Hysung, Isaac Irely, Oregon Johnson, James S. Kelley, John Kantzleiter, Stephen J. Kester, William F. Kimmell, Fred Kleindienst, David M. Long, Thomas Lommason, Francis Leasure, Jacob Mowery, Christian Maric, Alfred Minster, John McKellip, James McKellip, Charles McKellip, Terry McMann, Henry Marsh, James Martin, J. C. Miller, John Mulligan, James McNickle, Andrew J. Raub, Philip Ruseman, Henry Snider, L. G. Snowden, James M. Shay, David Sherrock, William Stewart, William Shrader, John H. Simons, John Strawbridge, Philip Saylor, J. Waterhouse, Frank Williams, John Warner, Louis Youngman.

At Galion, the same enthusiastic feeling prevailed. A meeting was held and a company organized. And on Thursday, April 25th, the entire town assembled at the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati depot where enthusiastic speeches were made and the second company left the county for war, the "Galion Guards," later Co. C of the 23rd Ohio. There were 84 men, many of them from the B. & I and C. C. & C. roads. They were officered by J. W. Skiles, who was a veteran of the Mexican war; J. R. McMillan was the first Lieutenant and C. P. Harding, second lieutenant.

At Crestline an enthusiastic meeting was held at Livingston Hall as early as April 19, with Robert Lee as president and William Reed as secretary. Patriotic speeches were made by Rev. J. P. Loyd, Dr. Covert, Robert Lee, and Prof. A. Miller. Patriotic resolutions were

passed, the committee being A. Patterson, Jacob Staley, J. P. Davis, David Ogden, D. S. Keplinger, M. A. Archer, J. S. Smith, S. R. C. Clark.

At Sulphur Springs, a company was organized with fifty volunteers to be held in readiness and they were drilled every week. Amos Keller was the captain, with J. H. Kemmis 1st lieutenant, and J. N. Biddle, 2nd lieutenant. In Bucyrus, Aaron H. Keller, B. F. Lauck and John Jones organized a reserve company, to be in readiness if their services were needed.

Their services were needed, as the later calls demanded more and more men, and for four long years there was a constant drain on this county and the other counties in the State and Nation, for men to save the Union, and it is probable that in that four years of war at least 2,000 men were furnished from Crawford County. From the time the first company had left Bucyrus and gone into Virginia in July of 1861, there were probably but few battles or skirmishes in which one or more soldiers from Crawford County had no part, and as time passed and the seemingly never-ending struggle went on, and the news came of the death of loved ones on the battle field, is it not to be wondered at that all the patriotism of a loyal people was needed to save the nation from disunion. On two occasions drafts were necessary to fill out the quota, drafts which called for 300 and 400 men from the little county of Crawford, who already had 1,000 men in the field, and yet when the draft arrived, most of the volunteers had been secured and in some townships the entire quota had been furnished. A brief history is given of the principal regiments in which Crawford County had entire or almost entire companies. Yet there were few regiments of the more than two hundred in the state but what had one or more men at some time from this county, and a history of Crawford County in the war is nothing more or less than a history of the war itself.

The Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—The first company organized in Crawford county under the President's call for 75,000 men became a part of the 8th Ohio Infantry, and was known as Company C, which was raised in and around Bucyrus. It was officered as follows: F. W. Butterfield, captain; E. W.

Merriman, first lieutenant and David Lewis, second lieutenant. Capt. Butterfield served faithfully until the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, after which he assisted in raising the 192d Infantry, for one year's service and was made its colonel. After affecting leave-takings, public services being held in the church, the company started for Camp Taylor, Cleveland, where, by April 29th, all the other companies had assembled. In May the regimental organization was completed at Camp Dennison and instruction in drill begun. It soon becoming apparent that the regiment could not be sent into the field as three months men, proposals were made to reenlist the men for three years. Nine companies—Company I alone excepted—responded favorably and in the latter part of June were mustered into the service for three years. In September Company I, having re-considered its determination, decided to reenlist and joined the regiment at Grafton, Va., to which point the rest of the regiment had proceeded after leaving Camp Dennison on July 9th.

During their first few weeks of actual service the regiment was stationed at various places in the mountains and along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Here they suffered severely from sickness, some thirty-four deaths resulting from typhoid fever, while at one time over three hundred were in the hospital. On the 24th of September the regiment took part in an attack on Romney, and on Oct. 24th in a second attack on the same place, which the enemy finally evacuated. Next came a successful attack on Blue's Gap. The next fight was at Bloomey Gap, on February 14th, where Colonel Baldwin, with his staff and a part of his command, were captured. In March the division to which the 8th belonged, was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, and, under command of Gen. Shields, drove the enemy up the Valley, fighting battles at Cedar Creek and Strasburg. In these movements the 8th was engaged in skirmish duty, which they accomplished so successfully as to gain a reputation for themselves, which they subsequently maintained throughout the rest of its term of service. On March 23d was fought the battle of Winchester, one of the most severe of the war. Colonel Kimball commanded and here the enemy, under the able

and gallant Jackson were repulsed and driven from the field. In this battle the 8th maintained its reputation both for skirmish duty and in the charge on the enemy's right flank. The losses of the companies engaged—C, D, E, and H—amounted to one-fourth of their entire number.

While following the rebels up the Valley, skirmishes took place at Woodstock, Mt. Jackson, Edinburg and New Market. At the latter place Colonel Kimball received his commission as brigadier general taking command of the brigade to which the 8th belonged. On May 22d the regiment joined McDowell's Corps at Fredericksburg. General Banks having been driven out of the Valley by Jackson, the 8th was ordered back, and on the 30th reached and recaptured Front Royal. The distance of eighteen miles from Rectortown was covered in skirmish order, a number of prisoners being captured, among whom was the famous rebel spy, Belle Boyd.

After marching from Front Royal up the south branch of the Shenandoah, the division was broken up and Kimball's and Terry's brigades ordered to the Peninsula. Some severe skirmishing occurred on the 3d and 4th of July at the Chickahominy swamps, where seven members of the 8th were badly wounded. At Harrison's Landing the regiment was united to the Second Corps, then commanded by Sumner, and, with Kimball's brigade belonged to French's division. On the retreat from the Peninsula and until the army crossed the Chickahominy the 8th acted as rear guard. It then went by way of Yorktown and Newport News, to Alexandria, where it arrived on the 28th. The armies of Lee and Pope being engaged in battle on the 30th, the corps was ordered to the front, and marched to Centerville, near the position of Pope's army, but took no part in the fight. On the march of the army to Chain Bridge, the 2d Corps was on the left flank, and for a short time was under fire at Germantown, north of Fairfax Court House. Crossing the Potomac, the army entered Maryland, and soon after was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The corps acted as a supporting line at South Mountain, and later crossed the mountain and skirmished with the enemy at Boonsboro and Reedyville. Near this place a fu-

rious artillery duel took place on September 16th, during which W. W. Farmer, a color-sergeant of the 8th was killed. The next day occurred the battle of Antietam. Having crossed the river, the 2d Corps occupied the center of the line. Says Mr. Reid ("Ohio in the War"), "Hooker had been engaged on the right for several hours, when French's and Sedgwick's divisions advanced—Sedgwick on the right—and met the enemy in strong position on a ridge. In the advance Kimball's brigade formed the third line, Morris and Max Weber's preceding. They struck the Rebel line and were driven back; when Kimball advanced at a double quick, carrying the line handsomely, and holding it for four hours and until firing ceased in front. During this time Sedgwick was driven back on the right, which made it necessary for the 14th Indiana and 8th Ohio to charge front; which was done most gallantly, and saved the brigade from rout. General Sumner pronounced Kimball's the "Gibraltar Brigade."

After some minor movements, consisting mainly of marching, with some skirmishing, the 8th found themselves in action in the terrible battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, they forming the right wing of the forlorn hope. In the streets of the town the enemy's fire struck the head of the column, killing and wounding 28; but, with the other regiments a line was formed and the enemy's outposts driven to the foot of the hill on which were his main works. In this battle the regiment lost 37 in killed and wounded.

The army remained in camp until April 28, 1863, when it crossed the river and fought the battle of Chancellorsville, General Hooker commanding. Though almost constantly under fire for four days the regiment lost only two killed and eleven wounded. At this time and subsequently the brigade was under command of General Carroll.

The next active service of the 8th was at the battle of Gettysburg in which it took a conspicuous part. On July 2d it drove the Rebel sharpshooters from a knoll beyond the Emmetsburg road, and held the position until the close of the battle, a period of twenty-six hours. During this time it repulsed three several attacks by superior numbers, one being made by three regiments, which were gal-

lantly repelled, broken, and nearly all, with three stands of colors captured. A change of front was then made and the regiment threw an effective fire into the flank of the large mass of troops marching upon General Hay's division. The 8th's losses in this battle were 102 killed and wounded. Some skirmishing followed with the retreating enemy, and then on the 15th of August the regiment was sent to New York city to help quell the draft riots then threatening the city,

This duty, which the men looked on almost as a pleasure jaunt, having been performed, they joined the army at Culpepper, and, after some manoeuvring, the battles of Auburn and Bristow were fought, October 14, the 8th having two men wounded. In the battles of Robinson's Cross Roads, Locust Grove and Mine Run, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of November, the regiment mainly performed skirmish duty, losing several in killed and wounded. Several officers and men were wounded also in the battle of Morton's Ford, February 6, 1864.

The Wilderness campaign, under Grant, opened on the 3d of May. The 2d Corps, crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, marched quickly to Todd's Tavern, occupying the extreme left of the line. On the evening of the 5th, it moved to the support of the right, which was hotly engaged with the enemy. At the "Cross Roads" the 14th Indiana, 8th Ohio and 7th Virginia, under the command of Colonel Coons, of the 14th Indiana, retook a section of a battery, which had been lost by the 6th Corps. Heavy losses were sustained on the 6th during the fighting in the dense undergrowth. The 7th, 8th and 9th were spent in skirmishing, the enemy being closely followed to Spottsylvania Court House. In a charge on a Rebel work, on the 10th, another severe loss was sustained and Sergeant Conlan, color bearer, was wounded. On the 12th, in Hancock's gallant charge on the enemy's right, the regiment again lost heavily. The losses in these several engagements were over 60 in killed and wounded.

The regiment maintained its reputation in the skirmishing which occurred from Spottsylvania to Petersburg, and in the battles of North Anna, Cold Harbor and in front of Petersburg. While in the trenches before Petersburg, on the 25th of June, its term of

service expired and it was ordered to Ohio to be mustered out of service. It had then but 72 officers and men fit for duty. On the return home it received a cordial reception, reaching Cleveland July 3d, where it was cordially greeted by the mayor and military committee. It was formally mustered out July 13, 1864 by Capt. Douglass.

The 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was one of the first to respond to the President's call for 75,000 men for three months' service. Its organization was completed on May 4, 1861 at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio, Company D of this regiment being composed in part of Crawford county men, mostly from the northeastern part of the county. The 15th prepared for the field at Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, Ohio and then, about May 18, was ordered to West Virginia, where it was employed for some time in guard duty on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It fought against the enemy at Philippi, June 13, and afterwards at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. At the end of its term of enlistment it returned to Columbus, Ohio and was discharged about the 1st of August, having lost but two men—one killed and one who died of disease.

On the President's call for 300,000 men to serve for three years, the men of the 15th almost unanimously resolved to reenlist, and the regiment was accordingly reorganized at Camp Mordecai Bartley, near Mansfield, Ohio, and left for Camp Dennison on Sept. 26, 1861. Here they were armed and equipped for the field. Early in October they reached Lexington, Ky., and soon after, at Camp Nevin, near Nollin's Station, Ky., the regiment was assigned to the 6th Brigade (Gen. R. W. Johnston, commanding), 2d Division (Gen. A. McD. McCook, commanding), of the Army of the Ohio, then commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman, and subsequently by Gen. Buell. After marches to Bacon Creek and Mumfordsville, on Dec. 14, the division was set in motion for Fort Donelson, but before arriving there news was received of the capture of the fort and the division was marched to Bowling Green. From the 2d to the 16th of March the command lay at Nashville, Tenn.; then the march to Savannah began. The enemy was encountered at that place April 7th and in

the engagement the regiment lost six men killed and 62 wounded.

The 2d Division subsequently formed part of the reserve in the march upon Corinth and in the latter part of May was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, having been ordered to the front on the 27th. From the 18th of July until the 20th of August the 15th was engaged in building a fort and in camp duties at Battle Creek, Tenn. The regiment then accompanied Gen. McCook's command in a movement to head off Gen. Bragg, marching by way of Altemonte, Manchester and Murfreesboro to Nashville, which place was reached Sept. 8th. After a halt of a few days the march was resumed to Bowling Green and thence to Louisville, which was reached on the 25th. Thence the command moved to Shelbyville and Lawrenceburg, where a skirmish took place with the enemy. The main army was reached at Perryville and Bragg's army pursued as far as Crab Orchard. The command then returned to Nashville.

Here the army was reorganized and drilled and on the 26th of December advanced against the enemy at Murfreesboro. In the battle of Stone River the 15th lost 18 killed and 89 wounded. After the occupation of Murfreesboro by Rosecrans' army the regiment was mainly occupied in drilling, foraging and other routine duties, until July 24th, when an advance was ordered on Tullahoma and Shelbyville. The enemy was dislodged from his position at Golner's and Liberty Gaps, the latter being carried by the 2d Division, the 15th taking a very prominent part throughout. In this engagement one officer and seven men were killed and 23 wounded.

The 2d Division remained at Tullahoma until the 16th of August, after which it was ordered to various points in Alabama and Georgia, crossing Lookout Mountain and camping near Alpine on Sept. 10th. Two days later it recrossed the mountain to Winson's Valley and thence moved to a position in connection with the main army in Lookout Valley. On the 19th it marched 13 miles to the battlefield of Chickamauga, where it was engaged soon after its arrival, losing one officer and nine men killed, 69 wounded and 40 missing. Later it took part in the siege of

Chattanooga and on November 25th participated in the storming of Mission Ridge, capturing a number of prisoners and some artillery. On the 28th, the regiment then belonging to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 4th Army Corps, marched to the relief of Knoxville, arriving Dec. 8th; on the 20th the command moved to Strawberry Plains.

On the 14th of January, 1864, most of the members having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment started for Columbus, Ohio, arriving there with 350 veterans on Feb. 10th. On the expiration of the furlough, March 14th the regiment, having been recruited to upward of 900 men, reassembled at Camp Chase, and were ordered to Nashville, and thence to Chattanooga, where they arrived April 5th. On the 8th while moving by rail to Cleveland, Tenn. some 20 of the men were more or less injured in a railway accident.

Moving to McDonald's Station on the 20th the regiment remained there until the opening of the spring campaign. The regiment then accompanied Sherman's army, skirmishing at Tunnel Hill, fighting at Resaca and Dallas, at which latter place the 15th suffered severely, having 19 men killed, three officers and 61 men wounded, and 19 men missing. The army then moved to the vicinity of Acworth and on the 10th advanced toward Kenesaw Mountain. While skirmishing on the 14th of June one officer and one man were killed and five men wounded. On June 18th, the enemy having withdrawn, and accidentally left one of their outposts behind them, the outpost comprising two officers and 16 men, were discovered by Private Cupp, of Company H, who was reconnoitering with three or four privates under his command. The Rebels, when informed of their isolated position surrendered and were taken into camp as prisoners. A number of other prisoners were also captured in this vicinity. The regiment subsequently reached Atlanta with the army and later had a skirmish with the enemy at Lovejoy's Station. They left there Sept. 5th and took camp at Decatur, near Atlanta.

When Hood began his raid on our communications, the 15th marched to the relief of Resaca, and then to Columbia, where it had a slight skirmish. It did not participate in the battle of Franklin, but at Nashville

captured a battery of four brass guns and some 30 prisoners. Later in the action at Franklin Pike it captured two commissioned officers and 100 men. Its own loss in two days' fight was two officers and one man killed and two officers and 24 men wounded. After following the enemy to Lexington, Ala., the corps moved in the direction of Huntsville and went into camp at Bird Springs, where it remained until March 15th, when it was ordered to East Tennessee.

It subsequently moved to New Market, Tenn. and then to Greenville, to aid in preventing the escape of Lee and Johnston, being ordered back to Nashville, April 22d. Here it remained until June 16th at which time it was ordered to Texas, proceeding thence by way of New Orleans. It arrived at Indianola, Texas, July 9th, disembarked, and marched the same night to Green Lake, a distance of about 20 miles. Here it remained one month and then, on August 10th began a march of 150 miles to San Antonio, reaching the Salada, a small stream near that place on the 21st. Owing to the extreme heat and the scarcity of water, this was one of the most severe marches the regiment ever endured. It remained on the Salada till October 20th and then ordered to do post duty in the city. On November 21st, it was mustered out and ordered to Columbus, Ohio for its final discharge. It was mustered out at Columbus on Dec. 27, 1865, having been in the service as an organization about four years and eight months.

The 23d Ohio Infantry,—Crawford county was represented in this regiment by Company C, which was raised in and around Galion, the members being mostly railroad men. The commissioned officers of the company were: John W. Skiles, captain; J. R. McMullin, first lieutenant; and T. P. Harding, second lieutenant. Captain Skiles was a veteran of the Mexican War and an efficient officer. He was wounded at Middletown, Md., which resulted in the loss of an arm at the elbow. On July 29, 1863 he was promoted to major of the 88th Ohio Infantry and served in that capacity until the close of the war. Lieutenant McMullin, who was originally captain of the old "Mansfield Artillery Company," was early promoted to captain of the 23d. So many of

the leading officers of the 23d achieved distinction and were promoted to high rank that the regiment became known as the "regiment of brigadier generals." Among the most noted were W. S. Rosecrans, E. Parker Scammon and Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward president of the United States. Stanley Mathews, afterwards promoted to colonel of the 51st regiment, was also a gallant and efficient officer.

The 23d regiment was organized at Camp Chase, in June, 1861, under Col. William S. Rosecrans and was mustered into the United States' service for three years, on the 11th of the same month. Before leaving for the field Col. Rosecrans received a commission as brigadier general in the United States' regular army, and Col. E. P. Scammon succeeded to the command of the regiment. On July 25th the regiment was ordered to Clarksburg, West Virginia, where it arrived on the 27th. The next day it was ordered to Weston, from which point it operated against the guerilla forces of the enemy, performing excessively hard duty among the rugged spurs of the Rich Mountain range. While in this region the regiment was divided, five companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Stanley Mathews operating as a movable force against the guerillas, and constituting the right wing; while the left wing remained at Weston, sending out occasional expeditions against the enemy. On Sept. 1st the regiment re-united at Bulltown, and thence, as a part of General Rosecrans' army, marched against the Rebels, who, under General Floyd, were strongly posted at Carnifex Ferry. On the 10th some skirmishing occurred with the enemy, in which the 23d took an efficient part. In the night General Floyd retreated across the Gauley river, and in the pursuit a number of prisoners were captured, the enemy being followed to his entrenchment at the foot of Big Sewell Mountain. A few days later the regiment was ordered to Camp Ewing, where, the location proving unhealthy, it lost a number of men from disease.

The winter of 1861-62 was devoted to recruiting, drill and discipline. Companies F and G joined a detachment, under Major Comly, which, on Dec. 31, 1861, occupied Raleigh Court House without opposition. A quantity

of arms and supplies, with 27 prisoners were captured. Being reinforced by Companies A and B, Major Comly, on the 10th of February, marched 28 miles through a snow storm at the mouth of Blue Stone river, driving a regiment of the enemy's infantry, and a small force of cavalry, with considerable loss, across the river. On April 17, 1862 orders were received to go into camp, and on the 22d the command moved toward Princeton, the 23d, under command of Lieut. Col. Hayes, being in the advance. On the approach of the Federal forces the enemy fired the town and fled.

On the 8th nine companies of the 23d, with three small companies of cavalry, were attacked by four regiments of Confederate Infantry, and six pieces of artillery, under command of General Heth. Though most of our cavalry disappeared after the first fire, the regiment made a determined stand, but was finally obliged to retire, which it did in good order, the enemy following to the narrows of New River. Meeting reinforcements, the command returned by way of Princeton to Flat Top Mountain, having endured great hardships, and losing tents and other equipage, which had to be destroyed.

On the 13th of July the regiment was ordered to Green Meadows, on New River, the next move being to Camp Piatt, on the Great Kanawha, where the regiment arrived on the 18th, having made the record march of 104 miles in a little more than three days. Here the 23d boarded transports for Parkersburg, going thence by rail to Washington City, where they arrived August 24th. Soon after they moved with McClellan's army toward Frederick City, driving the enemy before them and reaching Middletown on the 13th.

Here began the battle of South Mountain, culminating, Sept. 17th, in that of Antietam, in both of which the 23d participated, being under command of Lieut. Col. Hayes (Gen. J. D. Cox commanding the division).

Being in the advance of the column, it took an unfrequented path up the mountain, and being met by a heavy fire of musketry, grape and cannister from the enemy, who were posted behind stone walls, it sustained severe losses, Lieut. Col. Hayes, Captain Skiles and Lieutenants Hood, Ritter and Smith being

badly wounded, and over 100 dead and wounded lay on the field out of the 350 that went into action. Major Comly succeeded to the command, which he henceforth retained. Soon after, the remainder of the brigade coming up, a charge was made up the hill and enemy driven into the woods beyond, losing many men killed with the bayonet. During the remainder of the day the regiment fought with its division. During the day the 23d lost nearly 200. Only seven were unaccounted for at roll-call after the action.

At Antietam the regiment fought with the Kanawha division, occupying the right of the first brigade. Near the close of the day a charge was made by the division by which the left was exposed to a large force of the enemy, who suddenly emerged from a corn field in the rear of the left. The colors of the regiment were instantly shot down. At the same time a feint was made in front. A Federal battery in the rear opened a fire on the advancing Confederates, by which, however, our forces suffered more than the enemy. Major Comly now planted the colors on a new line, at right angles with the former front and the regiment promptly formed on the new line and opened fire on the enemy, who retired, having done little damage, except to make a few captures. A little later the regiment was ordered to the rear. During the night the regiment supported a battery of General Sturgis's division and was not relieved until the following afternoon.

Ordered back, Oct. 8th, to West Virginia, with the Kanawha division, the regiment reached Hagerstown on the 10th, whence they made a quick dash into Pennsylvania to intercept Stuart's cavalry, who were reported to be operating in that direction; but no enemy was discovered. The regiment then returned to Virginia, arriving at Clarksburg October 15th. Here Colonel Scammon was appointed brigadier general and Lieut. Col. Hayes appointed colonel; Major Comly was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and Capt. McIlrath to major. On November 10th the 23d reached the Kanawha Valley and on the 18th went into winter quarters at the Falls of the Great Kanawha.

On March 15, 1863 the regiment was ordered to Charleston, W. Va., where it lay in

camp during March, April, May, June and part of July, performing only light duties, except an advance to Raleigh, Va. and participation in the movement against Morgan's raid.

Returning to Charleston, they lay in camp during the remainder of the year and up to April 29, 1864, when a movement was made to a point near Brownstown, on the Kanawha, preparatory to joining General Crook's forces in a raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. In this expedition they performed hard duty, but had little fighting until the battle of Cloyd's Mountain on May 9, 1864. Here the 23d was on the right of the First brigade. A gallant charge was made up the mountain under a heavy fire, and the enemy driven from the first ridge, two pieces of artillery being captured and brought off the field by Lieut. Austin. The enemy then attempted to form a line of the second ridge or crest, but after a short struggle, was driven back in full retreat. Receiving reinforcements, he made another attempt to stand but was unsuccessful. The fighting here was desperate. Captain Hunter, Company K, and Lieut. Seaman, Company D, were both killed. Captain Rice, Company A, was wounded, but rejoined his company before the action was over. Lieut. Abbott, Company I, was severely wounded and left in hospital at Dublin Depot.

On May 10th there was more fighting at New River Bridge, artillery being mostly used. The enemy were driven and the bridge destroyed. At Pepper's Ferry a slow and tedious crossing was made with one small ferry boat, the rain pouring down all night and thoroughly drenching the men. Skirmishing occurred on the way to Blacksburg, the regiment having two men wounded and losing four by capture. Salt Pond Mountain was crossed on the 12th, the 23d acting as train guard. Owing to heavy rains the roads were in wretched condition and the command was hampered by large numbers of "contrabands," who with their women and children, were accompanying it in all sorts of conveyances, which, becoming stuck in the mud, tended further to impede the operations of the force. Camp was reached on the 13th, with all the men greatly exhausted and in a state of semi-starvation.

At Staunton, June 8th the 23d joined Gen.

Hunter's command. The first term of service expiring on the 11th, those not re-enlisting as veterans were sent home. The depot, railroad, and other public works likely to be useful to the enemy were destroyed. On the 10th a march of 23 miles was made to Brownstown and the enemy driven. Lexington was reached on the 11th, where some artillery fighting took place. The Confederates burning the bridge, White's brigade effected a crossing about two miles above the town, when the enemy retired. General Hunter's column came up just as the town was captured, and by his orders the Military Academy, Washington College and Governor Letcher's residence were burned, an order the execution of which was distasteful to nearly every officer and man of the command, and was protested against by Generals Crook and Averill.

Starting on the 14th the 23d marched by way of Buckhannon to within two miles of Lynchburg, driving the enemy along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and capturing four pieces of artillery. While encamped close to the enemy a slight skirmish took place with Gordon's brigade, but was stopped by the forces mutually withdrawing a little farther from each other.

Early on the 18th A. M. Crook's command was ordered on a flanking expedition to the right, but, owing to news that the enemy had received heavy reinforcements and was preparing to attack the center of our lines, it marched rapidly back to the exposed point, where the attack was repulsed with trifling loss. After dark a retreat was commenced toward Liberty, the men marching two days and nights without sleep and with scarcely anything to eat. On reaching Liberty shortly after dark on the 19th some fighting occurred, and at ten A. M. of the 20th Buford's Gap was reached. A night march was then made to overtake the command in advance, Salem being reached at 9 A. M. While passing through this town Hunter had been attacked by the enemy's cavalry and a large part of his artillery captured. At the same time Crook was attacked in front and rear, but pushed through without loss. At ten P. M. North Mountain was reached, where the command halted and the men were given a few hours' sleep. The

diary of one of the officers contains the following in regard to the rest of this march:

"At four A. M. next morning (22d) left in the advance, the first time since the retreat commenced. By a mistake a march of eight miles was made for nothing. Thus we toiled on, suffering intensely with exhaustion, want of food, clothing, etc. On the 27th a supply train was met on Big Sewell Mountain. Men all crazy. Stopped and ate; marched and ate; camped about dark, and *ate all night*. Marched 180 miles in the last nine days, fighting nearly all the time, and with very little to eat."

The column reached Charleston July 1st and remained there refitting until the 10th, when Gen. Crook's command having been ordered east to meet Early, who had invaded Pennsylvania and Maryland, the 23d set out for Martinsburg, which was reached on the 14th. On the 18th they marched to Cables-town, ten miles beyond Harper's Ferry, driving in the enemy's pickets. Still under the immediate command of Gen. Hunter, Gen. Crook being at Snicker's Gap, Hayes's brigade (including the 23d) was sent, without cavalry and with scarcely any artillery, to attack Early's army of 20,000 or more in flank, and with no other force on this side of the Shenandoah and no possibility of communicating. The enemy, who lay on the opposite side of the river at Snicker's Ferry, had already beaten the First Division, with the whole Sixth Corps to back them. After some heavy skirmishing, the 23d, with the 36th Ohio, were surrounded by two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, but cut their way out and on the 22d of July joined General Crook at Winchester. In the battle of Winchester, which occurred on the 24th, and in which the National forces were defeated, the 23d Ohio lost 153 men, ten of whom were commissioned officers. At Martinsburg next day, General Crook repelled a charge of the enemy's cavalry, capturing a number of prisoners. He then took position near the ford at Williamsburg, on the south bank of the Potomac.

From the 26th of July to the 14th of August the time was spent in marches and counter-marches, on the latter date Duvall's brigade having an encounter with a Rebel force and

finally capturing some prisoners and cattle. Afterwards came movements up and down the Valley advancing and retreating, with plenty of fighting. At Front Royal Sheridan's cavalry captured 260 of the enemy.

An attack was made by the enemy at Halltown, August 23d. In the evening Hayes's Brigade, the 23d and 36th Ohio, with part of the 5th West Virginia, sallied out and drove in the enemy's skirmish line, capturing a lot of prisoners from Kershaw's Division, the brilliancy of the charge causing much astonishment among the Rebels, who inquired "Who the hell are 'uns?" In another sortie on the 23d six officers and 100 prisoners were taken.

The next engagement took place at Berryville, Sept. 3d, the 23d being sent out on picket. Here there was desperate fighting, the most of it after dark. At ten o'clock both parties retired. In this affair the regiment lost two good officers in Captains Austin and Gillis.

The battle of Opequan was fought on the 19th. General Crook's command was in reserve but was soon called upon to make a flank attack on the right. Hayes's Brigade had the extreme left of the infantry. After crossing some difficult ground the division was halted and formed, with Hayes's Brigade in front and the 2d (Johnson's) in the rear. The brigade advanced rapidly, driving the enemy's cavalry. The Union cavalry at the same time advanced out of the woods on the right. On reaching a slight elevation the enemy's infantry line came into view, off diagonally to the left front and he opened a brisk artillery fire. After passing through some thick underbrush a deep slough was reached, 40 or 50 yards wide and waist deep, with soft mud at the bottom, the surface being covered with a thick bed of moss. This obstacle seemed impassible but Colonel Hayes, after a moment's pause, jumped in with his horse and struggled through, the first man over; the men of the 23d plunged in after him, and crossed under a heavy fire, some of them being drowned or suffocated in the slime. Pausing only long enough on the other side to reform the line, the regiment dashed on driving the enemy, Sheridan's cavalry, having passed around the slough, kept up on the right, capturing a large number of prisoners. Colonel Duvall, the division commander, being wounded, Colonel

Hayes succeeded to the command, and throughout displayed the most daring bravery and skill.

No reinforcements appearing and the enemy's fire becoming every moment more murderous, Lieutenant McBride of the 23d was ordered forward with a small party to kill the enemy's artillery horses. Some Saxony rifles of long range and 71-caliber, are taken and several horses drop. A panic seizes the artillery and they commence limbering up. The infantry also takes the alarm and begin leaving the trenches, soon the whole line rises and run for the breastworks in confusion, our cavalry pursuing and taking prisoners by regiments. Eight battle flags are captured, the Rebel artillery stops firing and falls back and the battle is at an end. About the same time the 6th Corps emerged from the woods in the rear. The result was a complete and decisive victory. The regiment captured about 200 men, the artillery being captured by the combined force.

On September 24, 1864, occurred the battle of North Mountain, which was more in the nature of a brilliant charge than a battle. On Crook's command gaining their rear the enemy fled in utter rout abandoning many guns. The regiment lost only two men. Nothing more of importance occurred until the battle of Cedar Creek.

In this battle the 19th and 6th Corps occupied positions nearly parallel with the enemy's front. General Crook's First Division (Thoburn's) occupied works about a mile further to the front and on the left of the main line, the works from their right flank rearward being guarded only by the 9th Virginia regiment, from the Second Division. Crook's Second Division (Duvall's, commanded by Hayes), or a portion of it, occupied a camp about a mile and a quarter in rear of the First Division and in rear of the Manchester Pike. An independent brigade (Kitching's) occupied a camp to the left and rear of that. The enemy's attacking column crossed the North Fork of the Shenandoah from the left of Fisher's Hill, passed down near the base of the Massanutten Mountain, beyond the picket line, and recrossed the river at Buxton's Ford, well to the rear of Crook's command. From there they passed again to the front, just outside the National lines, through the

darkness and fog, forming a line of battle extending from Thoburn's right to a point about opposite Middletown, beyond the extreme left. The nearest force of National cavalry on the left was at Front Royal, eight miles distant.

Owing to General Sheridan's absence in Washington, the command devolved upon Major-general Wright, commanding the 6th Corps. Discovering a weak point on the left, a ford across the North Fork of the Shenandoah, accessible from the Massanutten Mountain, General Crook applied for a division of cavalry to cover this ford and picket the front of the mountain. His request was granted, but for some reason the cavalry had not yet been placed there on the nights of the 18th and 19th, though a report was made that it was there. Taking advantage of this oversight on the part of the Federals, nearly the whole flanking force of the enemy crossed at this ford, under cover of the darkness and fog, their line, when the attack opened, extending from the front of Crook's First Division all the way around to a point about opposite Middletown. Here they waited for the signal, which was to be a feint on the right of the line. To meet this attack General Crook had about 4,000 men. When the attack came, at 4:30 a. m., the enemy had it all their own way. Crook's command, overpowered, were driven from their advanced position and formed on the left of the 19th Corps, the left also being hotly engaged. The right of the line was not engaged for some time after. A desperate and successful stand was made by the shattered lines of Crook's command to save the headquarters train of the army, in which many brave men lost their lives, among them Colonel Thoburn, Captain Bier and Lieut. Colonel Hall, of the 13th Virginia. Colonel Hayes had his horse shot under him, but escaped with his life. The line then slowly fell back, the enemy seeming content with shelling us.

While things were at this pass, suddenly a great shout went up as General Sheridan, riding a magnificent black horse, dashed up at full speed and, dismounting, engaged in a short but rapid conversation with General Crook. In a moment the members of the staff are flying off in different directions. After awhile Col. Forsyth comes down in front and shouts to the General: "The 19th Corps is closed up,

sir." General Sheridan jumps on his horse and calling out, "We're going to have a good time on them now, boys," rides up the line. The men took their posts, the line moved forward, and ere long, as all the world knows, the enemy was fleeing in utter rout and confusion.

On Oct. 7th the regiment was detailed as rear guard to Martinsburg, marching by way of Winchester, where some of the enemy's cavalry were said to be. On this march the men voted for the Presidential election, but seven anti-war votes being cast, principally among the teamsters. November 13th it returned to Winchester, guarding a supply train of 700 wagons. It was engaged in drill and camp routine duties until the middle of December, when it was transferred from the extreme left to the extreme right of the line. About December 20th Hayes's Brigade was ordered to Stephen's Depot, remaining there until the 29th when it went into camp at Martinsburg. On January 1, 1865, it embarked for Cumberland. Colonel Hayes was promoted to a brigadier generalship and Lieut-Colonel Comly to Colonel. The regiment reached Grafton January 12th, where it lay till the 18th, without tents and insufficient bedding, the weather being very cold. From the 19th to March 1st it lay at Cumberland engaged in drill and camp routine. Soon the news arrived of the collapse of the Southern Confederacy and the boys anticipated an early return home. It was not, however, until the latter part of July that the wished-for order came, and on the 26th they were mustered out at Cumberland, and took cars for Camp Taylor, where the men were paid and discharged.

The 34th Infantry, O. V. I., contained one company—Company E—which was from Crawford county. This company was organized with the following officers: J. W. Shaw, captain; F. B. Helwig, first lieutenant, and W. H. Carpenter, second lieutenant. Captain Shaw was promoted to major, Oct. 10, 1862; to lieutenant colonel, July 18, 1863, and was killed July 24, 1864 at the battle of Winchester. First Lieutenant Helwig was promoted to captain, July 17, 1862 and mustered out with the regiment. Second Lieutenant Carpenter was discharged, Aug. 1, 1863. Isaac P. Grover was promoted to second lieutenant,

Dec. 3, 1862; to first lieutenant, March 2, 1864, and to captain, Sept. 30, 1864. Isaiah C. Lindsey was promoted to second lieutenant March 16, 1864 and mustered out as such. N. P. Marvell was promoted to second lieutenant Sept. 30, 1864, to first lieutenant Nov. 26, 1864 and mustered out April 4, 1865.

The 34th was organized at Camp Lucas, Clermont county, Ohio in July and August, 1861 and on Sept. 1st moved to Camp Dennison. As at that early period of the war much license prevailed with respect to uniforms, it adopted a light blue Zouave dress, and in compliment to their colonel, Abraham S. Piatt, the name of "Piatt Zouaves" was adopted. In September the regiment started for Camp Enyart, on the Kanawha river, W. Va., where it arrived on the 20th. On the 25th it fought its first battle near Chapmanville, whipping a Virginia regiment and badly wounding its colonel. Its own loss was one killed and eight wounded. During the remaining of the autumn and winter the regiment was engaged chiefly in guarding the rear of General Rosecrank's army and in scouting expeditions after the enemy's guerillas. In March, 1862 it joined General Cox's forces at Gauley Bridge and on the 17th and 18th of May, participated in the battle of Princeton, losing several men.

General Cox being ordered to join General McClellan, in August, 1862, six regiments were left to guard the Kanawha Valley. The 34th and 37th held the outpost at Fayetteville, where they were attacked, Sept. 10th, by General Loring, with 10,000 men. By the aid of breast-works, the position was held till midnight, when the place was evacuated. During the attack the 34th repeatedly charged on the enemy. The losses of the six companies engaged (the others being on scouting duty) amounted to 130 men. One-half of the officers were either killed or wounded. Falling back under a heavy fire, the National forces made a stand at Cotton Mountain the next day, and at Charleston on the 12th, where a severe engagement took place. From this point a further retrograde movement was made to Mt. Pleasant. In October, on the return of General Cox, with his command, another advance was made and the valley regained. During May the regiment was furnished with horses and transferred into "Mounted Rifles."

In July, 1863 the 34th participated in a demonstration against Wytheville, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, under command of Colonel Toland. A desperate fight ensued, but about dark the National forces succeeded in capturing the enemy's artillery, when they fled in all directions. The 34th lost four killed, including Colonel Toland, 13 wounded and 33 missing. The brigade left Camp Piatt with nearly 1000 men, marched 652 miles in eleven days, through a very mountainous country, and captured over 250 horses, 360 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and a large amount of stores; destroyed between 3000 and 5000 stand of arms, an important bridge, and partially burned one of the wealthiest cities in Virginia.

The command devolving on Lieut. Colonel Franklin, he commenced a retrograde movement, which was effected with difficulty, the roads being blockaded by a Confederate force under General McCausland. The year's campaign was completed by several expeditions to Lewisburg and vicinity, General Duffie, of the Kanawha Cavalry, commanding.

In January, 1864 about two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and in the latter part of April the regiment was divided into two detachments. The mounted portion was to operate with the cavalry, under General Averhill; the dismounted, with the 36th O. V. I., in General Crook's division of infantry. On the 1st of May, 1864 a second expedition left Charleston for the destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. On the 9th the cavalry were repulsed at Wytheville by General Morgan and fell back with considerable loss. The infantry under Crook, however, defeated the enemy the same day at Cloyd Mountain, capturing Dublin Depot in the evening. Another victory was gained the next day and the railroad bridge over New River destroyed. From this point the command returned to Meadow Bluffs, whence they started to join General Hunter at Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley, having a skirmish at Panther Gap Mountain. Reaching Goshen, on the Central Virginia Railroad on June 5th, another skirmish took place with some of the enemy's cavalry at Cow Pasture River. The day after the Rebels were driven out of Buffalo Gap by General Hayes's Brigade.

Staunton was reached June 8th, and on the

9th, General Hunter, now reinforced by Generals Crook, Averill and Duffie, left this point going by way of Brownsville to Lexington, which was reached on the 11th. Some shots were exchanged with the enemy at Buckhannon on the 14th, and then the force crossed the Blue Ridge, the town of Liberty being reached on the 16th, where another skirmish occurred. From this point General Crook's command, with which the dismounted members of the 34th were serving, was sent on a flanking expedition across the James river, for the purpose of attacking Lynchburg. The attack was made on the 18th and was partially successful, but the enemy being re-inforced that night by 20,000 men under Early, further operations against that city were impossible. The next morning the opposing armies engaged in a fierce cannonade, and in the afternoon an engagement took place in which the 34th suffered severely. At dark on the 19th the National forces began a retreat, being closely pursued by the enemy, another skirmish occurring at Liberty. At Salem, on the 21st, Hunter's artillery was attacked in a narrow defile by a large force of the enemy, who made a sudden descent from the hills, and the guns were captured. The mounted portion of the 34th, being a few miles in the rear, dashed up to the rescue, dismounted, and, under command of Lieut. Colonel Shaw, after a sharp fight, drove off the enemy and recaptured the guns. After enduring great hardships on the retreat, the command reached Charleston on July 1st, where the men were enabled to obtain a much needed rest. About this time the 34th was dismounted, the horses being turned over to the cavalry. On the 10th of July the 34th embarked on transports for Parkersburg, thence moving by rail to Martinsburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, where they arrived on the 14th.

On July 20, while General Crook, with his main force and the 6th and 19th Corps, was pressing Early back on Winchester, General Duvall's Brigade (including the 34th) attempted to occupy the place in advance of the Confederates. Only 1200 strong, they met the enemy two miles from Winchester and completely routed them, capturing their artillery and killing and wounding all their brigade commanders. The 34th lost 10 killed and 20 wounded. Four days later the fourth battle

of Winchester took place, in which General Crook, being weakened by the absence of the 6th and 19th Corps, was obliged to retreat, losing only a few wagons. The losses of the 34th in this battle were severe and included Lieut. Colonel Shaw. Capt. G. W. McKay also received a mortal wound. The command then devolved on Captain S. R. S. West, a brave and gallant officer. On the 25th another stand was made at Martinsburg, the 34th being the last regiment to leave the field. From the 25th of July to the 11th of August the regiment was occupied chiefly in marching and countermarching, there being heavy skirmishing on the 11th with Early, who was falling back on Fisher's Hill. Between the 12th and 17th more skirmishing occurred at Cedar Creek. The regiment then fell back through Winchester to Berryville, and on the 20th of August was at Charleston, with the enemy close in its rear. Expecting an attack, breastworks were thrown up, but none occurring, another retrograde movement took place to Halltown. Some skirmishing occurred up to the 27th when the enemy withdrew to the upper Potomac. On the next day the regiment again occupied Charleston. Here the non-veterans were discharged and on Sept. 3d proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, in charge of Captain West. During the few months previous to this the 34th had been largely strengthened by new recruits, and now numbered between 400 and 500 men, present and absent.

On the evening of the day on which the non-veterans left the regiment participated in the battle of Berryville. The enemy fell back to Winchester and Bunker Hill. The 34th marched to Summit Point, where they lay encamped until Sheridan's victorious battle of Winchester. On that day it lost no less than six color bearers in quick succession. The flag was finally brought through safe by George Rynals, of Company A. At Fisher's Hill, on the 22d, the enemy were successfully flanked, and fled, losing his artillery. In the last two engagements the 34th lost 61 killed.

The demoralized enemy was followed to Harrisburg, where the National forces lay until the 6th of October. In the meanwhile the cavalry was desolating the Valley, in accordance with General Sheridan's order. The work of devastation being now completed, the Na-

tional army fell back to Cedar Creek, while the enemy resumed his old position at Fisher's Hill. On the 19th General Early made his desperate attempt to regain his lost laurels, and had almost succeeded, when the opportune arrival of General Sheridan, so celebrated in song and story, turned the tables, and ended in the utter rout of the Confederates. The brunt of the morning's surprise and attack fell on the left flank, composed of General Crook's Corps, which, with the 19th Corps occupying the center of the line, was badly shattered. The 6th Corps on the right had time to fall back in good order. The troops were rallied near Middletown, from whence the final and successful advance was made.

On the evening before the battle, the regiment was on picket duty, under command of Lieut. Colonel Furney. Before dawn the next morning, when the surprise occurred, the Colonel and 18 of his men, were taken prisoners. He, however, escaped at Mt. Jackson and re-joined his command a few days later. The loss of the 34th in this affair was two killed, 12 wounded and 18 prisoners. From this time until the latter part of December, 1864 the regiment lay near Kernstown, when it marched to Opequan Crossing, and thence to Martinsburg. On the evening of December 22d, while enroute by rail to Webster, a collision occurred, whereby two men of the regiment were killed and fourteen wounded.

On January 11, 1865, while the 34th were in garrison at Beverly, with the dismounted portion of the 8th Ohio Cavalry—being at this time reduced to 300 men present for duty—a sudden and unexpected attack was made on the post by the enemy under General Rosser, and almost the entire regiment captured, though many, favored by the darkness and excitement, subsequently escaped. Colonel Youart, of the 8th, commanding the post, and Colonel Furney, were both captured but afterward escaped. The survivors of this unfortunate affair fell back to Phillipi, and thence were ordered to Cumberland, Md., where on Feb. 22d, they were consolidated with the 36th Ohio (General Crook's old regiment), commanded by Colonel H. F. Duval. Thus the old 34th lost its identity, the coalition being known as the 36th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

The 45th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was or-

ganized at Camp Chase in August, 1862, being mustered in on the 19th of that month. It was immediately ordered to Cynthiana, Ky., where it remained until the advance of General Kirby Smith compelled it, with the 99th Ohio, to fall back to Covington. After aiding in the defense of Cincinnati, it took post at Lexington, and was engaged for some time in building bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad. While at Lexington it was brigaded with the 18th and 22d Michigan regiments and 112th Illinois, under the command of General G. C. Smith.

While at Danville, about the middle of February, the regiment was mounted and brigaded with the 7th Ohio and 10th Kentucky regiments of cavalry, all under command of Colonel Benj. P. Runkle, of the 45th. Soon after it took part in the pursuit of a body of the enemy's cavalry under command of Colonel Cluke, and on the 30th of March was engaged for the first time, at Dutton's Hill, near Somerset, with the enemy's forces under Generals Gillmore and Pegram. In this affair the regiment lost one man, mortally wounded.

From this time and until the early part of July the 45th was stationed in the neighborhood of Somerset, picketing the line of the Cumberland river and occasionally reconnoitering beyond. During the performance of this duty the regiment lost two killed and several wounded, two of the latter mortally. In the pursuit after Morgan in July, 1863, it had one man killed and several wounded. Subsequently returning to Kentucky, it took part in the pursuit of Colonel Scott's force, which had advanced as far as Winchester, that state.

Upon the reorganization of Burnside's army in August, 1863, the 45th was included in Byrd's Brigade of General Carter's Division with the 1st Tennessee and the 112th Illinois Mounted Infantry and the 8th Michigan Cavalry.

Early in September it was detached and sent to Loudon, and, after crossing the Tennessee River before all the rest of the army, was soon after transferred to the cavalry brigade of Colonel Wolford, which, with that of Colonel Byrd, constituted the extreme right of Burnside's army. While stationed at Philadelphia, Oct. 20th, Wolford's Brigade was surprised and routed losing all its trains, a battery of

artillery and many prisoners. In this affair the 45th had three men killed, four mortally wounded and more than 100 captured.

On the 15th of the following month, as the mounted division of General Saunders, to which the 45th belonged, was falling back before the enemy's cavalry, the regiment was dismounted, and left without any immediate support. While in this position, with its horses in the rear, it was thrown into confusion by a very sudden and spirited attack and lost five killed, several wounded, and about 100 men and officers taken prisoners.

On the 18th of November, during Longstreet's advance on Knoxville, Saunders' Division was hotly engaged, Brigadier General Saunders and Adjutant Fearn, of the 45th being mortally wounded. The regiment lost five men killed and six mortally wounded, including the Adjutant. The regiment was next engaged in action at Bean's Station, Dec. 14th, but without loss.

After Longstreet retired toward Virginia, the 45th, with the 11th and 27th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, were sent to Cumberland Gap and remained in that neighborhood until the 8th of February, 1864, when the brigade was marched to Mt. Sterling, Ky., to be remounted. This design, however, was never carried out, and the regiment ever after served as infantry proper.

Leaving Mt. Sterling April 6th, and Camp Nelson on the 19th, the 45th, with several other regiments, marched across the mountains to East Tennessee, reaching Knoxville May 3d. A few days later it went by rail to Cleveland, Tenn., and thence to Tunnel Hill, Ga., where it was attached to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 23d Army Corps, on the 11th. Three days later it had two men killed and three mortally wounded at the battle of Resaca, and afterward participated in many of the actions during the Atlanta campaign. Toward the end of June the regiment was transferred to the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, 4th Corps. With the 4th Corps the regiment afterward participated in the battle of Franklin and in the fighting before Nashville, when Hood's army was totally routed and dispersed. In the spring of 1865 the 45th accompanied the 4th Corps to East Tennessee, returned with it to Nashville toward the end of April, and was mustered out

of the service on the 15th of the following June, having at that time two months to serve to complete its term of enlistment.

The 49th Regiment, O. V. I., contained a company of Crawford county men, namely, Company B. Its commissioned officers at its organization were as follows: Amos Keller, captain; A. H. Keller, first lieutenant; and J. N. Biddle, second lieutenant. Captain and Lieutenant Keller were killed at the battle of Stone River, and their funeral which subsequently took place at Bucyrus, was one of the largest ever held in the town.

The 49th Ohio regiment was organized at Tiffin, Seneca county, under special authority of the Secretary of War. On the 19th of September, 1861, it started from Camp Noble, near Tiffin, to Camp Dennison and, receiving its equipment on the 21st, moved for Louisville, Ky., where it reported next day to Brig. General Robert Anderson. It was the first organized regiment to enter Kentucky, and was given a very cordial reception, receiving an address of welcome from General Anderson, to which its colonel, William H. Gibson, responded. After further ceremonies and a magnificent banquet, in the evening the regiment took cars for Lebanon Junction, with orders to report to General W. T. Sherman, who commanded troops at that point. The next morning it departed for Elizabethtown and went into camp at Muldraugh's Hill. From this place on the 10th of October, it moved to Nolin Creek and went into Camp Nevin.

In the subsequent organization of the 2d Division of the Army of Ohio, the 49th was assigned to the 6th Brigade, General R. W. Johnson commanding. December 10th, the division moved to Munfordsville, on Green River and, driving the Rebels to the opposite side of the river, established Camp Wood. On the 17th the National Pickets, from the 32d Indiana Infantry, on the south side of Green River, were attacked by the enemy, and the 49th Ohio and 39th Indiana were sent to their relief, the enemy being repulsed, and Colonel Terry, one of their commanders, being killed. From December 17th to February 14th the regiment lay in camp, being occupied in drill and discipline.

On the 14th it moved on Bowling Green and,

after crossing the river marched on Nashville, where, on March 3d it established Camp Andrew Jackson. On March 16th it moved with Buell's army to join Grant's forces at Pittsburgh Landing, arriving there on the 6th. Here, at eleven o'clock it went into battle on the left of its brigade, the latter being commanded by Colonel Gibson, who left his regiment in charge of Lieut. Colonel A. M. Blackman. It maintained its position under a hot fire until four o'clock in the afternoon, and twice performed the hazardous movement of changing front under fire. The 49th, after some fighting at Bridge's Creek and other points, entered Corinth with the army on May 30th, 1862. It then joined in pursuit of the enemy, proceeding as far as Tusculum and Florence, Alabama, and thence marching to Battle Creek, Tenn. From here it took part in the movement after Bragg's army, which was entering Kentucky, threatening Louisville and Cincinnati. The troops suffered severely on this march from intense heat, want of water and short rations. At Louisville, which point they reached on the 29th of September, the troops rested for a few days, and then resumed their march in pursuit of the enemy, whom they drove before them through Shelbyville, and reaching Frankfort, where they dispersed the Rebel troops gathered to guard the inauguration of Capt. Dick Hawes as Confederate governor of Kentucky. The march was resumed on the 7th and a junction made with the main army on the day following the battle of Perryville. During all this time there was daily skirmishing. At Lawrenceburg and Dog Walk sharp engagements took place, in which the 49th took a conspicuous part under command of Lieut. Colonel Levi Drake. With the enemy retreating before them the 49th, with its brigade and division, marched to Crab Orchard, and thence through Bowling Green to Nashville, being with the advance that raised the siege of that city on October 5th. It subsequently remained in camp at Millcreek until the 26th of December.

On that date the Army of the Cumberland, under command of General Rosecrans, began its movement on Murfreesboro. The 49th, forming a part of the right wing, under Major General McCook, after considerable skirmishing, became engaged in battle, on the extreme

right of the National army, before Murfreesboro, on the evening of the 30th. At six o'clock next morning, Kirk's Brigade, being furiously assailed by the enemy, was thrown back on the 49th, which also became engaged, and was borne back by overwhelming numbers a mile and a half to the Nashville Turnpike, which it reached after an incessant conflict of nine hours. The next morning it was sent to reconnoitre on the right and rear of main army, and operated on the extreme right in connection with Stanley's cavalry. On January 2d it occupied a position in reserve, to the center, and late in the afternoon, upon the repulse of Van Cleve's Division, to the left, it joined with its brigade in a magnificent bayonet charge, retrieving the fortunes of the day in that part of the field and inflicting a severe defeat on the enemy. By the capture of General Willich, Colonel Gibson, of the 49th succeeded to the command of the brigade. Lieut. Colonel Drake was killed during the battle, Major Porter wounded, and all the senior captains present either killed or wounded, the command of the regiment at the close of the day devolving on the junior Captain, S. F. Gray.

After losing some men in various foraging expeditions, the regiment moved with the army on the 24th of June, from Murfreesboro, and, finding the enemy strongly posted at Liberty Gap, an encounter took place, the 49th assaulting the enemy's right, which was posted on a hill. It drove him from the heights and compelled him to fall back to another strong position about a mile in his rear.

On the next day the advance was resumed and in the middle of the afternoon the 40th was brought into action of the enemy's center, which covered the valley, his flanks resting on the hills. Advancing briskly in four ranks, according to a newly introduced drill, the regiment opened fire and soon broke the enemy's center, the position being maintained by the co-operation of other troops. Tullahoma was reached July 1st, without further engagement, and the regiment went into camp.

In the movement of the National army on Chattanooga in August, the 49th crossed the Tennessee river on the 31st near Bellefonte. In the battle of Chickamauga the regiment, under command of Major S. F. Gray, held a position on the morning of the first day, on

the extreme right of the National forces, forming a part of General R. W. Johnson's Division. Before being engaged the brigade and division were shifted to the extreme left of the army and united with Thomas's Corps. Between three and four o'clock P. M. the regiment made a charge against the enemy's right, which was posted in dense woods and drove them back, capturing two guns. Three guns were captured in all by the brigade. At dusk the enemy made a sudden and furious charge with the bayonet, which after some ground had been lost, was repelled and the Confederates driven back.

On the second day of the battle the 49th Ohio performed gallant and important service on various parts of the field, and took part in an exploit which, it is claimed, saved Thomas's Corps from being swept from the field. Having broken through the National left, the enemy were charging fiercely on the center, when the 49th faced to the rear and poured a destructive fire into them, which being backed by Goodspeed's Battery, and a hot fire from the 15th Ohio, checked the Rebels and drove them back on their main body. At evening, the 49th, with its brigade, was the last to retire from the field. At Rossville some temporary fieldworks were thrown up, in expectation of an attack, and on the following night the brigade reached Chattanooga.

On November 24th the 49th, with its brigade, joined in the movement against Mission Ridge, under Grant, where, with conspicuous gallantry it was one of the first regiments to plant its colors on the summit. Soon after this it moved with Granger's Corps to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. This was one of the severest marches made during the war. The weather was intensely cold and the ground covered with snow, while the men were almost naked, without shoes and the rations exhausted. Hearing at Strawberry Plains that Burnside had repulsed Longstreet, the National forces returned to Chattanooga. While engaged in this severe campaign the men were called upon to re-enlist for the war, to which call a hearty response was given. The regiment now returned to Ohio to enjoy its veteran furlough of 30 days and was warmly greeted at Tiffin, the place of its organization.

On the expiration of its furlough it re-

ported at the headquarters of the Fourth Corps at Cleveland, Tennessee, where the National forces were preparing for the campaign against Atlanta. In this campaign its history formed a part of that of the Fourth Army Corps. It participated in the engagements at Dalton, Resaca, Dalfas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River and Atlanta, exhibiting its usual gallantry and discipline and sustaining severe losses. In the movement that forced the enemy from Atlanta, it participated in the battle at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, and after abandoning pursuit of the enemy, went into camp at Atlanta.

On the division of the grand army, when Sherman commenced his march to the sea, the army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, was left to attend to General Hood, who was rashly moving on Nashville. In the movements of Thomas's forces and in the subsequent battles of Franklin and Nashville, the 49th Ohio, under command of Lieut. Colonel Strong, fully sustained its reputation in gallantry and efficiency. In the battle before Nashville, December 15-16, 1864, the regiment participated in the brilliant charges made by the 4th Army Corps, suffering severely in killed and wounded. After the battle it took part in the pursuit after the flying enemy, subsequently going into camp at Huntsville, Alabama, where it remained until about the middle of March, 1865. It then formed part of an expedition to East Tennessee, going into camp at Greenville. On its return to Nashville, it was embarked on transports, June 15th, and taken to Texas, by way of New Orleans. It reached Victoria, Texas in July, and advanced into the interior as far as San Antonio. After four months service in this field it returned to Victoria, where it was mustered out of service on the 30th of November, 1865.

The number of names upon the rolls of this regiment was 1,552, nineteen of the men were born in Europe, and 760 in Ohio, 440 being from Seneca county. Eight officers were killed in battle, and 20 wounded, six of these mortally. Of the privates 127 were killed in battle, 71 were mortally wounded, 165 died from hardships or disease, and seven perished in Southern prisons. During two-thirds of his service Colonel Gibson commanded a brigade by virtue of his rank.

The 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry went into camp at Norwalk, Ohio, on the 17th of October, 1861. Maj. John C. Lee was made colonel Nov. 25th, receiving his commission on January 20, 1862. The lieutenant-colonel was George H. Safford; Major Lee, on being promoted to colonel, was succeeded by Daniel F. DeWolf; Jay Kling was surgeon. During the three years' service of the regiment various changes took place in officers, caused by death, resignation or promotion. A number of the men in Company H were from Crawford county.

On January 25th, 1862 the regiment left for Grafton, Western Virginia, where it was stationed until the latter part of March. While here it suffered greatly from measles and other diseases, having at one time as many as 400 men on the sick list, 20 of whom died. When ready for service again it joined General Schenck's Brigade at Romney, subsequently going into camp near Moorefield on the Potomac. In the latter part of April seven companies moved with the brigade to Petersburg and on through Franklin to McDowell, leaving companies D, E and G at Moorefield. After taking part in the action at McDowell, the troops fell back to Franklin, during this march and later suffering severely from the scarcity of rations. In the later part of May a movement was made toward Strasburg, threatening the communications of "Stonewall" Jackson, who was moving for the B. & O. Railroad. Jackson now began a retreat and the National troops followed in pursuit, there being frequent skirmishing between the National advance and the Confederate rear. Jackson having destroyed the bridge across the Shenandoah at Fort Republic, further pursuit was found impracticable.

About the 20th of June the army arrived at Middletown, near Winchester, and here the Army of Virginia was organized. The 55th was brigaded with the 25th, 73d and 75th Ohio regiments, and was attached to General Schenck's Division. The regiment left Middletown July 7th for Sperryville, where it remained until the 8th of August, and then moved toward Culpepper Court House. While encamped on Robertson's river, near Rapidan, the regimental band was mustered out and a detail of officers returned to Ohio on recruiting service. On the 19th the army

commenced a retrograde movement, the 55th, with its brigade covering the retreat. The Rappahannock was crossed at White Sulphur Springs, and for several days the regiment was employed in guarding the various fords of the river to prevent the enemy from crossing. On the 25th the regiment moved toward Warrenton and thence northward to intercept Jackson in his attempt to join Lee's army. An engagement took place on the 29th on the old Bull Run battleground. At night the regiment, with its brigade, gradually moved to the rear and, after dark, fell back to Centerville. From this point several marches and expeditions were made, there being, however, little or no fighting. The column being re-enforced, proceeded as far south as Catlett's Station, where a small skirmish took place. A return was then made to Centerville, where the regiment remained until the 2d of November. The rest of the month was taken up by a series of marches and encampments, the regiment then going into camp near Chantilly. On December 10th the regiment marched for Stafford Court House, which was reached on the 17th. The 55th was next sent to defend Belle Plain Landing in view of Burnside's contemplated attack on Fredericksburg, but heavy rains and bad roads interfering with that movement, it went into winter quarters at Brook's Station.

The Army of the Potomac beginning its movement on Fredericksburg in the latter part of April, the 55th participated in the movements of the 11th Corps, and on the 2d of May, when the enemy executed a successful flank movement on our right, the regiment, with others was compelled to fall back, losing 153 men killed, wounded and missing.

About the middle of May the 55th regiment was transferred to the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division, and it remained in this brigade during the remainder of its service. It took part in the battle of Gettysburg, being first posted with its division on Cemetery Hill but moved subsequently to the left of the Baltimore Pike. The battle line of the regiment was not engaged, but the skirmish line was subjected to a severe fire, and the regiment lost in this battle about 50 men. Having pursued the retreating enemy, the 55th went into camp, July 25th, near Catlett's Station.

On the 30th of September the 55th, with the 11th and 12th Corps, arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., and in the latter part of October moved for Lookout Mountain. The regiment moved to Chattanooga November 22d and later took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, being posted on the extreme left to guard the flank. Immediately after the regiment took part in the Knoxville campaign, returning to Lookout Valley on the 17th of December. On the 1st of January, 1864, 319 men of the 55th re-enlisted and went to Ohio for their furlough. On the 4th of March it was again encamped in Lookout Valley. About this time the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated and denominated the 20th, and the regiment formed a part of the 3d Brigade of the 3d Division.

The regiment started on the Atlanta campaign on the 2d of May, and participated in all the battles in which the 20th Corps was engaged. At Resaca it lost upwards of 90 men. It took part in the fighting before Atlanta, and during the siege of that city, occupied its place in the lines, assisting in the advancement of the parallels toward the city. During the Atlanta campaign the 55th lost over 200 men. About the 1st of November the regiment received 200 drafted men and substitutes, and about the same time those who were not veterans were mustered out.

Subsequently the regiment took part in Sherman's march to the sea, entering Savannah December 21st. Here it remained until early in January, 1865, when it was thrown across the Savannah river, and on the 29th of January started fairly on the march through the Carolinas. It took part in the fighting at Smith's Farm, on March 16th, where it lost two men killed, one officer and 23 men wounded, and seven men missing. On the 24th of March it took part in the review before General Sherman at Goldsboro. From this place it marched to Raleigh, and on April 30th commenced the march to Washington, where it subsequently participated in the grand review. Upon the disbanding of the 20th Corps the Ohio regiments were organized into a Provisional brigade and were assigned to the 14th Corps. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., on July 11th, being paid and discharged at Cleveland,

Ohio on the 19th. During its term of service the 55th enrolled about 1,350 men, of whom 750 were either killed or wounded in battle. Ten officers were wounded once or more and eight officers either died of wounds or were killed in battle.

The 57th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—This regiment was partially organized at Camp Vance, Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, its organization being completed at Camp Chase, on the 10th of February, 1862. Company I was partially recruited in Crawford county, the other members coming from Shelby and Sandusky. William Mungen was commissioned colonel Feb. 17, 1862; resigned April 16, 1863 and was succeeded by A. V. Rice. The latter being made brigadier general, was succeeded by Samuel R. Mott, who was mustered out with the regiment.

The regiment started for Fort Donelson, on the 18th of February, 1862, but an order received at Smithfield, Ky. diverted its course to Paducah, that state. Here it was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 5th Division of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 8th of March it took boat for Ft. Henry on the Tennessee, and thence proceeded to Savannah, where it arrived on the 11th. On the 14th it accompanied a gunboat expedition to the mouth of Yellow Creek, and then returning, went to Pittsburg Landing. On the 17th the 5th Division made a reconnoissance to Pea Ridge, and on the 19th went into camp at Shiloh Chapel, three miles southwest of the Landing. In the latter part of March reconnoissances were made in the direction of Corinth, and on April 1st the regiment accompanied another gunboat expedition to Eastport, Miss., the gunboats throwing a few shells into the town. They then moved up the river and shelled the enemy's works at Chickasaw, Ala. A few prisoners were made in this vicinity.

About this time the regiment suffered much from sickness, on April 6th there being but 450 men fit for duty. On this day the enemy was encountered near Shiloh Church, where the 57th withstood three Rebel regiments from 6 until 10 o'clock A. M. These regiments left 78 dead on front of the 57th. The regiment was then ordered to fall back on the Hamburg and Purdy road, the line being subsequently

pressed back three-quarters of a mile further. On the next day the enemy being driven back, the 57th recovered its old position, having lain under arms all night in a drenching rain. After another night in the rain and mud, without tents, the command moved on the 8th about seven miles toward Corinth, and near Pea Ridge had an encounter with Forrest's cavalry and about 1500 Confederate infantry. Here the National cavalry gave way before that of the enemy, and two companies of the 57th, who had been thrown out as skirmishers, were captured, along with two companies of the 77th Ohio. The 57th then fixed bayonets and charged the cavalry, which gave way, and the captured companies rushed to their comrades or laid down. The regiment then poured a volley into the retreating enemy. In three days the 57th had lost 27 killed, 150 wounded (16 mortally) and ten captured.

The regiment then took part in the advance on Corinth, being employed largely in marching, picketing and building breastworks, with an occasional engagement. During this time it was assigned to the 1st Brigade of the 5th Division. After the evacuation it was occupied in repairing the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and in making reconnoissances. While at Moscow a detachment of 250 men was sent to accompany a train to Memphis to procure supplies. Near Morning Sun, on the Memphis & Nashville road, the train was attacked by 600 of the enemy's cavalry, who charged three times, but were finally repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The detachment lost four men wounded. The regiment moved to Memphis on the 18th of July and on the 29th of August was ordered to Raleigh to look after Burrow's Rebel cavalry. The cavalry fled after exchanging a few shots and the regiment captured a number of horses. Early in September the 57th was sent on a four days' scout into Mississippi during which it was engaged with the enemy six different times. It was then assigned to guard the Randolph road, north of Memphis and also the bridge over Wolf Creek, and while engaged in this duty, was attacked by Burrows' cavalry, Sept. 23d. The enemy were repulsed without loss to the regiment. On November 12th it was

assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps.

On the 26th the regiment, with quite a large force, moved against General Price, on the Tallahatchie river, near Wyatt, Miss. The enemy evacuated the place and the march was continued to Grenada. The Corps returned to Memphis on the 15th of December, and here the 57th now received an addition of 118 volunteers and 205 drafted men, which made its aggregate force 650 men. Soon after, with the 15th Corps, it moved down the Mississippi to Young's point, where the troops proceeded up the Yazoo, disembarking on Sydney Johnston's plantation. The next day, when attempting to cross Chickasaw Bayou the 15th Corps encountered the enemy and fighting took place, which lasted for five days, the troops finally returning to the transports. In this action the regiment lost 37 in killed and wounded. Early in January the Corps moved down the Yazoo to the Mississippi, up the Mississippi to White river, thence, through the "cut-off," into the Arkansas and up the Arkansas to within two miles of Arkansas Post, disembarking on the 10th. Here the 1st Brigade attacked the Rebel pickets and drove them to within 600 yards of Fort Hindman, and subsequently, with the 6th Missouri, drove the enemy from their barracks, in front of their lines, and about half a mile further to the west. In an assault against the works on the next day the 57th led the charge and after a desperate battle of three hours, the enemy surrendered. In this action the regiment lost 37 in killed and wounded.

Ordered to Clay Plantation on the 13th, the 57th here defeated some of the enemy's cavalry and destroyed a large amount of stores, and then moved with the fleet for Vicksburg. In the operation against this place under Grant, the regiment took a very active part, being frequently engaged with the enemy, marching, digging, fighting and capturing large quantities of supplies. In the advance upon the city the regiment participated in the actions at Raymond, Champion Hills, where it lost heavily, and Black River. It took part in the general assault on the 10th of May, advancing to within 70 yards of the enemy's line, and holding its position under

a terrific fire until two o'clock on the morning of the 20th, when the brigade was withdrawn to a position in the rear. In the advance on the 22d it was in the front line and suffered more than in the previous assault. On the 26th of May it accompanied the division in a reconnoissance between the Big Black and Yazoo rivers and engaged successfully with the enemy at Mechanicsburg. From the time until the surrender it was continually engaged, either on the picket line or in the trenches.

It then took part in the movement against Jackson, where Johnston's army lay, and after the evacuation of the place aided in the pursuit of the enemy to Pearl River, losing several men. Subsequently returning to Vicksburg, it went into camp at Camp Sherman, four miles west of Big Black River, where it remained until the 27th of September. In the latter part of September it started by steamer for Memphis, arriving there October 4th, and thence on the 8th marched for Chattanooga, arriving November 22d at the mouth of North Chickamauga Creek, ten miles northeast of Chattanooga. During this march, which was long and fatiguing, there was frequent skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. The regiment now formed a part of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Corps. After some further operations the regiment participated in the battle at Mission Ridge, sustaining heavy loss. After pursuing the enemy to Ringgold, it started with the Corps to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, marching 104 miles in four days. Returning, it arrived again at Chattanooga on December 18th and drew "hardtack" for the first time in 15 days. On the following day it started for Bellefonte, Ala., where it arrived on the 29th, the men being by this time almost exhausted by fatigue, hunger and privation, besides being hatless, shoeless and half naked. In spite of this experience, however, the men of the 57th were the first to reenlist as veterans on the 1st of January, 1864.

After the usual furlough the regiment, with 207 recruits, rendezvoused at Camp Chase on March 16th. On April 17th it rejoined its brigade at Larkinsville, Ala., and on the 1st of May moved on the Atlanta campaign. It participated in the battle of Resaca on May

13th and 14th, holding its ground on the 14th against three successive charges of the enemy. Its loss in this battle was 57 killed and wounded. The enemy were again encountered at Dallas, the regiment losing 15 men in three days' fighting. Accompanying the army in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, the 57th took part in the actions at New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, where it lost 57 killed and wounded, and skirmished almost incessantly both before and after crossing the Chattahoochee. Atlanta was reached on the 20th and two days later the enemy made a furious assault. The works in front of the 57th were captured by the enemy and recaptured by the regiment three separate times, the regiment finally holding its position. In this engagement the regiment lost 92 men. The 57th was then moved to the extreme right of the army and on the 28th again encountered the enemy, the Rebels being repulsed after a seven hours' fight. The regiment had 12 men killed and 55 wounded, the enemy leaving 458 of their number dead in front of the brigade. The enemy was also repulsed with fearful slaughter at the battle of Jonesboro, the National troops occupying that place after its evacuation by the Rebels. On the 7th of September the 57th went into camp at Eastport.

Here it remained until the 4th of October, when it started after Hood, having an encounter with the enemy at Snake Creek Gap. At Taylor's Ridge another fight occurred, the enemy being repulsed. The time after this was spent in marching, countermarching, skirmishing and fighting until Atlanta was reached again on November 13th.

On the 15th the 57th left with Sherman's army on the march to the sea. On the 21st it encountered Rebel cavalry near Clinton, and on the 28th had quite a fight at the crossing of the Oconee river. On December 3d some of the regiment's foragers were captured and on the 4th it lost heavily in an engagement at Statesboro. It engaged in the assault on Ft. McAllister on the 13th, losing ten killed and 80 wounded. On the 17th it moved with its expedition on an expedition to the Gulf Railroad and, after destroying about 50 miles of track, returned to camp.

On the 1st of January the 57th moved two

miles southeast of Savannah, and on the 14th left camp for Beaufort, South Carolina, where it overtook the remainder of the force. On the 30th it started on the campaign through the Carolinas, and reached Columbia, after heavy skirmishing on the 17th. When within 25 miles of Goldsboro, it was ordered back to re-enforce the left wing of the army, then menaced by Johnston. It was engaged severely on the 19th and was engaged in sharp skirmishing for two days after. Later it moved by way of Goldsboro to Raleigh, and after the surrender of Johnston, the march was continued through Petersburg and Richmond to Washington City.

The 57th participated in the grand review on May 24th and was then ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived June 7th. On the 25th it started for Little Rock, Arkansas, arriving there August 6th. On the 14th it was mustered out of the service and on the 25th was paid and discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio. The 57th traveled by railroad, steamboat and on foot more than 28,000 miles. The names of 1,584 men had been on its muster rolls and of that number only 481 were alive at its muster out.

The 64th Infantry, O. V. I., drew from Crawford county, Company H, and furnished also recruits to Company K. Company H was organized with E. B. Finley, captain; William Starr, of Crestline, first lieutenant, and Pinkney Lewis, second lieutenant.

The regiment was recruited and organized at Mansfield, Ohio, and went into Camp Buckingham, at that place, Nov. 9, 1861. Ordered to Cincinnati about the middle of December, it went thence by steamer to Louisville, Ky., marching from Louisville, Dec. 26th, to Bardstown, Ky. It was then brigaded and then moved to Danville and Hall's Gap. Here it engaged in road building to facilitate the movement of supplies to Thomas's army. Soon after the battle of Mill Springs, it joined the National forces at Munfordsville and moved with them to Nashville, Tenn. A week later it accompanied General T. J. Wood's Division to Pittsburg Landing, by way of Columbia. Taking steamer at Savannah, it arrived at the battlefield of Shiloh at 11 A. M. on the 7th of April, and was hurried to the scene of conflict. The battle was

nearly over, however, and only Company A, Capt. Alex. McIlvaine, succeeded in getting into action. It took part in the subsequent movement on Corinth and was afterward sent to Iuka, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Huntsville and Stevenson. Here it erected Fort Harker, in honor of its brigade commander.

About the first of August the regiment with its brigade moved with the National forces toward Nashville, and from there engaged in a race with Bragg's forces to Louisville, Ky., on the way driving the enemy out of Munfordsville and across Green river.

About ten days after arriving at Louisville the regiment moved out with National forces to the vicinity of Perryville, and had the mortification of witnessing the battle at that place, without the permission to help their hard-pressed comrades. After taking part in the retrograde movement of the National forces, the regiment with its brigade, marched through Stamford, Scottsville and Gallatin to the vicinity of Nashville, going into camp on the Nolinsville Turnpike.

In the battle of Stone River, the 64th was in Crittenden's Corps, Wood's Division, on the left wing. At dusk, on Tuesday evening, it crossed the river, but meeting overwhelming forces, was recalled and withdrew with slight loss. At seven o'clock the next morning it was hurried to the relief of the right wing, General R. W. Johnson's line having been forced. On its arrival it held the enemy in check until the scattered National forces were rallied. It then fell back on the main line, drawing the Rebels until within reach of a strong force of Nationals, who were lying in wait for them, and who poured into them a murderous fire, which drove them staggering back to the point they had started from. The regiment then returned to its former position on the left. On the last day of the battle, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, the regiment participated in all the movements of its brigade. It lost in this battle 75 men killed and wounded, out of about 300 engaged.

The 64th was then located at Murfreesboro until June 7, 1863, when it moved with the National army under Rosecrans on the Tullahoma campaign, stopping at Chattanooga over night and proceeding on to Chickamauga Creek. On September there was

skirmishing at Lee & Gordon's Mills, the enemy being driven, and on the 18th another skirmish took place. The bloody battle of Chickamauga opened on the 19th, the 64th being closely engaged during the whole day, also on Sunday, the 20th, until after dark. They lost in this battle over 100 men in killed, wounded and missing. Subsequently the regiment was employed in building fortifications and in picket duty at Chattanooga, until the arrival of Hooker's Corps and the relief of the National forces. On November 25th the regiment, with its brigade participated in the taking of Mission Ridge, losing but few men. Captain King and a private were killed. After the battle of Chickamauga the regiment moved with the expedition for the relief of Knoxville, marching as far as Strawberry Plains, but the siege of that place being raised it returned to Chattanooga. About January, 1864, the subject of re-enlistment came up, and most of the men consenting to re-enlist for three years, they were granted a furlough for thirty days, being warmly received at Mansfield by the citizens, and honored with a grand supper.

On March 14th they left again for the front and arrived at Chattanooga April 1st, having marched from Nashville to Cleveland, Tenn.

Accompanying Sherman in his march on Atlanta, which began May 3d, the regiment with its brigade participated in the charge on Rocky Face Ridge. Colonel Alexander McIlvaine, then in command, and Lieutenant Thomas H. Ehlers were killed with nineteen men, sixty-five being wounded. Captain Chamberlain, commanding Company C, was severely wounded.

At Resaca, June 14th the 64th lost several men killed and wounded. It sustained a slight loss at Muddy Creek on the 18th. During this time it was daily skirmishing with the enemy, and on July 20th it lost Sergeant Marion Trage, of Company H, in the battle of Peachtree Creek. On June 21st it moved to the front of Atlanta and from this time until August 26th was almost constantly under fire. General Sherman then began his flanking movement on Jonesboro, and on September 3d the fight at Jonesboro took place, where the 64th sustained but slight loss. In the evening of the 6th the regiment was engaged in a

skirmish at Lovejoy's Station, losing one man, Sergeant Towsley, of Company G.

After the taking of Atlanta the regiment, with its brigade and division, returned to that place and went into camp, remaining two weeks. It then moved with the 4th Army Corps in the pursuit of Hood to Chattanooga. It also received 400 new recruits from Ohio and was then sent on a reconnoissance in pursuit of Hood's forces to Alpine, Georgia, 50 miles south of Chattanooga.

Returning to Chattanooga the regiment was sent by rail to Athens, Alabama, and from that point marched to Pulaski, Tenn., and to Spring Hill, passing through Columbia. In an engagement at Spring Hill the regiment lost a few men killed and wounded. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., it sustained a severe loss in killed, wounded and missing. It was subsequently engaged in the fighting before Nashville, where, however, its losses were slight.

It then joined in the pursuit of Hood's scattered and demoralized forces across the Tennessee river, subsequently going into camp at Huntsville. From there it moved to Decatur and Athens, where it remained two months and then returned to Huntsville. It was next sent into East Tennessee, going as far as Strawberry Plains, where it remained a week and then returned to Nashville.

From Nashville the regiment was sent on board transports to New Orleans, where it lay three months and suffered severely from sickness. From the middle of September until the 3d of December, 1865, it was stationed at Victoria, Texas. It was then mustered out at Victoria and was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where the men were paid off and discharged.

The 81st Regiment, O. V. I., had one company from Crawford county—Company K. By order of the War Department, during the summer of 1861 it was permissible for anyone to enlist men, either singly, in squads or in companies, to recruit General Fremont's command, and to have them forwarded to his headquarters at St. Louis. Thomas Morton, formerly colonel of the 20th Ohio, set out to raise a full regiment under this order, which was to be known as "Morton's Independent Rifle Regiment." One company, having been raised, was sent to St. Louis, and by mistake

or mismanagement, was incorporated into another regiment, while one or two other companies, which it was expected would join this regiment were prevailed upon to become a part of other organizations, thus greatly delaying the formation of the regiment. But at last the state came to the rescue by taking the independent regiment into its fold. It was denominated the 81st O. V. I., the state undertook the work of recruiting and it was agreed that the officers already appointed should be commissioned by the governor.

The regiment rendezvoused at Benton Barracks and there entered upon its first military duties, which it continued subsequently at Franklin and Herman, Missouri. It now numbered eight companies with an aggregate of nearly 600 men, which was as high a number as it seemed possible to attain. In November it moved against the enemy in Calloway county, but failed to find him. In the following month it chased a force of rebels who were destroying a portion of the Northern Missouri Railroad, but the enemy, being mounted, escaped. During the winter it occupied various places on the Northern Missouri Railroad, with headquarters at Danville, and accomplished a great amount of useful work in protecting the railroad, pursuing guerilla bands and arresting Rebels engaged in the work of destruction.

About the 1st of March it was ordered to St. Louis. It was armed with short Enfield rifles, and on the 17th disembarked from the steamboat at Pittsburg Landing. Soon after it was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Army of the Tennessee. The brigade was commanded by Colonel McArthur and the division by General C. F. Smith. The regiment soon made great proficiency in drill. When the battle of Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh) opened Sunday morning, April 6th, it was ordered across Snake Creek, and remained in position until nearly noon when it was withdrawn to its own color line. A small cavalry force of the enemy approached about one o'clock, but was driven off by two companies. After two o'clock General Grant ordered Colonel Morton to take position near the center of the line and then move forward until he found the enemy. Advancing toward the front and left the colonel soon found his

little regiment alone, far ahead of the main line and out of sight of it. While marching by the flank, left in front, it emerged into a clear piece of ground and was suddenly greeted with a discharge of cannister from a battery not more than 200 yards away. Forming line, the regiment faced to the rear and, lying down, delivered a volley or two which silenced the enemy's fire. A movement was then made to a ravine a little further to the left. In making this movement a road had to be crossed which was commanded by the enemy's battery. The regiment ran the gauntlet a company at a time and got safely across. Soon after, being threatened by some Rebel cavalry, it was ordered back to the main lines, and just as the order was given, Captain Armstrong, who commanded the right company, was killed by a grape shot. During the desperate fighting on the 6th, some of the brigades and divisions had become broken up and the regiments scattered, and on the morning of the 7th when Grant took the initiative, there was no time for reorganization. Provisional brigades were hastily appointed, to one of which the 81st was assigned. The regiment advanced and after crossing an open field, were met by a heavy fire from the enemy who were posted behind a breastwork of logs, while at the same time the shot and shell from two opposite batteries plowed through the ranks. The regiment therefore withdrew to a less exposed situation, and after taking up their new ground, found themselves without support and confronting a Rebel force. A furious fire ensued, in which the 81st boys had the best of it and the enemy broke and fled. Encouraged by this success they started up and dashed after the flying foe, not halting until they found themselves far in advance of any supports and flanked both by infantry and artillery. Such was their enthusiasm that even then they were withdrawn with difficulty. In this charge the regiment captured a number of prisoners and also a battery.

The 81st took part in the subsequent slow advance on Corinth, having several men wounded in a skirmish on the 31st of May. After finding the place evacuated the regiment joined in the pursuit as far as Boonville, this service being severe on account of the intense

heat. In July means were taken to recruit the regiment. Companies H and G were consolidated with other companies, and this made five minimum companies in the regiment. From the middle of August to the middle of September the 81st was engaged in protecting public stores and performing post duty at Hamburg, on the Tennessee river, subsequently returning to Corinth. A few days later it marched under General Ord against Iuka, which point General Rosecrans was also approaching from the rear. Ord waited at Burnsville, to allow time for Rosecrans to come up, but the latter pressed on and made the attack alone, after which Ord's column returned to Corinth, the brigade taking up position two miles south on the Mobile railroad.

On the 3d of October the regiment moved toward Corinth, the brigade commanded by General Oglesby, and the division by General Davis. This division was marched out a short distance into the woods where it was halted. The Third Brigade occupied the old Confederate works on the left, while the 2d (Oglesby's) took position half a mile further to the right, with the 1st Brigade on its right. The 81st was widely extended on the left of its brigade. This weak line was hardly in position ere it was attacked by the enemy. It gave way at first, but being rallied it assumed a more compact formation and held its position during the remainder of the day. The brunt of the battle fell upon Davis's Division and soon the hospital was filled with the wounded. Among them were Gen. Davis's three brigade commanders—Col. Baldwin, Gen. Oglesby and Gen. Heckelman, the last mentioned being in a dying condition. During the night the division changed position and in the morning was stretched out in a single line, without intrenchments or reserves, with its left resting on Battery Powell and its right covering Battery Richardson. About nine or ten o'clock it was again attacked by the enemy, and at first gave way, but being supported by Hamilton's artillery and Batteries Williams and Robinett, the division rallied and killed or captured most of the assaulting column. The loss of the 81st in this battle was 11 men killed, 44 wounded and three missing. Among those to fall was Sergeant

David McCall, the color bearer, who had left a sick bed to join his comrades in the fight.

The regiment joined in pursuit of the enemy to a point near Chewalla, on the Tuscumbia river, where it remained a week, then returning to Corinth. The remainder of October and some time after were spent in garrison duty. On the 19th of October the regiment was strengthened by the arrival of five newly recruited companies, and on the 1st of December they took up winter quarters within the defenses of Corinth. For a number of weeks they had little to do except to engage in reconnoissance and foraging duties, during which time they brought in a large amount of supplies. In December, owing to Forrest's raid, which had cut communications, the garrison was placed on half rations, but successful foraging parties obtained a quantity of supplies and no great amount of suffering was experienced. This state of things lasted about three weeks. After the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, the 81st, with other troops, made an unsuccessful attempt to intercept Forrest at Clifton. In the latter part of January, 1863, the 81st, with three other regiments and a battery, went to Hamburg to procure supplies, and also to capture a force of the enemy encamped near Florence, but owing to an injury to one of the boats the expedition was obliged to return without meeting the enemy.

On April 15th the regiment joined in an expedition to Tuscumbia, under General Dodge, its object being to co-operate with Colonel Streight in his movement on the Southern Railroads. On the 28th there was a sharp skirmish at Town Creek, in which the regiment had a few men wounded. After keeping the enemy engaged for two days and nights General Dodge returned to Corinth. This march, which lasted 18 days, reflected credit on the regiment, every man being found in his place when it reached Corinth. From early in June until the latter part of October the 81st was engaged in garrison duty at Pocahontas, and subsequently performed similar duty at Wales, Pulaski, Sam's Mills and Nance's Mills being divided up for that purpose. At Pulaski, which was made the headquarters, Major Evans had a few of

his men mounted for service against the enemy's guerrillas, who infested the country.

In January, 1864, the question of re-enlistment came up, three-fourths of the men being ready to respond favorably, but the Secretary of War deciding that the five companies lately recruited were not entitled to the privilege of re-enlisting, the regiment was thus prevented from going North as a veteran organization. A number of veterans from the old companies were granted a furlough and went home in two squads, each in charge of a sergeant. On April 26th the regiment concentrated at Pulaskee and on the 29th set out for Chattanooga, on its arrival going into bivouac at the foot of Lookout Mountain. In May the 81st started southward on the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. Though brought into line at Resaca, it was not engaged, and on the 14th was withdrawn from the main battlefield and ordered to Lay's Ferry to lay a pontoon bridge across the Costenaula. Crossing the river they dispersed a force of the enemy on the other side, taking some prisoners, including a captain and two lieutenants. The order for laying the pontoon was countermanded the work being deferred until after the evacuation of Atlanta, when the regiment crossed and had a slight engagement with the Rebels. It also fought May 16th in the battle of Rome Cross Roads. It then moved by way of Kingston and Van Wert to Dallas, where while General McPherson's Corps was being withdrawn to the left the enemy made seven assaults, but were every time repulsed.

From this point there was continual skirmishing to Kenesaw. At the latter place it was in the front line most of the time, and often on picket duty, but was not called on to make an assault. In the battle July 22d in front of Atlanta, the 81st, with three companies in reserve, the command stood like a rock and made an effective resistance, and subsequently with the 12th Illinois executed a splendid charge, carrying everything before them. The 81st captured a number of prisoners and three battle flags. Later in the day, in response to an order from General Logan, General Dodge sent Mersey's Brigade, of which the 81st formed a part, to assist the 15th Corps in recovering its works, a duty which was successfully performed. Late at night

the 81st and 12th Illinois went with the brigade to Bald Hill where they constructed some extensive works. On July 28th, while a portion of the army was moving to the right, Hood made another assault. The 81st, with other regiments, was called upon to assist the 15th Corps and took an active part in repelling the enemy.

Later it took part in the engagement at Jonesboro and in the skirmish at Lovejoy, subsequently returning to the vicinity of Atlanta. Here the few men of the five old companies who had served three years and had not re-enlisted—about 150 in all—were mustered out. The official notice of their muster-out was not received until late in December, and then only two companies (B and C) lost their existence. The remaining members of those companies were assigned to other companies of the regiment.

In September, at Rome, Ga., the 81st was assigned to the 4th Division of the 15th Corps. It arrived at Atlanta on the 15th and the next day joined in the march toward Savannah, which place it entered on the 21st, being subsequently camped near the city. January 28th it crossed the Savannah at Sisters' Ferry and subsequently participated in the campaign in the Carolinas, being engaged with the enemy at Bentonville. At Goldsboro they participated in the review of the army, those in tattered uniforms and without shoes and hats being massed into one company. Soon after a number of absentees and recruits joined the regiment, so many of the latter being received that two new companies were formed—companies B and C. The regiment now marched through Raleigh to Morrisville, where it lay until after Sherman's negotiations with Johnston, when it returned to Raleigh.

On the 26th of April it started home, reaching Washington May 20, and joining in the review on the 24th. Early in June it started to Louisville, near which city it was encamped until on July 13th the welcome order to muster out was received and the regiment immediately started for Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it was paid and discharged July 21, 1865. During its term of service 34 men were killed in action, 24 died of wounds, 121 died of disease, and 136 were discharged for disability.

The 86th O. V. I.—There were two or-

ganizations of this number, one of three and the other of six months' enlistment. The first was called out by Governor Tod in response to the President's call for 75,000 men, in May, 1862, there being at that time some apparent danger of an invasion of the Northern States by the forces under "Stonewall" Jackson. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase on June 11, 1862, and on the 16th left for Clarksburg, Va. Company K of this regiment was from Crawford county, as were also some of the field officers, of whom W. C. Lemert was major, afterward, on the reorganization of the regiment, becoming its colonel. Company K was officered as follows: E. C. Moderwell, captain; Samuel Smalley, first lieutenant; Horace Potter, second lieutenant; J. M. McCracken, orderly sergeant; J. B. Scroggs, sergeant major; B. F. Lauck, quartermaster's sergeant; and H. V. Potter, regimental postmaster.

Arriving at Clarksburg on the 17th the regiment took up the work of guarding the railroad and protecting Grafton, that place being the base of supplies for the troops at several points. On July 27th Companies A, C, H and I, under command of Lieut. Colonel Hunter, were sent to Parkersburg, in anticipation of a Rebel raid on that town, their arrival allaying the fears of the inhabitants.

On August 21 this detachment was ordered back to Clarksburg to rejoin the regiment and take part in a movement against a Confederate force under Jenkins, which it was reported was getting ready to make a raid on the railroad and invade Ohio. The 86th went as far as Huttonsville, when, the enemy not appearing, the regiment was ordered back to Clarksburg, the 87th Pennsylvania being sent on to Beverly, to be ready in case the enemy should appear before that place. Jenkins made his raid in an unexpected direction and captured the town of Buckhannon, after meeting with a gallant resistance. He destroyed a large amount of Government stores, both in that place and at Weston, and, crossing the Ohio river, stole a few horses and then returned to the mountains of West Virginia.

As he was expected to attack Clarksburg, the stores at that place were transferred to Fairmount and Wheeling. Learning probably through his spies that the town was well

guarded by the 86th Ohio and a detachment of the 6th Virginia, he made no attack on the place. On the expiration of the 86th term of enlistment, the regiment started for Camp Delaware, Ohio, where it arrived September 18th, and on the 25th was paid and mustered out of the service.

The 86th O. V. I. (six months' organization). As the Confederates still showed an inclination to invade the Northern border states, measures were taken by the authorities to enlist troops for defense, the same to serve for six months. Wilson C. Lemert, of Bucyrus, who had been major of the three months' organization, was authorized by Governor Tod to reorganize the 86th regiment. On the completion of this work the regiment rendezvoused at Camp Cleveland. About this time Morgan was making his raid through southern Ohio, and the 86th was ordered to Zanesville, where a detachment of 200 men, under Lieut. Colonel McFarland, took boat for Eagleport, on the Muskingum river, where it was supposed Morgan would attempt to cross. They arrived in time to witness the crossing of the enemy's rear guard, but, not being strong enough to attack, endeavored by skirmishing as long as possible, until the pursuing force should come up; having done which the detachment returned to Zanesville. In the meanwhile, Major Krauss, with the remainder of the regiment had been ordered to Cambridge, Ohio, to intercept Morgan at that point, but, being delayed, reached Washington, eight miles from Cambridge, a few minutes after Morgan had passed through the latter town. Pursuit was continued, however, in conjunction with the force under Colonel Shackleford, and finally resulted in the capture of Morgan's force at Salineville, Ohio.

The 86th returned to Camp Tod and soon after, on August 8th, was ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, to join an expedition organizing for the capture of Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee. This expedition was under command of Colonel John De Courcy and consisted of the 86th and 129th Ohio detachments of the 9th and 11th East Tennessee cavalry and Capt. Neil's 22d Ohio Battery—in all about 3,000 men. It arrived in front of Cumberland Gap on the 8th of September, and at the same time General Burnside arrived

with his forces on the opposite or Tennessee side, thus completely investing the Rebel garrison, under General Frazier. By a ruse of Colonel De Courcy's in dividing his regiments the Confederates were deceived into believing his force much greater than it really was. On the 9th of September, the troops having been placed in position for an attack, a formal demand was made on the enemy for surrender, which was acceded to by General Frazier, a great loss of life being thereby avoided, as the place might have been stoutly defended. Two thousand eight hundred prisoners were made and 5,000 stand of arms, 13 pieces of artillery and large quantities of ammunition and other stores were captured in this affair. The 86th remained at the Gap doing garrison duty until its term of service had expired, and during this time was engaged in foraging expeditions, having many encounters with the enemy's guerrillas. On January 16, 1864, it started for Ohio and arrived in Cleveland on the 26th. The six months' organization was mustered out of the service February 10, 1864.

The 101st Ohio Volunteer Infantry was one of the patriotic organizations raised in 1862, after a series of reverses to the Northern arms had seemed to presage the final triumph of the Southern Confederacy. It was recruited from the counties of Erie, Huron, Crawford and Wyandotte, and was mustered into service at Monroeville, Ohio, August 30, 1862. Companies C and E of this regiment were from Crawford county. The first was organized with the following officers: B. B. McDonald, captain; Isaac Anderson, first lieutenant, and J. B. Biddle, second lieutenant. Capt. McDonald was promoted to major, December 26, 1863, and to lieutenant-colonel, February 18, 1864, with which rank he was mustered out with the regiment. Lieut. Anderson resigned January 2, 1863, on account of disability. Second Lieutenant Biddle was killed December 31, 1862. W. N. Beer was promoted from sergeant major to first lieutenant on the 2d of January, 1863, and to captain, March 19, 1864, and as such was mustered out with the regiment. J. M. Roberts was promoted to second lieutenant for bravery at the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862; to first lieutenant, March 19, 1864, and

to captain, February 10, 1865, and was transferred to Company K.

The story of Capt. McDonald's escape from Libby prison is well known to the people of Crawford county. He, with a number of his comrades, was captured by the enemy September 20, 1863, during the Chattanooga campaign, and remained in Libby, suffering all the horrors of confinement there, until the spring of 1864, when, with a few fellow officers he escaped by tunneling underneath the prison walls.

Company E was organized with the following commissioned officers: William P. Parsons, captain; Lyman Parcher, first lieutenant; and Robert D. Lord, second lieutenant. Capt. Parsons died November 15, 1862; Lieut. Parcher was promoted to captain, November 15, 1862, and resigned February 26, 1863. Second Lieutenant Lord was promoted to first lieutenant, November 15, 1862; to captain February 26, 1863, and was honorably discharged August 12, 1863. Samuel S. Blowers was promoted to second lieutenant, and resigned January 9, 1864.

The 101st regiment was organized with Leander Stem, colonel; John Trautz, lieutenant-colonel; Moses F. Wooster, major and Thomas M. Cook, surgeon. It first saw service at Covington, Ky., to which place it was ordered to assist in repelling a threatened raid on Covington, Ky., by Kirby Smith. After remaining near Covington until late in September, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and there incorporated into General Buell's army, being placed in the brigade commanded by Gen. William P. Carlin and the division of Gen. Robert B. Mitchel. Marching in pursuit of Bragg, the regiment had its first encounter with the enemy at the battle of Perryville on the 8th of October, where it bore itself bravely, losing several men. In the subsequent pursuit after the enemy it had a severe skirmish at Lancaster, Ky., with their rear guard. At Nashville Gen. Jeff. C. Davis took command of the division, and on December 26th it marched with the Army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans. The enemy were met the same day and a battle ensued, in which the regiment distinguished itself, the men behaving like veterans. One of the guns cap-

tured by it belonged to Georgia troops and had on it the word "Shiloh."

On December 30th this brigade was the first to arrive on the battlefield of Stone River, at night becoming briskly engaged. The 101st was in the hottest of the fight on the following day, taking up six different positions and stubbornly maintaining them. Col. Leander Stem and Lieut. Col. Wooster were both killed. The regiment was held on the front line of the right of the army until January 2d, when it was one of the many regiments ordered to support the left, and with the bayonet helped to turn the tide of battle. It lost seven officers and 112 men killed and wounded.

During the remainder of the winter the regiment was constantly engaged in expeditions through the country surrounding Murfreesboro, this service, which was very arduous, lasting until April, 1863, at which time it went into camp at Murfreesboro for rest and drill.

In the Tullahoma campaign, which opened June 24th, the 101st was with that portion of the army which moved toward Liberty Gap and was there engaged with Cleburne's Rebel troops. It accompanied the army to Chattanooga and at the close of that campaign was with Davis's Division at Winchester, Tenn. About the middle of August the regiment marched on the Chattanooga campaign, and on the 19th and 20th participated in the battle of Chickamauga, displaying great coolness and gallantry, retaking a National battery from the enemy. On the subsequent reorganization of the army, the 101st became a part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, and on October 28th marched to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained in camp until January 16, 1864, when it marched to Oldtawah, Tenn.

Later it accompanied Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in heavy fighting at various places. It moved with the army around Atlanta, fighting at Jonesboro and Lovejoy, and back to Atlanta. It subsequently aided in the pursuit of Hood, marching from Atlanta to Pulaski, Tenn., and thence on to Nashville. At nightfall, at the battle of Franklin, it was ordered to take an angle of the works held by the enemy, which it did with the bayonet, and held the position till

9 o'clock P. M., although the Rebels were almost within bayonet reach during all that time.

The 101st fought in the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, and subsequently followed in pursuit of Hood to Lexington, Ala., later going into camp at Huntsville. While lying at this place it was mustered out of the service, on June 12th, 1865, and sent to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, where it was paid off and discharged.

The 123d Ohio Volunteer Infantry contained one full company (Company H) of Crawford county men, besides a number scattered through the other companies of the regiment. The county had received permission to recruit three of the ten companies of the regiment, but only succeeded in raising one, with the exception of the additional recruits mentioned. Company H was officered as follows: John Newman, captain; David S. Caldwell, first lieutenant; and H. S. Bevington, second lieutenant. Capt. Newman resigned February 3, 1863. Lieut. Caldwell was promoted to captain, February 3, 1863, and honorably discharged July 24, 1864. Lieut. Bevington was promoted to first lieutenant, February 3, 1863; to captain, January 6, 1865, and honorably discharged February 1, 1865. William A. Williams was promoted from orderly sergeant to second lieutenant, February 3, 1863, and honorably discharged July 29, 1864.

The 123d was organized at Camp Monroeville, in Huron county, Ohio. William T. Wilson was commissioned colonel and was subsequently mustered out with the regiment. Henry B. Hunter was lieutenant colonel; A. B. Norton, major; and O. Ferris, surgeon. The regiment reached Clarksburg, Va., October 20th, and a week later marched to Buckhannon. It then went to Beverly, Va., left there November 8th, then camped eight days at Huttonsville, then marched to Webster, thus returning to within 10 miles from the point from which it started.

From November 18th to December 12th it lay in camp at New Creek, and while here Capt. Kellogg, of Company B, was sent on detached service to assess the Rebel citizens of that place for outrages committed by Imboden's guerrillas on Union men. Five thousand dollars was collected under this order and

turned over to the sufferers. On January 3d, 1863, the regiment was sent to relieve the 116th Ohio, which was surrounded and in danger of being captured by Confederate cavalry, in which service it was successful, the enemy being driven off. Lieut. E. H. Brown, who had been left behind at Petersburg, having destroyed some stores, attempted to rejoin his regiment, with the sick and a few cavalrymen, but was captured, by a body of the enemy's cavalry, being, however, paroled the next morning. For about six weeks from the 12th of January the regiment was engaged in scouting duty in the vicinity of Romney, and while at this place a company of the 116th Ohio (in the brigade) and a small detail from the 123d was captured by McNeil's Confederate cavalry, and the train in their charge burned. The men were paroled and sent back into the National lines. The regiment arrived at Winchester on March 4th and from that point made several raids up the Shenandoah Valley, going as far as Newmarket.

On the 13th of June Lee's whole army, then on its way to Pennsylvania, passed through and surrounded Winchester. In the afternoon of the same day the 123d, with its brigade under Brigadier-General Elliott, lost nearly 100 men in an engagement with General Early's Corps. On the 14th the National forces were driven into their fortifications, and subjected to a heavy artillery fire, the outworks being later carried by the enemy. At a council of war it was decided to evacuate the place. Spiking the artillery, which had to be left behind, the troops were marched out silently at two o'clock in the morning, but after marching four miles along the Martinsburg Road, the enemy was found strongly posted along the road and retreat was cut off. In an attempt to cut a way out, the 123d made three distinct charges, losing in killed and wounded about 50 men. While the regiment was forming for the fourth charge, Colonel Ely, of the 18th Connecticut, temporarily in command of the brigade, surrendered to the enemy, and the whole brigade, except Company D of the 123d, were made prisoners of war and sent to Richmond, where the officers of the 123d remained in Libby prison for about eleven months. Lieut. W. A. Williams and Capt. D. S. Caldwell made their escape,

as subsequently did several other officers. Some were exchanged and sent home, while the remainder of those confined in Libby were transferred to other prisons, where one or two of them died of disease. The privates of the regiment were exchanged within a few months.

The stragglers of the regiment were collected by Major Horace Kellogg, who had escaped from the enemy at Winchester, and were joined by the paroled men at Martinsburg about September 1st, 1863. Here they were newly armed and equipped, and as the regiment was deficient in officers, it was engaged mainly in provost and picket duty until March 1st, 1864, and was then used to guard the B. & O. Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Monocacy Junction. In April the 123d accompanied the forces of General Sigel in a raid up the Shenandoah Valley, and in a fight with the enemy under Breckinridge on the 15th of May, lost 79 in killed and wounded, Sigel being compelled to fall back to Cedar Creek.

Sigel being replaced by General Hunter, the latter prepared for a raid on Lynchburg, and at Port Republic, on June 4th, the enemy was encountered and whipped, 2,000 prisoners being taken. The regiment was not actively engaged in this fight but performed valuable service in guarding trains. At Staunton General Crook's column joined the army, which then proceeded toward Lynchburg, the skirmishing becoming hotter each day. A battle took place on the 14th near Lynchburg, in which the 123d lost a number of men. Finding that the enemy had been largely reinforced and lay between him and the Shenandoah Valley, Hunter drew off his forces and began his retreat to the Kanawha Valley. This retreat was almost a continual fight until the army reached Salem, at which place two batteries were captured by the enemy, but afterward captured and spiked. On crossing another spur of mountains the enemy drew off from the pursuit. On this retreat, the men suffered severely from exhaustion and starvation and numbers lay down by the roadside and died. The army finally reached Gauley Bridge, in the Kanawha Valley, where the army obtained rest and refreshment. Early in July the 123d returned to Martinsburg.

having 250 men left out of the 700 with which it had started. Soon after an unsuccessful attempt was made to intercept Early in his retreat from Washington. On July 18th the Army of West Virginia, of which the 123d formed part, had a fight with Early at Snicker's Ferry, on the Shenandoah River, in which the regiment lost a number of men, including Lieut. C. D. Williams, of Company B. That night the enemy retreated up the valley.

The National troops moved after them and a sharp skirmish took place on the 23d. The two armies fought up and down the valley for several days, with alternate success, the National troops finally being ordered back to Monocacy Junction.

The command of the National forces was now placed in the hands of General Phil Sheridan, and a new era dawned upon the Shenandoah Valley. In the fighting at Berryville the 123d lost 25 men killed and wounded. On the 19th of September, near Winchester, another battle was fought. In this affair the 123d was engaged on the right in Colonel Thoburn's Brigade, and formed part of the grand flanking column which changed the fortunes of the day. The regiment took part in the final charge and had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy in full retreat, ending in a perfect rout. The loss of the 123d in this battle was five officers and about 50 men.

The enemy taking refuge behind strong works at Strasburg, General Crook, in whose command was the 123d, executed a secret movement on the left flank of the Confederate army, and reached the side of a hill immediately overlooking the Rebel position before he was discovered. A sudden charge scattered the enemy like chaff. In this action the regiment lost six men.

The next day, September 23d, the National forces moved up the valley to Harrisonburg, the 123d being left behind at Fisher's Hill to bury the dead and collect the arms thrown down by the enemy; this done it joined the main army.

Some days later the National forces began a retrograde movement down the valley for the purpose of drawing the enemy after them, and finally took up a position at Cedar Creek, where they threw up fortifications. The enemy followed and resumed their strong posi-

tion at Fisher's Hill, which they further strengthened. During this time the 123d, in repelling a reconnoissance made by the Rebels, lost their gallant brigade commander, Colonel Thoburn, of the 4th Virginia.

On the 19th of October, the enemy, under cover of a dense fog, crept up through a gap unfortunately left in the National line of pickets, and turned the left flank of the army, held by General Crook's Corps, pushing the army back five or six miles and capturing the works and all that were in them. In this rout the 6th Corps acted as a breakwater against the Rebels, holding them in check until the National lines were re-formed. While matters were at this pass, General Sheridan suddenly appeared, having made his famous ride from Winchester. He at once infused new life into the demoralized forces, and having made some slight changes in the order of battle, gave the word for a general advance. The enemy were swept from the field, losing all their own artillery and that which they had captured in the morning. This victory was so thorough that thereafter there was no opposition to the National forces worth mentioning in the valley.

After going into camp for about ten days with the rest of the troops, the 123d was assigned to guard the line of the Harper's Ferry & Winchester Railroad. A month later it was ordered to report to General Butler, commanding on the north side of the James river, near Bermuda Hundred, and attached to the 24th Army Corps, General Ord commanding. The regiment lay in camp near Deep Bottom until March 25, 1865, when it moved to the Chickahominy to aid Sheridan across that river. On April 2d a charge was made on the Rebel works at Hatcher's Run, the works being carried. For three days and nights previously the 123d had been on the skirmish line without relief, and during this time their losses were quite severe. The regiment captured two battle flags and a number of prisoners. During the pursuit of Lee's army toward Danville the 123d was included in a force sent out from Burke's Junction to burn High Bridge 15 miles in advance on the South Side Railroad. When about half a mile from the bridge they were taken in the rear by the cavalry in advance of Lee's army and, after sev-

eral hours' fight, the whole National force, including the 123d, was captured. General Reed, the commander of the expedition, was killed, the regiment was carried with the Confederate army to Appomattox Court House, where, on the surrender of Lee, the prisoners were released. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 136th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized for the 100-days' service, with W. Smith Irwin, colonel; David A. Williams, lieutenant-colonel; A. W. Diller, major, and William F. Brown, surgeon. Companies C and E were composed, in part, at least, of men from Crawford county. The regiment arrived at Camp Chase on May 12, 1864; and, having been mustered, uniformed and equipped, left the next day for Washington City. On May 20th the regiment was placed on garrison duty in Forts Ellsworth, Williams and North, a part of the defenses of Washington, south of the Potomac, and was assigned to the 3d Brigade, DeRussy's Division. It remained on garrison duty during the remainder of its term of service, which expired August 20th. It was mustered out August 30th, 1864, having lost, from disease, two officers and 23 men.

The 144th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, National Guard.—The 19th Battalion, O. N. G., of Wyandotte county, and the 64th Battalion O. N. G., of Wood county, were consolidated at Camp Chase on the 11th of May, 1864, forming the 144th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. A number of Crawford county men were among its members.

Its organization being completed, the regiment was ordered to report to General Wallace at Baltimore. Upon its arrival there Companies G and K were detached for duty on the fortifications, the remainder of the regiment reporting to General Morris, at Fort McHenry, and from there Company E was ordered to Wilmington, Delaware; Company B to Camp Parole, near Annapolis, and Company I to Fort Dix, at the Relay House. At the time of Early's attempt against Washington, Companies B, G. and I were in the engagement at Monocacy Junction and suffered severely, losing in all about 50 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. On July 13th the

regiment was ordered to Washington and from there moved toward Winchester, Va. It was halted at Snicker's Gap, and after a day's delay was moved back toward Washington, but soon after set out again for the Shenandoah Valley, moving via Harper's Ferry, under command of Major-General Wright. On August 13th a portion of the regiment, while guarding a train near Berryville, Va., was attacked by Moseby's command, with two pieces of artillery, but, after some slight confusion, the men rallied and drove off the enemy, saving the train. In this action the detachment lost five killed, six wounded and 60 captured. The regiment was mustered out on the 31st of August, 1864, having lost about 125 men killed, wounded and captured. Most of those captured died from starvation in Southern prisons.

The 179th Regiment, O. V. I., contained some men from Crawford county, who were attached to Company B. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase, in September, 1864, and mustered in for one year September 27th. It was ordered to Nashville, where it was assigned to guard and provost duty. Picket and guard duty was always irksome to the soldiers, who would have greatly preferred to be at the front or on the "firing line," in modern war parlance. But there had to be troops to perform these routine duties, and the boys of the 176th and 179th, which had been brigaded together, submitted as gracefully as possible. However 50 men were detailed from the 176th and 179th, after the battle of Nashville in December, 1864, and assigned to the First U. S. Engineers, to assist the latter organization in building block-houses along the Nashville & Chattanooga and other Southern railroads used by the Federal forces in transporting troops and supplies. The 179th was in the reserve at the time of the battle in Nashville, but not actively engaged. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville June 17th, and paid off and discharged at Columbus June 21, 1865.

The 186th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was one of the regiments raised under the last call of the President to serve for one year, and was composed of men gathered from all parts of the state, most of whom had already seen service. The last company was mustered in at Camp Chase, March 2, 1865. Company C

of this regiment contained a number of men from Crawford county. The regiment was organized with Thomas F. Wildes, colonel; George Wilhelm, lieut.-colonel; W. L. Patterson, major; and W. H. Matchett, surgeon. On the 2d of March, without arms or supplies, the regiment started for Nashville, leaving there on the 8th for Murfreesboro. The latter part of this journey was made in intensely cold weather. The regiment went into camp at Cleveland, Tenn., where Colonel Wildes received a commission as brigadier-general by brevet for gallantry in the Shenandoah Valley, while lieut.-colonel of the 116th Ohio. On May 2d the regiment moved to Dalton, where it remained a few days. General Wildes had in the meanwhile been assigned to the command of a brigade at Chattanooga, and at his request the 186th was transferred to his command. During its stay in Chattanooga the regiment, under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel Wilhelm, became very proficient in drill. On the 20th of July the 186th was relieved from duty at Chattanooga and ordered to Nashville. This order returned General Wildes to the command of his regiment, as it did all other officers on detached duty. Orders were received September 13th to prepare rolls for the muster-out of the regiment. It was paid off and disbanded at Columbus, Ohio, September 25, 1865. The regiment was never in an engagement, but would doubtless have performed every duty required of it had it been called into action.

The 197th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was the last regiment which Ohio sent to the field and also the last complete organization which the state raised for service during the Civil War. Most of its officers had seen service in other commands and nearly one-half of the men were experienced soldiers. Some Crawford county men were members of Company C. The first company was mustered in at Camp Chase on the 28th of March, 1865, the regimental organization being completed on the 12th of April. Benton Halstead was colonel; G. M. Barber, lieut.-colonel; Robert Hill, major, and W. G. Bryant, surgeon. This regiment never saw active service in the field, as on its arrival in Washington in the latter part of April, news was received of the surrender of General Johnston's army. The 197th was

temporarily assigned to the 9th Corps and was camped for some time near Alexandria. On May 9th it was incorporated in the Provisional Brigade, Ninth Army Corps. Subsequently it was sent to Dover, Delaware and encamped at Camp Harrington, where it spent four weeks. Ordered to Havre de Grace May 31st, it performed guard duty along the railroad southward to Baltimore, being broken into detachments for that purpose. At that time it became part of the 3d "Separate Brigade," 8th Army Corps. The regimental headquarters were removed to Fort Worthington, near Baltimore, on the 3d of July, where the different companies were engaged in guard duty. The regiment reassembled at Camp Bradford, near Baltimore, and on the 31st of July was mustered out of the service. It was disbanded August 6, 1865.

The 3d and 10th cavalry regiments also contained some men from Crawford county. Capt. E. R. Brink, of the 3d, was from this county. He entered the organization as first lieutenant, was promoted to captain, and resigned May 9, 1865.

The 3d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was organized at Monroeville, Ohio, in September, 1861. Lewis Zahm was its first colonel, with D. A. Murray, lieutenant colonel; John H. Foster, major, and M. C. Cuykendall, surgeon. During the first year of its service it was attached to Gen. T. J. Wood's Division, during the most of the time being under his immediate command. It saw active service in many battles and to give a detailed account of its operations would fill a small volume. It took part in some brisk fighting at Corinth, in May, 1862; at Munfordsville, in September, where it drove a Rebel force three times its own number; also at Bardstown, in October, where it lost six men killed, 20 wounded and 17 captured; fought Kirby Smith's cavalry at Shelbyville, Ky., and was engaged with the enemy at the battle of Perryville. In the latter part of October, a detachment of the 3d Cavalry, with a portion of the 4th, numbering 250 men, were surprised at Ashland, Ky., by Morgan's forces, and forced to surrender. Subsequently the 2d brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Lewis Zahm, to which the 2d and 3d battalions were attached, attacked Morgan near Gallatin, capturing his camp equipage and a

large number of prisoners. Soon after they struck another blow at Morgan, attacking an escort from his forces, killing three and capturing 17 prisoners and 146 mules. In December they took valiant part in the operations around Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., killing a number of the enemy and taking many prisoners. In January, 1863, they repulsed an attack on a supply train at Stewart's Creek, by Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry, and later in the same day, with the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, repulsed a second attack, the train being safely escorted to Nashville. They took part in the pursuit of the enemy after the battle of Stone River, and near Middleton, Tenn., captured one of his trains. Later, in a skirmish with Morgan's guerillas, near Woodbury, they suffered a severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Their subsequent actions in the vicinity of Murfreesboro are too numerous to mention. At the battle of Chickamauga they fought on the extreme left of the National lines, and subsequently pursued Wheeler's cavalry through Tennessee, winning a decisive victory at Farmington.

In January, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn., the 3d Cavalry re-enlisted, there being at this date only 400 effective men left out of the original 1,300. During the usual furlough they met with a hearty greeting from the citizens of their native state. At this time, through the efforts of Major C. W. Skinner and Capt. E. M. Clover, nearly 1,000 recruits were enlisted, and on its return to the front at Nashville the regiment numbered over 1,500 strong. They subsequently marched with Sherman through Georgia, participating in the engagements at Etowah, Kenesaw Mountain, Noonday Creek and at the Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek and Decatur and in the raids to Covington and Stone Mountain; also in the Stoneman raid under General Garrard, and in the Kilpatrick raid. In each of these raids the regiment suffered severely. It subsequently fought at Lovejoy's station, took part in the pursuit of Hood, and occupied a position on the left of General Thomas's forces in the first battle of Franklin. It was also engaged in the battle before Nashville. After Hood's defeat, it followed his army into Alabama, and was then engaged in the Wilson raid through Alabama, and Georgia, losing heavily in killed

and wounded at Selma. Subsequently, as a part of Wilson's command it engaged in the chase after Jefferson Davis. The regiment finished its long career of arduous and brave service at Macon, Georgia, and was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, August 14, 1865, having served four years, lacking 20 days.

The 10th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.—Crawford county was represented in this regiment by a number of men in Company L. The regiment was organized at Camp Taylor in October, 1862, by Charles C. Smith, under a commission from Governor Tod, and in the spring of 1863 it left for Nashville, Tenn. Its first services in the field were in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro, and during the subsequent campaign against Bragg it performed a vast amount of marching, with no little fighting, being usually successful in its bouts with the enemy. At Chickamauga the main portion of the regiment was used to guard communications in the rear. After that battle it did duty in the Sequatchie Valley against the Rebel guerrillas. During this time a portion of the regiment, with the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was sent on a scouting expedition into East Tennessee, and was absent from the regiment about three months, having almost daily fights with the enemy belonging to Longstreet's command. While on this raid they met and defeated a force of 300 Indians and 200 white soldiers led by Governor Vance, of North Carolina, who was captured. On its return the detachment found its regiment station at Bridgeport, Ala., and dismounted, the horses having starved to death from scarcity of forage. In the spring of 1864, while at Lavergne, Tenn., the command was again equipped for the field.

At Ringgold, Ga., the regiment was attached to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, Cavalry Corps, Colonel Chas. C. Smith, of the 10th, being assigned as brigade commander, and acting as such until the army arrived before Marietta. In this march the command was repeatedly engaged with the enemy, and in the battle of Resaca the 10th under Col. Smith, led the charge which opened the battle.

The 10th took part in Kilpatrick's movements during Sherman's Atlanta campaign and subsequently accompanied the army on

the "March to the Sea." During the greater part of this march the regiment had almost daily encounters with the foe, in particular with Wheeler's cavalry, being usually successful. In the campaign through the Carolinas also the 10th was actively engaged, meeting the enemy frequently and almost invariably repulsing their attacks. General Kilpatrick more than once expressed the opinion that the 10th Ohio Cavalry was the best charging regiment he had in his command. Colonel Smith, the commander of the 10th, during the majority of the time the regiment was in service, was on duty as brigade commander, and although enfeebled by ill health, remained with his command until it reached Cartersville, Ga., when he was obliged to leave for home, and subsequently, by the advice of his medical attendant, resigned his commission. He was honorably discharged January 13, 1865. His second in command, Col. Thomas W. Sanderson, was mustered out with the regiment.

The 12th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.—This organization contained quite a number of Crawford county men, most of whom belonged to Company A. Capt. E. C. Moderwell and Lieut. D. A. Newell, of this company, were from this county. Capt. Moderwell was promoted to major and was mustered out as such with the regiment. Lieut. Newell was promoted from second to first lieutenant, November 24, 1863 and was honorably discharged May 20, 1865.

This regiment was recruited during the months of August, September and October, 1863, in accordance with an order from the War Department to Governor Tod. Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Hatliff, of the 2d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was commissioned colonel, and the first company reported at Camp Taylor, October 2, 1863. Most of the officers of the regiment were trained soldiers and the regiment in consequence was soon prepared for the field.

On November 29th the regiment moved from Camp Dennison to Mount Sterling, Kentucky. The regiment was a portion of General Burbridge's command in the first Saltville raid. Arrived in the vicinity of Pound Gap, after eight days' forced march, the command started in pursuit of John Mor-

gan, who with his force had just entered Kentucky. The command, after severe marching, reached Mount Sterling June 9, 1863, there engaging the Rebel raiders. The 12th again overtook Morgan at Cynthiana, scattering his forces, and continuing the pursuit for three days. The regiment had hard fighting at Saltville, September 20th. The 12th with its brigade charged up a hill occupied by the enemy from his works. The regiment did good service under Stoneman at Bristol, Abingdon and Marion, and as a support to General Gillman in pursuit of Vaughn. Under Stoneman, Breckenridge was engaged and defeated after 40 hours of fighting. In this engagement all the members of the 12th bearing sabers participated in a grand charge, driving back the enemy's cavalry. After the capture of Saltville on December 21st, they returned to Richmond, Kentucky. As a result of this raid four boats were captured, 150 miles of railroad, 13 trains and locomotives, lead mines, iron foundries and immense quantities of stores of all kinds were destroyed. The regiment moved to Nashville March 6th, and thence to Knoxville. From this point, under Stoneman, the regiment penetrated North Carolina, attacked the Lynchburg & East Tennessee Railroad at Christianburg, Virginia, which was destroyed for 30 miles. They also cut the Danville & Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro, North Carolina, which drew the garrison to Salisbury; and cutting the railroad between them and Salisbury, that place, with stores and many federal prisoners, fell into the hands of the Union forces April 12th. The command assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis; then moving through South Carolina and Alabama, they captured Generals Bragg and Wheeler and their escorts and finally reached Bridgeport, Alabama, having been in saddle 67 days. The 12th finally rendezvoused at Nashville, and was mustered out November 14, 1865.

During the war Crawford county was twice drafted. The first draft took place the last of September, 1862, and was for the following numbers of men, by townships: Auburn, 22; Bucyrus, 22; Chatfield, 59; Cranberry, 42; Dallas, 0; Holmes, 55; Jackson, 102; Liberty, 56; Lykens, 40; Polk, 69; Sandusky,

33; Texas, 2; Vernon, 30; Whetstone, 45. Dallas, it will be seen had filled its quota and was not drafted. Some of the drafted men resisted and being supported by a numerous party in the county that was opposed to the war, it looked for a time as though the resistance might develop into a riot, but this contingency was avoided, although several exciting scenes occurred.

The second draft was on the 16th of April, 1864, and was for a smaller number of men. By townships it was as follows: Auburn, 9; Bucyrus, 16; Chatfield, 2; Cranberry, 1; Holmes, 11; Jackson, 5; Liberty, 8; Polk, 24; Texas, 2. The quota of most of the townships was filled, however, by voluntary enlistment before the day set for the drafted men to report at headquarters.

While the men of the county, state and nation were in the field, fighting their country's battles, the women at home were not idle. Though not exposed to danger or hardships in the field, they suffered not less acutely in saying farewell—in many cases forever—to those who were near and dear to them, and many a tender heart was wrung as they fearfully read the news columns and war bulletins after a battle, dreading to see the name for which they sought in the lists of killed, wounded or missing. Many of these women, anxious to minister to the suffering soldiers, left their comfortable homes to serve as nurses in the military hospitals, performing their hard duty bravely and patiently amid scenes of blood and suffering, enough to chill the stoutest hearts.

And those who remained at home performed a useful and noble service, through the numerous Ladies' Aid Societies, sending to the soldiers both in the field and in the hospitals all sorts of useful and necessary articles of clothing, provisions and other things that were heartily appreciated by the boys at the front, and greatly helped to alleviate their hardships.

The Soldiers' Ladies Aid Society was organized in Bucyrus, Oct. 14, 1861, Mrs. Dr. Merriman being elected president, Mrs. William Rowse, secretary, and Mrs. Howbert, treasurer. A membership fee of ten cents was charged and meetings were held for some time in the Quincy Block. After awhile the

enthusiasm waned to some extent, but in the fall of 1862 the society was reorganized, with Mrs. J. Scroggs as president and Mrs. Howbert, secretary. A third reorganization occurred in June, 1863, when Mrs. I. C. Kingsley became president; Mrs. R. T. Johnston, vice president, Mrs. J. G. Robinson, secretary, and Mrs. H. M. Rowse, treasurer. With these officers in charge it continued in operation until the close of the war. Many boxes of clothing, provisions for the sick, and other useful supplies, were forwarded to the front by the society, and were doubtless appreciated by the soldiers into whose hands—or stomachs—they fell.

At one time during the progress of the war, a movement was set on foot to erect a monument to the soldiers of Crawford county who had fallen or might fall in battle. In January, 1863 the Oakwood Cemetery Association offered to donate a lot, valued at \$125, provided the citizens of the county would subscribe enough to erect a suitable monument. An organization, known as the "Crawford County, Ohio, Monumental Association," was accordingly formed, but before a sufficient amount was subscribed the enthusiasm of most of those concerned died out and the soldiers' only monument lies in the record of their own heroic deeds and in the hearts of those to whom they were dear.

After the war was over Decoration Day, later called Memorial Day, was made a national holiday in most states, and on that day, annually on May 30, the soldiers accompanied by the citizens in every community in the north and south assembled at the cemeteries and little grave-yards to place memorial wreaths and beautiful flowers on the graves of those who had given their lives that the nation might live. The soldiers organization at Bucyrus is Keller Post. It was named after the Keller Brothers who were killed at the battle of Stone River. Amos Keller was captain of Company B, of the 49th O. V. I., and his brother Aaron H. Keller was first lieutenant of the same company. They were both wounded at the battle of Stone River, on December 31, 1862, and Capt. Amos Keller died the next day, New Year's Day, 1863, while his brother Lieut. Aaron H., died on January 25th. They were brought to Bucyrus, and on February 15,

1863, their funeral took place with their burial in the same grave at Oakwood. Of these brothers, W. H. Wortman, when he was Adjutant of the Post, wrote: "They were both born in the same month; they served in the same company; they endured the same hardships; they fell in the same battle, received their death wounds in the same hour; they were both single, they never separated in life, and sleep together in death. In our beautiful Oakwood cemetery, in a quiet spot, guarded by the beautiful stars of heaven they both rest in one grave."

The charter members of Keller Post No. 128 were A. E. Hummiston, A. H. Wortman, N. Steen, W. H. Wortman, W. H. Sheckler, J. H. Williston, H. E. Rosina, Henry Rupersberger, George Q. Mallory, John Jones, G. A. Lauck, E. D. Randall, B. F. Lauck, P. E. Bush, D. O. Castle, G. W. Harris, James Finley, S. D. Welsh, J. F. Fitzsimmons, Wm. McCutcheon, G. H. Stewart, Geo. L. Deardorff, Alexander McLaughlin, G. H. Binkerhoff, Solomon Benson, Wm. Sharpenack, Geo. Wagerly, Joseph Walker, G. H. Terry, F. Hufnagel, O. E. Gravelle, Albert Wentz, H. H. Elliott, S. S. Blowers, G. W. Myers, J. N. McCurdy, John Strawbridge, Mitch Bryant, John Scheidegger, F. R. Shunk, A. M. Boyer, Joseph Hunt, Jerry Niman, H. G. Lane, Conrad Bauman, C. F. Kanzleiter, Daniel Kanzleiter.

Peter Snyder Post No. 129 was organized at Crestline and named after Peter Snyder of Company E, 101st O. V. I. He was wounded on December 30, 1862, the first day of the battle of Stone River and died three days later, on January 2, 1863. He was buried on the field of battle. The charter members were T. P. Kerr, David Snodgrass, James Dunmire, J. S. Cole, W. Shumaker, Gaylord Ozier, Theo. Rinkard, J. A. Smith, John Cook, David Grubb, Samuel Zink, J. C. Channell, John C. Williams, P. B. Young, John A. McJunkin, J. L. Booth, G. W. Thompson, Jacob Lewis, C. Hoke, Geo. Herr, Mathew Jaques, E. Pampel.

The post at Galion was Dick Morris Post No. 130, named after G. A. Morris, who enlisted in Co. K, Fourth O. V. I. He was wounded in the thigh at the Battle of the Wilderness but he remained in the service until they discharged his regiment in 1864. He re-

turned to his home in Galion with his health badly impaired. He never recovered and died at Colorado Springs in 1880, where he had gone for his health. His remains were brought to Ohio, and buried at his old family home at Delhi, Marion County. The charter members of this post were J. R. Homer, J. W. Holmes, Julius Brascher, W. R. Davis, T. C. Davis, Abner G. Bryan, H. Bachelder, W. B. Osborn, M. Manley, E. A. Johnson, Morris Burns, J. S. Nace, Geo. M. Zigler, D. R. Gorman, E. S. Boalt, W. H. Davis, W. F. Haney, John English, J. W. Conklin, J. H. Green, M. Rigby, J. H. Ashbaugh, S. M. Reese, Chas. Webber, Wm. Riley, S. B. Nute, Theo. Wooley, A. Wild, Geo. Snyder, S. E. Conrad, Wm. Blacksen, W. H. W. Nichols, Andrew Schneider, Chas. Obetz, John Diday, B. W. Hosford, L. M. Beck.

Biddle Post No. 522 was organized at Sulphur Springs and was named after John B. Biddle of Company C, 101st O. V. I. He was a lieutenant in Company C, and was killed at the Battle of Stone River while repelling a charge. The charter members were Peter Rutan, N. S. Boardman, A. Fry, John K. Zerbe, Jeremiah Tressler, Hiram Smith, George Howell, George Haislett, H. S. Bevington, Hiram Orewiler, John Caris, Oliver Flohr, John Weston, Andrew Depler, Jacob Rice, Harvey McCullough, Samuel Smalley, Thomas Loux, O. I. Keller, M. M. Carruthers, D. L. Felters, Caleb Ackerman, Geo. B. McIntyre, Geo. E. Gowing, S. B. Koons, R. B. McCammon, Jacob Waters, Isaac Crouse, Reuben Finch, David Hites.

A Post was organized at Tiro, with the following charter members. John O. Davis, John McConnell, Wm. M. Waid, Samuel B. Raudabaugh, Martin V. Wood, T. S. Burroughs, John Vamtilburg, G. M. Jeffrey, Frederick Bloom, Eli Rininger, John Hilborn, Chas. McConnell, Thomas C. Bear, Robt. Degray, Hiram McDougale, James Miller, D. W. Daugherty, H. H. Sandersón, S. W. Trago, S. W. Jeffrey, W. W. Ashley, James Scheckler, E. T. Devoe.

Connected with the several posts, Relief Corps were also organized among them Bucyrus Keller Relief Corps No. 68 was organized with 20 charter members. Galion Relief Corps No. 130, and Crestline Relief Corps.

At Sulphur Springs Biddle Relief Corps No. 88 was organized with 18 charter members.

Probably the oldest soldier who enlisted from Crawford county was William Blowers. He knew he would not be taken where known, so in the Fall of 1882, he enlisted in the 151st New York Infantry as a private. He was 62 years of age, and as soon as his enlistment was known, and it was found he insisted on serving his country he was transferred to hospital duty. He died Jan. 28, 1868, and was buried in the Blowers graveyard in Liberty township. The youngest soldier was probably George W. Harris, who was but 13 years of age when in 1862 he enlisted in Co. B of the 61st O. V. I., and served for three years. For several years he has been Commander of Keller Post.

Among more than two thousand soldiers from Crawford county who took part in that war there were many acts of heroism, and many brave deeds the memory of which is treasured by their descendants. Three Grand Army Posts in this county are named after men who lost their lives at Stone River; died that a Nation might live. But there are three instances that are, perhaps, more prominent than others:

B. B. McDanald was major of the 101st Ohio, and was captured Sept. 20, 1863, during the Chattanooga campaign. He was sent to Richmond and confined in Libby Prison. He with Col. A. Streight of an Indiana regiment, organized the most daring escape of the war. Major McDanald was the superintendent in the construction of a tunnel. It commenced in the basement of the prison, extended under the street a distance of over sixty feet. Their principal implement used in the construction was a chisel about nine inches long. With this they worked by relays storing the excavated earth beneath the straw on which they slept. The work was all done after night and it took them a month to complete the small hole through which they crawled to liberty. On Feb. 9, 1864, 109 officers made their escape; emerging from the tunnel they separated into small groups to make their way north, and 55 succeeded in reaching the Union line, and Major McDanald was among the number, and the faithful chisel was brought home by him as a souvenir of his daring escape.

Libby was a prison for the officers. There

was a prison for the privates. It was Andersonville, and perhaps two dozen of Crawford's soldiers were in that living hell. It was 23 acres in size. On June 17, 1864, Sergeant Thomas J. Sheppard was captured in a night attack on Kenesaw Mountain, and was sent to Andersonville. During July there were 31,648 prisoners there, and 1742 died that month; in August out of 31,693 prisoners 3,076 died. In July one in every 18 died; in August one in every eleven; in September one in every three; and in October every other man died from starvation and exposure, for there was no protection except holes burrowed in the ground. In this prison pen, Sergeant Sheppard who had studied for the ministry, for ten months preached to his comrades, and gave what comfort and consolation he could to the sick and the dying. His comrades drew up a petition telling of his services, and the paper, discolored by age, its edges frayed and torn, is still in the possession of his children. He lived through all the horrors of Andersonville, and when the war ended was released and returned to Ohio to finish his ministerial studies, and filled several pulpits in this State, among them the Baptist church at Bucyrus. He was known throughout the State and Nation as "The Andersonville Chaplain." He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James R. Hopley, in Bucyrus, on Aug. 14, 1912.

When the troops were getting closer and closer to fated Richmond, Gen. Grant received from patriotic citizens a purse of \$460 to be presented to the soldier who should first plant the Stars and Stripes in the captured city. Richmond was not taken by assault, but was abandoned in consequence of the successful attack on Petersburg, on April 2, 1865. So the commanders of the three corps who made the successful assault were each requested to select the man most distinguished for bravery on that occasion, and Gen. Wright selected Sergeant David W. Young, of Co. E, 139th Pa., and he received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1865.

SERGEANT DAVID W. YOUNG,

Co. E, 139th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

The sum of four hundred and sixty dollars was sent to me by patriotic Citizens to be presented as a reward for gallantry to the soldier who should first raise our flag over Richmond. As Richmond was not taken by assault, I have concluded that the donors' wishes will be best carried out by dividing the sum between three

soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault on Petersburg.

You have been selected by Major General H. G. Wright, commanding the Sixth Army Corps, as entitled to this honor on behalf of that command, and I herewith present to you one hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents as one third of the original sum.

It affords me great satisfaction to receive from your Commanding General such unqualified testimony of your gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium of transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services in defense of our common country.

U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant General.

This brave soldier died on Dec. 11, 1911, and was buried by Keller Post, of which he was a member, with all the honors of war.

On April 23, 1898, President McKinley issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, war against Spain having been declared.

The first call of the President was received by the Governor at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of April 25. Telegraphic orders were immediately sent to the commanding officers of the Ohio National Guard. Company A at that time was a part of the 8th Regiment, the senior major of which was Edward Vollrath of Bucyrus. On the 26th of April, within 24 hours of the receipt of the orders Company A was at Akron and two days later proceeded to Camp Bushnell, Columbus, Ohio, where on May 13, 1898, they were mustered into the United States service as the 8th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The company and regiment were mustered out of service at Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1898.

During the war Company A was stationed at the following points:

Station	Arrival	Departure
Camp Bushnell, O.	April 28, 1898	May 18, 1898
Camp Alger, Va.,	May 20, 1898	July 5, 1898
Camp Siboney, Cuba	July 11, 1898	July 16, 1898
Camp Sevilla Hill, Cuba	July 16, 1898	Aug. 11, 1898
Camp San Juan Hill, Cuba	Aug. 11, 1898	Aug. 17, 1898
Camp Montauk Point,	Aug. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1898

8TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The following were the members of the company:

Field and Staff—Maj. Edward Vollrath, Bucyrus, Batt. Adj., Charles F. Schaber, Bucyrus, Batt. Sergeant Major, Edward G. Reid, Bucyrus.

Captain—Marcus A. Charlton, 1st. Lieut.—John W. Birk, 2nd. Lieut.—Guy D. Swingly.

Sergeants—1st. Edward Rodev, O. M., Joseph E. Wert, Alva S. Humiston, *Charles Thoman, John C. Cramer, Milton W. Stailey, Lewis S. Nedele.

Corporals—William F. Reber, Frederick T. Beer,

George E. Kinninger, Robert W. Kerr, Henry E. Volk, Fred W. Bacon, Samuel Raymond, Frank H. Hill, Ephriam G. Monnette, John B. Crim, Christopher Dinkel, Edward M. Wise, William M. Burwell, Daniel Spade.

Musicians—C. W. Deardorff and Charles W. Raub.

Artisans—E. A. Burroughs and William C. Beer.

Wagoner—Lucian Anthony.

Privates—Rufus Altaffer, Harry T. Beelman, Charles F. Belzner, William J. Breymaier, John B. Brown, Fay W. Brown, Charles F. Bryant, Charles L. Bittikofer, Ulrich Bauer, *Ebbie N. Bland, Arthur C. Bloodhart, Arthur Becker, Thomas Berry, Robert L. Christie, George O. Coleman, Jay E. Coulter, Wilbur J. Charlton, Chris Carle, Harry Coutts, Peter Callaghan, Wm. M. Cummins, William C. Deam, C. F. Donnenwirth, Guy P. Emerson, Cyrus H. Fisher, Charles W. Foreman, Homer A. Foreman, Charles Ferrall, Charles Fidler, James P. Hill, William D. Hillis, E. G. Hillis, Roy H. Hayman, Harry H. Holland, Walter M. Hubbell, Jacob Huber, Michael Hipp, Joseph J. Hieronimus, Luther Haffner, Albert Heintz, Charles V. Jones, Samuel Kahler, *Charles C. Keplinger, Glenn H. Koons, E. Harry Kerr, George Kehrner, Harry W. Leitz, Jay C. McCracken, Jesse H. Minich, Jay Moore, Harry W. Morrow, Gilbert McKeehen, Frank Munz, Louis Mollenkopf, Samuel H. Nelson, Charles Nail, William R. Orr, Benjamin L. Orr, Thomas Plummer, Edward Rettig, John Rettig, Orlando C. Rice, Birt Rogers, Frank Reynolds, Theodore Reminger, T. P. Rayel, Frederick Stahl, Edgar A. Stanley, Charles E. Shanks, Sherman Sampsel, *Otto Sandhammer, Ralph J. Stewart, Roscoe A. Taylor, Roscoe A. Trumbull, Frank Trautman, Albert Teetrick, Bert Ullam, Albert Warden, Harry R. Winner.

* Died in Service.

The 8th Regiment of Infantry, O. N. G., popularly known as "The President's Own," was the only Ohio regiment that went to Cuba. The order to start for Cuba came on the Fourth of July and on the 6th the regiment embarked at New York city on the U. S. Steamer St. Paul, arriving off Siboney, several miles below Santiago, on July 10th. The troops being urgently needed at this time, the regiment was immediately disembarked, some companies being landed that night and the remainder on the following morning. On their march to the front, over the mountain trail, they met numerous wagons loaded with sick and wounded soldiers. The regiment marched part way under a furious tropical storm and camped on the east bank of the Aguadores river. So heavy was the downpour of rain that the camp was completely flooded and none were able to sleep. In the morning it was found that the streams were so swollen that an immediate advance of the regiment was impracticable and they were obliged for some time to remain at this camp, which was named by the soldiers "Camp Mud."

On the 13th of July the Third Battalion, consisting of Companies B, E, G and K, were detailed as guard to General Shafter and the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps. After the surrender of Santiago, a few days later, the headquarters were moved into the city and the battalion acted as guard of the Ammunition Reserve and Small Arm Park until August 10th, besides performing various other duties.

On July 15th Colonel Hard obtained permission of General Miles to change the location of the camp, which was an unhealthy one, and accordingly the First and Second Battalions took camp on Sevilla Hill, the Third remaining at headquarters. At this time the regiment suffered greatly from sickness, principally malarial fever, the companies being obliged to furnish details to assist the hospital corps. The health of the army generally continued so bad and the deaths were so numerous that it was found impracticable to send the troops to take part in the Porto Rico campaign, as had been intended, and representations having been made by the chief officers

to General Shafter and submitted by him to Washington, the army was ordered north immediately.

On August 18th the 8th regiment left Santiago on the steamer Mohawk, some of the men, however, being unable to embark on account of sickness. On the way home two deaths occurred at sea. On the 26th the troops were landed at Montauk Point, Long Island and were immediately placed in quarantine until danger of infection was over. On September 6th, a 60-days' furlough having been granted, the various companies took the train for Ohio, to reassemble for muster out at Wooster, Ohio on November 10th. They remained in camp at Wooster until November 21, 1898, when they were discharged. While in the United States' service the 8th Regiment lost 72 men, a number of others dying subsequently as the result of disease or hardships encountered.

The soldiers of the Spanish American War have organized Thoman Camp No. 69, United Spanish War Veterans, named after Sergeant Charles Thoman who died in Cuba.

CHAPTER XXIX

BENCH AND BAR

The Ordinance of 1787—Formation of the Courts—President and Associate Judges—Justices of the Peace—Crawford County Lawyers—Some Interesting Cases.

"The hope of all who suffer,
The dread of all who wrong,"
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Sixteen years before the admission of Ohio into the Federal Union the foundations of law and order throughout the great Northwestern Territory, of which it formed a part, were laid by the passage in Congress of the "Ordinance of 1787." The author of this compact, who was also chiefly responsible for its passage, was the Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, one of the leading directors of the Ohio Company, formed for the development of lands and the planting of settlements along the valleys of the Ohio, Muskingum and Scioto rivers. This compact, which has been called the true corner-stone of the northwest, declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." It also forever prohibited slavery within the territory and, strange to say, was passed by the aid of the southern members of Congress, every one of whom voted for it. This result was accomplished through Dr. Cutler's ability and adroitness as a politician. Ample provision was made for education, Section 16 of each township being set apart for school purposes. When the State Constitution was adopted in 1803 it was based in its essential parts of the Ordinance of 1787. The Judicial powers of the state were a Supreme Court of Common Pleas and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court was composed of three members, in 1807 increased to four, and two members constituted

a quorum and were to meet once a year in every county in the State.

The Common Pleas Court consisted of a president judge elected by the Legislature, and in each county two or three associate judges were elected by the Legislature to sit with the president judge when he visited that county and form the court. Each court appointed its own clerk to serve for seven years, but the clerk must have a certificate signed by a majority of the Supreme Court certifying as to his qualifications for the position.

A competent number of justices were elected in each township their term of service being three years.

Soon after the organization of the county, Bucyrus was selected as the county seat, and in July, 1826, the first term of the Common Pleas Court was held at the residence of Lewis Cary, on the south bank of the Sandusky river, on the site of the present residence of C. H. Shonert.

The presiding judge on this occasion was Ebenezer Lane, of Norwalk, who had been appointed in 1824. This circuit was No. 2, and included all the northwestern part of the state, Crawford County having been attached to, this circuit on its organization. Judge Lane was a native of Northampton, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1811. He had studied law under Judge Matthew Griswold, at Lyme, Conn., had been admitted to the bar in 1814, and commenced practice at Norwich, Conn. In the spring of 1817 he came to Ohio, settling first at Elyria. In May, 1819 he was appointed prosecuting

attorney of Huron County and in October of the same year removed to Norwalk. After his election by the Legislature in 1824 as presiding judge of the Second Circuit he continued to discharge the functions of that office until the fall of 1830, at which time he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a position he held until the winter of 1844-45, when he resigned. He then accepted the presidency of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company and for ten years after was engaged in the management of railroads in Ohio. In the fall of 1855 he became counsel and resident director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with his residence at Chicago, and was thus occupied until March, 1859, when he resigned and retired to private life. He was a scholarly man, a close student, not only of his profession, but also of science and general literature, and was prompt in the discharge of every duty. His legal ability is evidenced in his opinions contained in the Ohio Supreme Court Reports and he possessed in a high degree the respect and esteem of his fellow members of the bench and bar and the confidence of the people generally. He died at Sandusky, Ohio June 12, 1866.

Judge Lane was succeeded on the bench of the Common Pleas Court by David Higgins, also of Norwalk, who held the office of president judge for the full term of seven years, from 1830 to 1837. He was a man of fine personal appearance and of good ability, a firm believer in a strict construction of the law, and would brook no opposition, and as a result his relations with his legal brethren and the people were not so harmonious as those of his predecessor. His ability and integrity, however, were unquestioned. In the winter of 1837-38 his term came to a close and he retired to private life.

Ozias Bowen of Marion was the successor of Judge Higgins, and held the office of president judge for two terms, or fourteen years, until the judicial system under the Constitution of 1802 was superseded by that of the Constitution of 1851. Judge Bowen was born at Augusta, N. Y., July 1, 1805. He was admitted to the bar at Canton, Ohio, in September, 1828 and soon after began practice at Marion. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Chase a judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy

caused by the resignation of Judge C. C. Converse.

The Associate Judges were generally of the same political party as the majority in the Legislature at the time of their election. Yet the names of the judges in Crawford County show that it was an indispensable qualification that the men selected should be of such high standing and character that the people would have confidence in the court and respect its decisions. These men, although none of them were lawyers, received the title of judge.

The first associate judge in this county was E. B. Merriman, elected in 1825, when Crawford was under the judicial supervision of Marion, the Legislature electing two Marion men and one from Crawford. The next year Crawford was organized and its first three associate judges were elected on Jan. 26, 1826, five days before the act was passed organizing the county. The following were the associate judges in Crawford County with the dates of their election. The office was abolished in 1851 by the adoption of the present Constitution.

Enoch B. Merriman—1825-26.

John Cary—1826.

John B. French—1826.

Jacob Smith—1827.

Abel Cary—1829.

Josiah Robertsón—1830.

George Poe—1833.

Hugh Welsh—1835-42.

Samuel Knisely—1836-43.

Andrew Failor—1836-43.

Robert W. Musgrave—1845.

Robert Lee—1849.

James Stewart—1850.

In the early days there were few lawyers in the little towns, and when court met and the judge arrived, he was followed by a retinue of attorneys, who accompanied the court from town to town. Judge Lane's circuit at that time included all of northwestern Ohio; the roads were bad, sometimes only trails; many streams had to be forded, and the lawyers carried their books from town to town; once it is of record that in the fording of a heavily swollen stream the law library of the party was swept away. They entered towns sometimes covered with rain and mud, but with the fire and internal refreshments promptly served by the jovial landlord, were soon made comfortable. Court days

were great days for the little towns in those early times. It brought the citizens in touch with the outside world, and every evening the tavern was crowded to listen to the latest stories and hear the inside of all political developments.

The first court was held in the lower front room of Lewis Cary's residence, and upstairs the jury was sent; if Sarah Cary's school was in session at the time education was suspended to let justice hold sway. Among the lawyers who followed Judge Lane on his rounds were Andrew Coffinberry of Mansfield, known as "Count" Coffinberry on account of his dignity and faultless apparel. Then there was John Spink, the wit of the northwestern Ohio bar and a favorite with everybody; James Purdy and John M. May of Mansfield; Charles L. Boalt of Norwalk; Orris Parish of Delaware, and a few years later Charles Switzer of the same place, as fastidious in dress as "Count" Coffinberry, and there being then a semblance of roads he used to arrive in state with a carriage drawn by two white horses. From Marion came Ozias Bowen and James S. Godman.

When the first court was held David H. Beardsley came over from Marion to act as temporary clerk on the organization of the court. Zalmon Rowse was selected as clerk and on the first meeting of the Supreme Court at Bucyrus his qualifications were certified to and he became the first clerk of the court of the county. At that time the attorneys in the place were John H. Morrison, who was county treasurer; Isaac H. Allen, appointed the first prosecuting attorney, Michael Flick and Charles Stanberg.

No records are in existence of these early courts, as they were probably destroyed in the fire of 1831.

The first record found in this county is of the July term of 1832, when the supreme judges coming to Bucyrus were Joshua Collett and Ebenezer Lane, the latter having been elected a supreme judge by the Legislature in 1830. They heard eight cases. The first court house had been completed, as the record states the court met in the court house. July was the month for meeting in Bucyrus and in 1833 the judges attending were Joshua Collett and Reuben Wood, who heard nine cases. In 1834

Joshua Collett and Ebenezer Lane were the judges hearing eight cases; 1835, Joshua Collett and Ebenezer Lane; 1836, Ebenezer Lane and Reuben Wood; 1837, the same judges; 1838, Peter Hitchcock and Frederick Grinkie. Zalmon Rowse was Supreme Court clerk, with his bond fixed at \$10,000.

The justices of the peace were an important court in those days. The custom appears to have prevailed for the citizens to pick out some man or men in each township, whose common sense, honor and integrity were unquestioned. This man was selected justice of the peace and was kept in office, and when he was an exceptionally good man the only way he could escape the position was by running for some county office or dying, the latter being the only safe course, as John Campbell was elected justice in Whetstone, and tried to escape the job by being elected to the Legislature, but his neighbors wouldn't have it, and for a while he held both offices. No one appeared to mind his double salary, for the reason his legislative pay was very little, and the emoluments received from the office of justice were still less. More than half a century ago the citizens of Chatfield commenced electing John Burgbacher as justice, and when he became county commissioner they let him off for two terms, but when he returned in 1871, they again pressed him into the service as justice and he was holding the office when he died 30 years later. Mr. Burgbacher has the record, having been elected justice for 13 terms of three years each. His partner, Frederick Hipp had only eighteen years, but after he was elected to the county office he never went back to Chatfield. The other veteran justices were Amos Morse of Auburn, David Ogden of Jackson, William Hise of Liberty and John Warner of Vernon with thirty years each; S. A. McKeehen of Liberty, Abraham Underwood of Polk, Harvey Close of Texas and W. B. Cummins of Whetstone, with 27 years each, the last two persons being modern, as they still hold the position. Mr. Close inherited the office, as his father, Nelson Close was justice from 1852 to 1873; C. D. Ward of Bucyrus, John Holman of Holmes, Charles B. Shumaker of Polk, Solomon Harley of Sandusky, J. F. Coder of Tod, and John W. Humphrey of Vernon have a record of 24 years, with Messrs.

Harley and Coder still in office. Frederick Hipp of Chatfield and Matthias Kibbler of Cranberry had 21 years, making 17 men who averaged 27 years each. Another gentleman with a record of eight terms in this county can well be called the movable justice. In 1873 and 1876 Rufus Aurend was elected justice by the citizens of Tod township, but he left there and moved across the line into Holmes township and in 1880 the citizens there elected him to the same office. After being elected for four terms in Holmes he moved over into Liberty as the only way to escape being a justice, as Mr. Hise and Mr. McKeehen were serving so faithfully in that township there was no danger of any justiceship being thrust upon him. Misfortune followed him, as he reached Liberty just as Mr. Hise, ripe in years, was called to his reward, and Mr. Aurend in 1900 was elected to the office. He served one term and came to Bucyrus, where aspirants for every office were so numerous that he would be allowed to pass his declining days in peace. But in 1912 a vacancy occurred in the office and the township trustees looking around for some suitable and competent man to place in the position, selected Mr. Aurend. He accepted, and commenced business; his first case came on, and after what was no doubt a correct decision, the attorney who had lost found that the new justice had omitted some formality in the securing of his commission; he therefore appealed the case, averring that Mr. Aurend "was not qualified to act as justice." This was the final blow; a man who had served in three townships, and who had given satisfaction for more than twenty years, to have his qualifications doubted by a young attorney. The attorney explained, the friends argued, but it was useless, and he threw up the job, but had established the record of having served as justice of the peace in four townships.

The people of today little know what sound sense and what absolute justice was dealt out by these officers more than half a century ago, and the court records show what townships had these practical men and kept them in office, for from those townships few law suits came up to the county court; they had a way of settling their cases, and settling them right, believing what was just and right was law. A

few incidents have been gathered of early justice—not law, but justice:

About 1830 Robert Mays was justice of the peace of Lykens township. Settlers were few and far between and hogs ran at large, the honesty of the few settlers being the only assurance that stray pork would be returned to the rightful owner. But one shiftless settler named Pratt found it easier to kill stray porkers than to raise his own. He had been arrested and fined several times for his petty stealing, but stray hogs continued to disappear and the pork was frequently traced to Pratt's shanty. Finally, he was caught in the act of stealing one of his neighbor's hogs, and Robert Mays, decided to try a new method for putting a stop to his depredations. Pratt was illiterate, and like all petty thieves an arrant coward. Squire Mays had him arrested by the constable and brought to his cabin for trial, and the neighbors were notified to appear as witnesses. The evidence was clear, there being no question of the man's guilt, but the squire went further, and many other cases were traced to Pratt. Finally the justice, putting on his most solemn look, reviewed the man's many cases of stealing, called his attention to the fact that he had been several times fined for similar offenses; that in a new country, remote from courts, it was the duty of the justice to protect innocent citizens from such outrages; that the right of property must be held sacred; that warnings and fines had all been useless, and much as he regretted it, he saw no other way of protecting the people than by sentencing the man to death. It was therefore the judgment of the court, that the constable procure a rope immediately, and the man be taken to some convenient tree and there hanged by the neck until he was dead. The man begged and pleaded for his life, but the justice was firm, and dispatched the constable for a rope, and instructed the settlers to look up some suitable tree on which the man could pay the penalty for his crimes. This left no one in the cabin but the justice and the terror-stricken wretch. The justice took advantage of the occasion to depict in the most gruesome terms the disgraceful death the man had brought on himself by his acts, and the scared man finding all hope gone did exactly what was



RESOLVED WHITE
Settled in Auburn Township, 1819.
Descendant of Peregrine White, who
Came Over in the Mayflower.



COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD
(At the age of 35 years)



LUCY SEARL WHITE
Wife of Resolved White



BUCYRUS BAR, 1863

Upper Row, Left to Right—Franklin Adams, David Cahill, S. R. Harris, John Hopley, William Scroggs, Matthias Buchman.

Lower Row, Left to Right—Jacob Scroggs, Thomas Beer, A. M. Jackson, C. W. Butterfield, E. B. Finley.

anticipated. He made a dash from the cabin, one of the early pioneers said he went through the window. The alarm was given, and the man's speed was accelerated by shots being fired in his direction, care being taken not to hit him as he fled through the woods. The squire, the constable and the witnesses followed in hot haste, yelling and screaming, and skillfully managing to keep just close enough to the fleeing man to spur him to renewed exertions, and finally after an hour's chase the pursuing party returned to the cabin. Nothing was ever heard or seen of him again, and no report ever reached the settlers as to where or when he stopped running.

One of the first law suits in Liberty township was before Ichabod Smith, justice of the peace, on a complaint against Isaac Weatherby for running his saw-mill on the Sabbath Day. The defendant brought in testimony showing the uncertain nature of the stream; that the water-power was an important item of his property; that when the water was sufficient to run the mill it must be utilized, otherwise there would be great loss to him, and delays and inconvenience to his customers. The justice held that when the water was there the mill ought to be allowed to run, even if it was Sunday, whereupon he discharged Weatherby and taxed the costs against the complainant. Of course the law of the state prohibited labor on the Sabbath, and the complainant appealed to the court above, when the judgment for costs against him was set aside. The complainant was conscientious in his protest against labor on the Sabbath day, and the only way to stop the mill was to buy it, which he did, and leased it to his brother-in-law, who was as religious as himself, and the mill did not run on Sunday.

Another case was before Squire Elias Markley. A man named Smith sued Charles Dony for pay for grain. The account had stood for months, and there were counter accounts, and in the mix-up Dony was given a judgment against Smith for \$8, and when the judgment was announced Dony refused to take it, saying Smith owed him only \$2.

John Slifer was a justice of the peace in Liberty township from 1835 to 1841. He was the man who laid out the village of Annapolis. He was a fine scholar, and an excellent pen-

man, but at times exceedingly careless in his writing. One time he sent a transcript to the Court of Common Pleas so illegible that it was almost impossible to read it, and Judge Ozias Bowen, who was puzzled over the document, expressed his disgust with the remark, "The people must be fools to elect such ignorant men as justices of the peace." Josiah Scott was present, and was well acquainted with Slifer, and he remarked to the judge: "How would it be, judge, if this ignorant justice could write a better hand than either of us!" Slifer happened to be present in the court room, and he came forward and asked the clerk, Zalmon Rowse, for a pen and sheet of paper, which were given, and which he paid for. He took the transcript, and made a copy in a neat and faultless hand, the most perfect of writing, and handed it to the judge. Bowen looked at it with astonishment, and turning to Slifer, exclaimed, "Why didn't you write in that way before?" Slifer looked at the judge, and then quietly replied, "Because, sir, I supposed I was writing it for the perusal of men, and not of boys," and then turned and stalked out of the court room.

Squire Peter Worst was a justice in Bucyrus township in the thirties. He was a tailor by trade, and had his shop about where the Kehrer Block now is. A case came before him, and with his docket by his side, he sat on his bench, cross-legged, and sewing while the trial was going on. The plaintiff argued the case, and the squire laid down the cloth on which he was working, picked up the docket, and was making his entries. The lawyer for the defense was on his feet to reply, and waited patiently for the attention of the court. Becoming impatient, he finally inquired: "Doesn't the court wish to hear any evidence on the other side?" The squire, having finished his entries, picked up his cloth and resumed his work, and gazing calmly at the attorney through his glasses, said: "Oh yes, you can talk just as much as you please, but I have decided the case in favor of the plaintiff." It was this same honest old justice of whom Judge Hall remarked, "When I die, I want Peter Worst to settle my estate!" The judge did die in 1863, and like the bright and careless, intellectual and brilliant man he was, he left no will, but Peter Worst was his administrator, and the neat and exact accounts

of that settlement are on file in the Probate office.

One of the pioneer justices in an adjoining township was Robert Newall, who sometimes decided cases according to his own views of equity, without regard to either law or precedent. A man named Andrew Clark wished to bring suit against Martin Mason for a balance claimed for work performed on a mill-race. It was against pioneer ethics for a justice of the peace to encourage litigation, and Squire Newall endeavored to effect a settlement between the parties without resorting to the law, but, being unable to do so, he issued a summons to Constable Kline against the said Martin Mason, the writ being a verbal one, and the constable's mace of authority was a buckeye club, with which he was instructed to belabor the said defendant over the "head and shoulders" until he would consent to accompany the officer to the court room of the justice. Force, however, was not required in this case, as Martin recognized the potent power of the constable's club, and he obeyed the summons promptly and was soon arraigned before His Honor, who required that plaintiff and defendant each make a statement of his side of the case, and after this was done the court decided that Mason should pay to Clark two bushels of corn, and continuing said: "Clark being a poor man and having no horse, you, Mason, shall deliver the corn at Clark's house. Forever after this you are to be good friends and neighbors, and if either shall ever fail in the least particular to obey this order, I will have the offender before me and whip him within an inch of his life. As for myself, I charge no fees. Not so with Constable Kline; his charge being a quart of whisky, which plaintiff and defendant will see is brought into court as promptly as possible for the use of all present."

Another case, and although at a much later date was nearly fifty years ago, occurred in Bucyrus. George Donnenwirth was the justice and a man was brought before him for petty stealing. He had as his attorney Alfred C. Cattley, who was reading law in the office of S. R. Harris. It was a clear case, but in the course of the examination, Cattley asked that the prisoner be sworn. The justice was indignant at the idea of a thief being allowed

to give testimony, and promptly refused to let him testify. Cattley stated that by a recent law the man could testify, and the justice insisted on seeing the law, so the student went over to the office of Mr. Harris, and returned with the printed slip. The Legislature was in session, and had just passed the law allowing a criminal to testify in his own behalf. The squire put on his glasses, read the law over carefully, and after some reflection, said: "Well, it appears to be the law, and this court will always obey the laws of the state, whatever they are." He studied over the matter again, and finally turned to the attorney and said very disgustedly, "The man can testify," and voiced his indignation with the remark, "but I want to tell you before hand I shan't believe a d—n word he says." And he didn't, for the man got thirty days.

When the second term of court was held in Bucyrus, the brick schoolhouse had been built and this was used for court purposes, and if the case was to a jury, these gentlemen were escorted to some convenient room in the village where they were locked up until they reached a decision, and in fine weather sometimes held their consultation in the woods back of the schoolhouse, the sheriff sitting on a stump at some distance keeping his eye on them.

The first early records of the court are in 1834, Hon. David Higgins was the presiding judge, and his associates were Abel Cary, Josiah Robertson and George Poe. The first grand jury of which there is any record was composed of the following persons: David Ellis, foreman; John Burwell, Emanuel Dear-dorff, David Marquis, Joseph Hart, William Arnold, Adam Beck, Isaac Cornell, James Higbee, William Scott, Robert Foster, Isaac Rice, Joseph S. Smith, William Cooper, William Robinson.

At this term several cases were called, and the papers were reported missing, and it is probable Judge Higgins, who was a trifle irritated, made some reflections on the clerk for the next day the following appears on the court docket:

"Personally appeared in open court Zalmon Rowse, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is clerk of the court, and that on the night of the 16th day of March, 1834,

some person or persons entered the clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas and took from the proper place of deposit the files and papers belonging to the causes pending in court, that the same have been taken beyond the reach or knowledge of the deponent and he knows not whether said papers have been destroyed or what has become of them."

Further Zalmon Rowse tendered his resignation as clerk of the court, and the judge accepted it, and turned around and reappointed him for another term of seven years, showing if he was irritable at times, he was just. The record shows that thirteen cases were called and had to be continued on account of the records being stolen, so minor business was mostly transacted. A wave had swept over the town against gambling so a special grand jury was called to investigate the matter, and Samuel Norton was made the foreman, and true bills were returned against six of the most prominent men in the village for gambling, and the next day they found six more, and followed it up with a batch of fourteen. A few were fined but most of them acquitted, some of the cases being carried over for several terms. Several tavern keepers were fined \$5 and costs for selling liquor to the Indians, after which their licenses were renewed for another year.

The court held three terms a year, and the prosecutor was allowed \$100 a year for his services, the sheriff and clerk each being allowed \$60 a year.

At this term of court, a case was heard and damages of \$25 were allowed the plaintiff by the presiding judge. It is probable the law was very strongly in favor of the plaintiff, but the three associate justices had an idea that real justice was on the side of the defendant, and they reversed the verdict and found for the defendant, and further ordered that the plaintiff should pay the costs.

It is probable that Judge Higgins was indignant, as the next term of court shows the following entries:

"Sept. 8, 1834—No quorum; George Poe adjourned court until next day at noon.

JOHN MODERWELL, Sheriff."

"Tuesday, Sept. 9—Cary and Poe present and adjourned until Wednesday at 10, when no quorum appearing court adjourned without day."

When the next term arrived, the sheriff must have had his doubts as to whether the judge had recovered from his anger, as he summoned no jury. The court met on Monday, Feb. 10, and there being no quorum they adjourned until Tuesday. The next day Associates George Poe, Abel Cary and Hugh Welsh were there, and they granted a few administration papers, and adjourned until Wednesday, and that day the Hon. David Higgins showed up, and proceeded to business by ordering the sheriff to secure a jury immediately, which he did, most of them Bucyrus men.

The securing of a jury was no easy matter in those days, and the records show instances of men being fined for ignoring the summons. A story is told of the county west of Crawford in 1835. The country was sparsely settled, the farmers were busy, and the sheriff had great difficulty in securing a jury. On the morning of the second day, the judge opened the court and asked the sheriff if the jury was full. The sheriff replied: "Not quite full yet, judge. I have eleven men locked up in the jail, and my dogs and deputies are after the twelfth man."

Courts in those days granted licenses authorizing ministers to solemnize marriages. Among those early ministers are:

March, 1834—Harrison Jones, Church of Christ.

February, 1835—John Davis, United Brethren in Christ; John Smith, United Brethren in Christ.

June, 1836—Charles Edward Van Voorhis, Church of Christ; Frederick G. Maschkop, German Reformed.

September, 1837—Peter Gatz, Church of the Evangelical Association.

July, 1838—George Saguear, Evangelical Association.

Other duties of the court were the issuance of naturalization papers. The first found are as follows:

1836—Robert Reid, March 18; Stephen Brinkman, Sept. 13.

1837—Ehregott Hesse, March 13; Samuel Roth, March 13; Garnett Sheets, March 15; Lewis Heinlen, March 16; Jacob Scherer, Sept. 11; George Fouser, Sept. 11; Jacob Genther, Sept. 11; Frederick Stoll, Sept. 12.

1838—Frederick Myers, March 1; John Adam Gessman, March 1; John H. Fry, March

2; Adam High, Conrad Haas, George Resler, John George Strawhucker, Frederick Weaver, Conrad Beaver, Joseph Boehler, July 16; Christian Widman, July 20; Andrew Wingert, George Donnenwirth, Christian Pfeiderer, Jacob Wingert, Sept. 29; Michael and Anthony Brackley.

In 1834 David Chute was granted a license to keep a tavern in Chatfield township for \$8; Aaron M. Decker, tavern in Liberty township, \$5; John Luke, tavern, Liberty township, \$5; Abraham Hahn, Bucyrus, tavern license renewed he to pay \$10 and all arrearages.

At the July term in 1836, the docket contains the entry "Franklin Adams admitted to the Bar." Below is written in pencil, "Came from Mansfield, August, 1837." For seventy years he was a practitioner at the Crawford County bar.

Several parties were tried for minor offenses, and given five days' confinement in the county jail on bread and water. The same term when the spasm of reform swept over the city in regard to gambling, three men were brought before the court charged with horse stealing and were discharged.

The first penitentiary case of which record is found was on Sept. 29, 1838, when Ephraim Eaton admitted he was guilty of stealing a horse, and was sentenced to the penitentiary at hard labor for three years, and to pay the costs of the prosecution, amounting to \$30.88.

When practicing law in Bucyrus in the early days Josiah Scott commenced a suit with the following lines:

"Suit for trespass. Sent to justice;
This is to cause you for to summon
Linsey woolsey, what you call 'em?
The crazy son of old Spitzholm,
To answer for his devilish tricks
Of cutting sundry sticks—
Of timber, on Sam Myer's land."

Another case of Mr. Scott's was against John Luke. Seventy years ago Mr. Luke kept a tavern where the boundary road crosses the Sandusky river in Sandusky township. It was a popular resort, and in the early days did a large business. In front of the tavern was the usual post, and on top of it was the signboard on which was painted a black horse, so it was known as the Black Horse tavern. One of the neighbors had some trouble with Mr. Luke,

and he hired Scott to conduct the case for him. The trial came off, and it was to a jury. One of the jurymen was Resolved White of Auburn township who has handed down the story. In the course of his speech, Mr. Scott warmed to his subject, with the following very far from flattering reference to the defendant:

"In six days God made the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh he rested; and then he took the scraps which he could not use in the formation of the earth or the animals that walked on the earth, or in the fishes of the sea or the reptiles that crawled upon the earth; he moulded this refuse into human form, and with his fist he punched in two eyes, and put on a nose, and he called it John Luke."

Another similar case was in 1844, when a hog case was being tried in the court house; the attorney for the prosecution was Jude Hall of Upper Sandusky, the stealing having occurred in the Wyandot part of Crawford. In his speech to the jury he said: "Why, gentlemen of the jury, you may put one foot upon Hercules, and the other upon Jupiter, and lay your telescope, straddle of the sun, and gaze over this wide creation, and you can't find as mean a man as John Smith."

This same gentleman in a case at Bucyrus, thus alluded to the opposing counsel: "Why, your honor, he's a mere circumstance, a fabric, a ruta baga."

A similar illustration occurred at Bucyrus, years later. An important case was on, and John R. Clymer was one of the attorneys, and speaking of one of the young attorneys of the opposition, with a wave of the hand he brushed him aside, with the remark: "He amounts to no more in this case than a fly on the periphery of a wheel."

Josiah Scott once went to Osceola to try a case before Squire Tuttle, and after he had made his eloquent and convincing argument, as he thought, to the jury, the opposing counsel spoke of the effort of the future Supreme Judge in the following vigorous style: "The gentleman may roar like a salamander, but my positions are adamantine, and must prevail."

Of the early lawyers, Isaac H. Allen died in Bucyrus in 1828.

John H. Morrison, soon after he left the Treasurer's office went to Findlay. He had but one arm. He was a very fair lawyer, not

one of the ablest in those early days, but had a keen tongue. At one time he was conducting a case in which he became very much interested, and after the evidence was all in he was satisfied he would lose, so he opened his remarks to the jury, about as follows: "May it please the court: By the perjury of witnesses, the ignorance of the jury, and the corruption of the court, I expect to be beaten in this case." Here, the judge, who was Patrick G. Goode, interrupted him with the remark: "What is that you say, Mr. Morrison?" The latter coolly replied: "That is all I have to say on that point," and commenced his address to his "ignorant" jury. At another time he had a separation case, where the wife had taken the child, and the husband wanted it, so Morrison for the husband, got out a writ of replevin, and the sheriff seized the child, and two disinterested parties were appointed to appraise the value of it. They failed to agree, and two more were appointed with a like result; while the third set of appraisers were at work, a brother of the mother of the child grabbed the infant and mounting his horse, started away at full speed. Morrison gazed after the vanishing horseman, and remarked: "There goes my case. I could replevin the devil out of hell, if I could only get appraisers to put a value on him."

Charles Stanberg was known as the "linsey woolsey" lawyer, as he appeared in court wearing a suit of that material. Both he and Michael Flick left at an early date.

Josiah Scott arrived in June, 1829. One of his first cases was before Squire Jas. Stewart, two miles east of Bucyrus. He walked out and back. His client was Charles Bacon, and Scott asked him if he thought \$1.50 was too much to charge for his services. Bacon thought not, and the charge was made, but Scott overlooked the collecting of the bill for years. He was a great student, and at times very absent minded. In 1840 he was a member of the Legislature, and on one of his trips to Columbus, George Lauck, who was county treasurer, gave him a package containing the money for his semi-annual settlement with the state treasurer. Reaching Columbus he took the package from his saddle-bags and put it in his pocket before going in to breakfast. After he left the dining-room he found

the money was gone, he hurried back and fortunately found the package under the table, it having slipped from his pocket. At another time he had business at Marion, and he hung up his coat in the hotel office, and went to bed. The next morning the coat was still there, but the pocket-book containing \$500 was gone. Scott was a great friend of the Indians who called him "Big Head," as he wore a number 8 hat. He used to take part in their sports, and in all their cases he was the attorney for the Indians. One of the Indians named a son Josiah Scott, and when the Wyandots went west in 1843, Josiah accompanied them. Mr. Scott was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1803, and graduated with high honors from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1821. He taught in that college, studied law and was admitted to the bar. Located at Bucyrus, in 1829.

When the war was over the Michigan boundary came up in 1835. Mr. Scott raised a company but the matter was settled by the courts and the company was not needed. In 1840 he represented the county in the Legislature and about 1851 went to Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, where he continued the practice of his profession.

In 1856 he was appointed, by Governor Chase, a judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Ranney, and in October of the same year he was elected to serve the full term of five years, being subsequently re-elected in 1861 and 1866. He returned to Bucyrus in 1870 and at the close of his last term as judge resumed practice at the bar. In 1876 he was appointed, by Governor Hayes, as a member of the Supreme Court Commission, a body composed of five judges, created in 1875, to dispose of a part of the accumulated business then on the docket of the Supreme Court, and having the same jurisdiction and power in respect to such business as the Supreme Court itself. Elected chief judge for one year by his associate members of the commission, he served ably in that capacity, and subsequently remained a member of the commission until February 1, 1879, the close of its term.

Judge Scott was an eloquent advocate and an able and learned lawyer and jurist. He was a man of excellent education, a fine mathematician and well read in the classics. He

was moreover a Christian gentleman, an elder for years in the Presbyterian church, of genial disposition, sparkling wit and endowed by nature with a fine presence. His active professional career covered a period of half a century, the great part of which time was spent in this community and no man was better understood and more highly appreciated and esteemed. He died June 15, 1879.

George Sweney was born near Gettysburg, Pa., in 1796. After graduating at Dickinson college, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Beginning about 1820, he practiced his profession for ten years at Gettysburg. In 1830 he came to Bucyrus, where he continued in his profession. He was elected prosecuting attorney, and while holding that office, in 1838, was elected a member of Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio district, being re-elected in 1840. In 1853 he removed to Geneseo, Ill., but, after an absence of three years, returned and was again elected prosecuting attorney. After his term in this office he retired from the bar. He died in Bucyrus, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1877. Mr. Sweney was a man of fine appearance, honorable character and amiable manners. He was a good lawyer but his tastes inclined him more to the study of science and literature than to the practice of his profession, which was always more or less distasteful to him. He was plain and domestic in his habits and was never so well contented as when engaged in his favorite studies in the quiet and retirement of his own home.

John Smith came in 1832, but did not practice law until later. At first he kept a dry goods store on the west lot of where the Quinby Block now is. He later was elected justice of the peace, and had his office in a frame just west of the Rowse Block. He was an office lawyer, and did much in the way of conveyancing, writing wills, and settling estates. He was an exceedingly conscious and upright citizen. He was a widower and his daughter kept house for him. He died in his office forty years ago and at the time of his death was about eighty years of age.

In August, 1837, Franklin Adams located in Bucyrus, and had his office opposite the court house, boarding when he first arrived with Samuel Norton, and when the Lutherans sold their property opposite the court house in 1858,

he bought the balance of the corner and built the brick which was his office for so many years. In 1838 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, succeeding George Sweney who had been elected to Congress that year, and in 1839 he was elected to that office, and re-elected for two more terms. He died in 1908, having been a member of the Bucyrus bar for over seventy years.

John M. Armstrong practiced law in Bucyrus from 1838 to 1843. He was a graduate of Norwalk Seminary and had studied his profession under Judge James Stewart, of Mansfield, graduating at the Cincinnati law school. He was a well educated and accomplished man, but was partly of Indian blood, his father, Robert Armstrong, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, having married a quarter-blood Wyandot woman. In 1839 he was the Whig candidate for prosecuting attorney against Franklin Adams, but was defeated. He moved west in 1843 with the Wyandot Indians to where the town of Wyandot, Kansas, now stands. A few years later he died at Mansfield where he had stopped for a visit, while on his way back from Washington, having gone there on business connected with the Indians. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Russell Bigelow, a prominent Methodist preacher in the early days.

In the spring of 1844 the Bucyrus bar was strengthened by the accession of Lawrence W. Hall, who came here from Cuyahoga county. Elected prosecuting attorney for the county, he held that position by successive elections from October, 1845, to October, 1851. At the fall election of 1851, the first under the new constitution, he was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court, and served in that office until February, 1857. He was a member of the National House of Representatives, being elected in 1856. He subsequently continued the practice of law in Bucyrus until his death, which took place January 18, 1863. Judge Hall was a successful practitioner, and was a politician as well as a lawyer. He was kind and genial in disposition, was very popular and was noted for his urbane manners while on the bench. Being associated with that party that was opposed to the prosecution of the War for the preservation of the Union, he was arrested in 1862 and for a number of

weeks was nominally held as a political prisoner at Camp Mansfield, but allowed to go about on parole.

Josiah S. Plants came from his father's farm in Liberty township to Bucyrus and worked at the trade of shoemaker, and while at work kept a law book beside him from which he studied. Later he was taken from his shoemaker's bench to teach in the schools. He then read law under Josiah Scott, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1844 began the practice of law in Bucyrus.

In the fall of 1858 he was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court for a five years' term, beginning in February, 1859. He was distinguished for industry, honesty of purpose, devotion to his friends, fidelity to his clients, and earnestness and force as a public speaker. His promising career was unfortunately cut short, his death taking place August 23, 1863, as the result of wounds received by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting in Indiana.

E. A. Wood and William Fisher practiced law in Bucyrus early in the forties, but after a short stay here removed to other locations.

Joseph E. Jewett, who came from Wayne county, conducted a law office in Bucyrus from 1844 until the fall of 1848, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa. While here he assisted in organizing a Masonic lodge, and was the first master. He was also the first captain of the fire department.

Enoch W. Merriman, born in Bucyrus in 1830, was admitted to the bar in 1853 and practiced until the spring of 1861, when he responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops, and was lieutenant of the first company that left the county, Co. C of the Eighth Ohio. He died in camp at Grafton, W. Va., August 12, 1861.

Burr Morris, born in Stark county in 1829, was educated at Findlay Academy, read law with Henry Brown of Findlay, Ohio, and was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1855. In the following year he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Bucyrus. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney, first in October, 1861, and again in 1863. Subsequently removed to Albany, Linn county, Oregon; he was there elected county judge and died while in office in November, 1866.

Henry C. Rowse, son of Zalmon Rowse, born in Bucyrus in 1835, practiced law here for about three years, beginning in 1857. He was mayor of Bucyrus in 1860. He died at Rockford, Ill., in October, 1862, at the time of his death holding a position as clerk in the Interior Department at Washington.

Samuel J. Elliott began law practice at Bucyrus in August, 1857. In August of the following year he was appointed probate judge of Crawford county by Gov. Chase, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of P. S. Marshall. Mr. Elliott was the only Republican that ever held office in the court house since the Republican party was formed. He held the office until October 18, 1858, when his successor was elected and qualified. In 1859 he removed to Wapakoneta, where he subsequently died.

William S. Fitzsimmons, born in Crawford County in 1841, read law under D. W. Swigart at Bucyrus and was admitted to the bar in March, 1868. In March 1861 he enlisted in the 8th Regiment, O. V. I., with which he saw much hard service. He was severely wounded at Antietam, and finally died from the effects of his wounds, at Bucyrus, on July 11, 1870.

Robert McKelley was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1815, and removed to Knox county, Ohio in 1834. Subsequently coming to Bucyrus, he commenced law practice here August 1, 1842. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk registrar of the land office at Upper Sandusky. Here he had charge of the sales of the lands of the Wyandot reservation, holding the office until its removal from Upper Sandusky. From January to October, 1852, he was probate judge of Wyandot county, being the first to hold that office. In January, 1854, he was elected a director of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company and was its president the last year of its separate organization. While serving on its board of directors he originated the movement for the consolidation of the three companies owning the continuous line of railroad between Pittsburg and Chicago, resulting in the organization of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. He was also for several years a director and solicitor of the latter company. He was a member of the Ohio senate for Crawford, Seneca

and Wyandot counties from January 1, 1858, to January 1, 1860.

Abraham Summers commenced the practice of law in Bucyrus in 1850. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Crawford county in 1855 and was re-elected in 1857. He was subsequently twice elected probate judge, in 1860 and 1863. He afterwards removed to Hicksville, Ohio, where he died.

William M. Scroggs came to Bucyrus with his father in 1839. He was conductor on the first passenger train that came to Bucyrus. Was admitted to the Bar, but practiced very little, becoming Mayor of the village and county auditor.

Conrad W. Butterfield opened a law office in Bucyrus in 1853 and practiced here until 1860, when he removed to Lima, Ohio. Returning to Bucyrus in 1863 he resumed practice here and remained until 1870, when he removed to Madison, Wis. He was a man of literary tastes and was the author of several works, including a "History of Seneca County, Ohio," and a "History of Col. Crawford's Expedition Against the Indians in 1782," which latter work has had a wide circulation, and is the standard authority on that campaign. He died at Madison, Wis.

Abner M. Jackson, admitted to the bar in September, 1854, began practice in Bucyrus. From 1851 to 1855 he served as auditor of Crawford county and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in October, 1859. In 1871 he was elected judge of the Fourth Subdivision of the 3rd district of the Common Pleas Court, composed of Crawford, Hancock, Marion, Seneca, Wood and Wyandot counties. In 1874 he resigned and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, from there he went to Silverton, Col., where he died.

Cyrus Linn, James W. Smith, John D. Sears and I. F. Price all practiced law in Bucyrus for short periods in the forties and early fifties, subsequently removing to other localities, J. D. Sears removing to Wyandot county when it was organized in 1845, and becoming the leader of the bar in that county. In 1873 he was elected without opposition to represent Wyandot county at the Constitutional Convention. Some years ago he retired from practice and made his home in California where he died in September, 1912.

Cyrus Sears, born in Delaware county in 1832, came to Crawford county with his parents in 1836. Graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1856 he began practice in June of that year at Upper Sandusky. From April 1, 1857, to June 15, 1859, he practiced his profession in Bucyrus, when he removed to Upper Sandusky. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 11th Ohio Independent Battery of Light Artillery, and subsequently made a brilliant record as a soldier, being several times promoted, and in April, 1863, becoming Lieut. Colonel of the 11th Louisiana Volunteers, afterward named as the 49th U. S. Colored Infantry. He behaved with great gallantry in various battles and was recommended for promotion by Generals Hamilton, Rosecrans and Grant.

Matthias Buchman, who read law with Judge A. M. Jackson, was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was prosecuting attorney of Crawford county from April, 1864 (succeeding Burr Morris, who resigned), until October, 1865. Later he removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

Among the other lawyers who practiced in Bucyrus in the later fifties and early sixties, but who remained only a short time, were Christopher Elliott, 1858; C. M. Dodson, 1860-1862; Archibald McGregor, 1858-60; J. A. Estill, 1858-59; John B. Scroggs, 1861-63; and Joseph R. Swigart, 1859. Mr. McGregor during his residence here, in addition to his law practice, engaged in the publication of the Crawford County Forum. He subsequently returned to Canton, from which place he had come. Stephen D. Young practiced two years in Bucyrus, from 1875 to 1877, when he removed to Norwalk, Ohio, and is now judge in that district. Walter B. Richie, who came from Lima, practiced in Bucyrus as a member of the firm of Richie & Eaton from 1876 to 1879, when he returned to Lima, became prominent in his profession and Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the United States.

Robert Lee, born 1805 in Butler county, Pa., in 1823, removed with his father's family to Leesville, then in Richland county. In early manhood he was engaged in various business enterprises. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Ohio legislature for Richland county and was re-elected in 1837. For ten years, beginning with 1839, he held the office of justice of the peace. In 1849 he was elected by the Legislature an associate judge of the Court of

Common Pleas of Crawford county, and held that office until February, 1852, when it was abolished by the new constitution of the state. In 1853 he was elected state senator for Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot counties, and was chosen president *pro tem* of the senate, May 1, 1854, serving during the illness of Lieut. Governor Myers. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court May 3, 1854, but he devoted very little time to the profession of the law. For one term he served as mayor of Crestline. In 1869 he was elected probate judge of Crawford county, being re-elected in 1872, and made his home at Bucyrus until his death.

John Hopley came to Bucyrus in 1856 as superintendent of the Union Schools. Admitted to the bar in 1858, he began practice in partnership with A. M. Jackson. In 1862 he visited England on professional business. On his return in the fall of the same year he accepted a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, became secretary in the office of Secretary Chase, giving especially attention to the subject of finance. He was afterward transferred to the Currency Bureau, and had charge of the statistical division. In 1864 he resigned and engaged in a New York City banking establishment. In 1866 he was appointed examiner of National banks for the southern states and Kansas. In September, 1867, he purchased an interest in the Bucyrus Journal and became its editor, in the following May becoming sole proprietor of the office. He was appointed postmaster at Bucyrus in August, 1870 and held the position until January, 1879, and was reappointed in 1890, serving another four years. He died at his home in Bucyrus June 3, 1904.

Daniel W. Swigart, born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1824, came to Crawford county in the fall of 1846. He was appointed deputy clerk of the court, in which position he served until April, 1848, when he became clerk and held the office until January, 1852, when it became an elective office under the new constitution. Having graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1852, and at once opened an office in Bucyrus. During the Civil War he served in the Quartermaster's Department, with headquarters at Cincinnati, and was president of the Atlantic

& Lake Erie Railway Company from September, 1869, to August, 1873. He died very suddenly on November 25, 1880.

Jacob Scroggs was born at Canton, Ohio, in 1827 and came to Bucyrus with his father's family in 1839. He was variously occupied for several years and in the meanwhile studied law, being graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1854. He was admitted to the bar in Hamilton county and in 1855 began the practice of his profession in Bucyrus. He was several times elected mayor of the village. He served during the greater part of the Civil War as chairman of the Crawford County Military Committee, and in 1864 and in 1880 was Presidential elector for this district.

Stephen R. Harris was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1824. He finished his collegiate education at Western Reserve College in 1846, and, having read law with his uncle, John Harris, at Canton, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he opened an office in Bucyrus, being in partnership with Josiah Scott, their association being continued up to the time of the latter's death, except during the time that Judge Scott was on the bench of the Supreme Court and a member of the Supreme Court Commission. In 1895 Mr. Harris was elected to Congress from this district, serving one term. He died at his home in Bucyrus, Jan. 15, 1905.

James Clements was admitted to the bar in August, 1854. He had previously held the office of county sheriff, having been elected in 1845 and re-elected in 1847. He was probate judge of Crawford county from February, 1864, to February, 1870.

Thomas Beer began the practice of law in Bucyrus in 1862, coming to the county as the editor of the Forum. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Legislature and was re-elected in 1865. He represented Crawford county in the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and, as a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Municipal Corporations showed his great legal ability. In August, 1874, he was appointed by Gov. Allen a judge of the Fourth Subdivision of the third district of the Common Pleas Court, composed of Crawford, Hancock, Marion, Seneca, Wood and Wyandot counties, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge A. M. Jackson. In October

of the same year he was elected by the people to fill the remainder of the term expiring in February, 1877. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to a full term of five years and re-elected in 1881. In 1885 he was elected to the circuit bench and re-elected, serving until 1893.

John A. Eaton, born in Crawford county, Ohio, in 1853, was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1876. Until May, 1879, he practiced his profession in Bucyrus as a member of the firm of Richie & Eaton. He then went to Kansas where he engaged in the banking business, in connection with his law practice.

Isaac Cahill, admitted to the bar in 1877, and served for four years as prosecuting attorney.

John R. Clymer, born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1834, acquired both a commercial and university education, and for two or three years in the later fifties was engaged in educational work. He was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county from 1860 to 1868, when he took charge of the Forum which he conducted for ten years. He was admitted to the bar at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1878, and practiced law in Bucyrus until his death. He was noted as one of the most finished speakers in the county.

Frank S. Monnett was a graduate of the Delaware University, read law in Bucyrus, and was elected city solicitor. In 1896 he was elected attorney-general of the state, and re-elected in 1898, and after his term of office expired has made his home in Columbus.

Smith W. Bennett read law in Bucyrus, was admitted to the Bar, and in 1897 went to Columbus as Assistant Attorney General and chief counsel in that office, and after ten years' service made his home in Columbus.

W. C. Lemert was born in Texas township, March 4, 1837. He attended the academy at Republic for one year, then Heidelberg College, finishing his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University where he graduated in the class of '58. He read law with Franklin Adams and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He practiced for two years when the war broke out, and he entered the army, becoming colonel of the 86th Ohio; after four years' service he was mustered out, and devoted his time to railroad building,

and manufacturing, until he retired from active business, his home still being in Bucyrus.

Among the present practitioners in Bucyrus, are David C. Cahill who was admitted to the bar in December, 1860, and practiced law in Bucyrus until April, 1865. He then went West, spending two years in California and Oregon. Subsequently returning to Bucyrus, he resumed practice here in June, 1867. In the fall of 1873 he was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, and held that position from February, 1874, until February, 1880, after which he returned to the practice of law.

Ebenezer B. Finley was born at Orville, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1833. Some years of his earlier life were spent in the West. In 1859 he located in Bucyrus and, having studied law under his uncle, Stephen R. Harris, was admitted to the bar in June, 1861. In the fall of that year he recruited a military company, was elected first lieutenant, the company becoming a part of the 64th Regiment, O. V. I. The regiment was present at the battle of Shiloh. Disabled by an accident, Mr. Finley retired from the service in September, 1862, and resumed the practice of law in Bucyrus, and was mayor of the village for two years. He was twice elected to Congress, in 1876 and 1878, and as a member of the House of Representatives distinguished himself by speeches on various public questions, during his second term serving as chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures. In 1884 he was appointed adjutant-general of the state under Gov. Hoadly and had charge of the Ohio troops at Cincinnati when the rioters burned the Hamilton county court house. In 1896 he was elected circuit judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Henry W. Seney. With David C. Cahill he is the veteran practitioner in the county. Besides a vast amount of legal work, he has devoted much time to historical research, being an authority on the Mound Builders.

Judge J. C. Tobias read law in Bucyrus, was admitted to the bar, and in 1887 was elected probate judge of the county, serving for six years. In 1897 he was elected Common Pleas judge, serving two terms of five years each.

Anson Wickham was admitted to the bar at

Kenton, Ohio, in September, 1875, and was for four years prosecuting attorney of the county; Charles Gallinger, of the firm of Finley & Gallinger, was also prosecuting attorney for two terms. Judge Edward Voilrath was appointed circuit judge by Gov. Herrick in 1905. Judge C. F. Schaber was elected probate judge in 1905 and re-elected in 1908. Wallace L. Monnett, of the firm of Scroggs & Monnett was referee in bankruptcy for a number of years. W. J. Schwenck is the present prosecuting attorney. William C. Beer is the present referee in bankruptcy, and also served as city solicitor. O. W. Kennedy is the present city solicitor. Other attorneys are L. C. Feighner, R. V. Sears, Charles J. Scroggs, Alfred S., Samuel and Godfrey Leuthold, James W. Miller, J. W. Wright, Edward J. Myers, and Benjamin Meck, who was one of the leading attorneys in Wyandot county, before his removal to Bucyrus a few years ago.

Among the early members of the Galion bar were Andrew Poe, M. V. Payne, George Crawford, Lewis Bartow and W. A. Hall.

Abraham Underwood was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was twice elected mayor of Galion in 1878 and 1871. He served as justice of the peace for twenty-seven years.

Henry C. Carhart read law under Judges Brinkerhoff and Geddes, at Mansfield, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1852. After practicing a year at Mansfield he removed, in October, 1853, to Galion. He was mayor of Galion for three years, from April, 1854; postmaster from May, 1861, until August, 1864. He was also a member of the Galion Union school board, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876.

James W. Coulter, born in 1846, in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, read law with Judge Thomas Beer, at Bucyrus, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1865. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Galion. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Crawford county in 1869 and re-elected in 1871. He served as a member of the county board of school examiners and of the board of education of the Galion Union schools.

Jacob Meuser was admitted to the bar about 1874. He was a member of the legislature from January, 1876, to January, 1880, and was

chairman of the House Judiciary committee, and was one of the brightest men of the Crawford county bar.

Seth G. Cummings was prosecuting attorney of Crawford county from 1873 to 1877. He moved to Mansfield where he continued the practice of his profession.

John DeGolley was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1871. He removed to Galion in 1874 and commenced practice in 1876. In 1879 he was elected corporation attorney, being the first to serve under the city charter. He later removed to Marion.

George W. Ziegler was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Crawford county in 1877 and re-elected in 1879, and later represented the county for two years in the legislature.

Alexander F. Anderson was admitted to the bar in 1869, and after practicing at Findlay and at Carey, removed to Galion in October, 1878, where he remained but a few years.

The present members of the bar in Galion are R. W. Johnston, who also has an office at Columbus, where he devotes most of his time; he has been both mayor and city solicitor of the city. W. J. Geer, who has also served as mayor and city solicitor. Carl H. Henkel, who was four years prosecuting attorney of the county. Carl J. Gugler, the present city solicitor. H. R. Shuler who has been city solicitor. A. W. Lewis, Frank Pigman, J. W. McCarron, F. M. Shumaker, Dean C. and J. M. Talbott, and R. C. Tracht.

The early members of the bar at Crestline were Lemuel R. Moss, from 1852 to 1854; James W. Paramore, John W. Jenner, Samuel E. Jenner and O. B. Cruzen, the latter admitted to the bar at Bucyrus in 1869. Nathan Jones was admitted to the bar at Norwalk, O., in 1855, began practice at Crestline in 1856. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Crawford county, in 1866 and 1868.

Of the present members of the bar, at Crestline, the oldest is P. W. Poole, who was admitted to practice at Bucyrus in 1865. He has been several times elected mayor of Crestline, and served two terms as prosecuting attorney of the county, from 1893 to 1899.

Frederick Newman was admitted to the bar at Mt. Gilead in 1867.

Judge Daniel Babst was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1871. He has been several times mayor of the village, and in 1907 was elected common pleas judge, a position he still holds.

The other members of the bar at Crestline

are Carl M. Babst, B. J. Cattey and C. F. Dewald.

The only member of the bar in the county outside of the three cities is John H. Sheets of New Washington.

CHAPTER XXX

MEDICAL

The Pioneer Doctor—Empirical Treatment in Early Days—The "Regular" Treatment Often Inefficient—Various "isms"—Credulity of the Laity—Hardships Endured by the Pioneer Doctors—Their Devotion—Fever and Ague—Physicians of Bucyrus, Galion, Crestline and Other Towns in Crawford County Since Early Days.

The wise old doctor went his round,
Just pausing at our door to say,
In the brief autocratic way
Of one who, prompt at duty's call,
Was free to urge her claims on all,
That some poor neighbor sick abed
At night our mother's aid would need.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Perhaps no type of pioneer followed his avocation under greater discouragements, or with scantier rewards, than did the pioneer physician, particularly if he were a man having a reasonably good knowledge of his profession. No doctor, of course, could make a living at the time of the earliest settlements. The country was too thinly populated and the inhabitants too widely scattered and isolated from each other by natural obstacles in the way of forest and stream and swamp, with lack of roads or bridges, with occasional dangers in the shape of drunken Indians, to make the doctor's calling an easy or remunerative one. The lonely trails through the forest were almost impassable during the greater part of the year, being covered with mud and water, and, in any event, led merely from one lonely cabin to another. In some places, particularly in the region south of Bucyrus, the plains were thickly covered with monstrous grasses which attained a height of from six to eight feet and through which the pioneer doctor, traveling on some errand of mercy or urgent need, had to force his way on horseback, his clothes being drenched with the copious dews and moisture from the rank vegetation. His patrons, also, had little or no money—never enough to pro-

vide for themselves such ordinary comforts as would nowadays be regarded as absolute necessities, and hence, when medical aid was unavoidably sought, the ministering physician had in most cases to be content with the promise of future payment—a promise that in many cases was never fulfilled. Under such discouraging circumstances, therefore, the pioneer doctor pursued his calling, and it is not to be wondered at that few of those who came first to this region remained long in the community, most of them leaving to locate in the larger settlements. If any remained they usually found it necessary to unite some other vocation to that of medicine.

Some of the early doctors were mere empirics. Not having gone to the expense or taken the trouble to acquire such knowledge of their profession as was then obtainable in the eastern cities, or in Europe, they adopted some peculiar system of treatment, which they applied in general to all cases which came before them and which was not only useless but absurd; yet, owing to the general credulity of mankind with respect to matters of which they are the most ignorant, and also in large part, to the self-assertive impudence of the practitioner, the latter was often able to usurp the functions of the more reputable doctor and reap the greater financial reward.

Perhaps the members of the regular school were to blame, to some extent, for this state of things, through their own lack of progressiveness, their reliance on such old time methods of treatment as bleeding and blisters, ap-

plied in cases where they often proved useless and sometimes injurious to the patient, and the dependence on such drugs as mercury, antimony, arsenic, opium, and others, which the modern physician uses with great caution, if at all, but which were then given almost indiscriminately. Their frequent inefficacy, and the injurious effects they often produced, led to much general distrust of the old school treatment and paved the way for the introduction of homeopathy, hydropathy, physiopathy, Thomsonianism, chrothermalism, and many other "pathies" and "isms," some of which, by virtue of whatever good they may contain, are in more or less use today, together with others of later birth.

The general credulity of the uneducated layman was also manifested in the support given to that class of practitioners, known as "Indian doctors," the red man being supposed to have some wonderful secret knowledge of the mysterious virtues of various roots and herbs far superior to that gained by study and experiment in the laboratories of civilization, or by the Caucasian mind under any circumstances, except when derived from Indian sources. This superstition has not yet died out, as may be seen from the medical advertisements in the daily journals and in the names of some of the best advertised patent medicines.

It would be tedious to describe all the various forms of quackery which flourished at one time or another owing to the various causes referred to, or which, under the same or other names are in vogue to some extent today. Most of them were based upon an utter lack of anything like scientific knowledge, while others were doubtless simply deliberate attempts on the part of unscrupulous men to fleece a gullible public. A brief reference to the Thomsonian system may suffice. This so-called system of medicine was actually patented in 1823 by Dr. Samuel Thomson and was based on the simple proposition that "heat is life and cold is death." Consequently whatever agencies were capable of producing heat in the patient were supposed to constitute an efficacious mode of treatment, in almost any form of disease. Such vegetable substances as lobelia, cayenne pepper, bayberry root bark, etc., were among the medicines most in use by this

school, while sometimes steam was resorted to in order to keep up the patient's temperature. The "doctor" and his *confreres* published a book of 24mo, 168 pages of texts, with a supplement of 28 more, "which was supposed to contain all that it was necessary to know in the departments of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, practice, surgery, midwifery and chemistry." It appears that students of this system were sometimes graduated within six weeks, and there seems to be no particular reason why they should not have been graduated within as many days. It may be said with respect to all such systems and also with respect to many cases in which "regular" treatment was employed in those days, that if the patient recovered it was entirely owing to the strength of his own constitution or the comparatively innocuous nature of the disease by which he was attacked.

As soon as some little hamlet advanced to a dozen or more log houses a physician could be expected in that locality. And they were men who took a personal interest in their patients, and in the town to which they had come to make their home. There was little or no money to be had, but to them it mattered not; they took the long and lonely rides day after day and night after night through the tangled woods, and over the swampy grounds, in answer to the call of those in distress. Their mission was to heal the sick, and among all the pioneers in every community none are entitled to more credit than these faithful doctors who endured every hardship to give relief to the suffering. The swampy, marshy nature of the ground made the fever and ague one of the serious complaints, and from this but few escaped, even if they did take 40 grains of calomel twice a day.

Owing to the swampy lands, everybody was annually afflicted with the dread ague. As it existed then, it is thus described by one of the pioneers: "One of the greatest obstacles to the early settlement and prosperity of the West, was the ague, 'fever and ague,' or 'chills and fever' as it was variously termed. In the fall almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons. Everybody looked pale and sallow, as though he were frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but was derived from impure water and malaria, such as is abun-

dant in a new country. The impurities from them, combined with those which come from bad dietetics, engorged the liver and deranged the whole vital machinery. By and by, the shock would come, and come in the form of a 'shake,' followed by a fever. These would be regular on certain hours every alternate day, sometimes every day, or every third day. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect, indeed it was! Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't have any Sundays or holidays."

The first physician to locate in Bucyrus was in all probability a Dr. Rhodes, who came here in the latter part of the year 1822, a few months after the laying out of the village. He remained, however, but a short time. After him, in the following year, 1823, came Dr. McComb, an experienced and well read man, who was much liked, though in his latter years he showed too great a partiality for liquor. His death, which took place about 1836, was due to a fall from a horse. In 1824 or 1825 came Dr. Hobbs, who remained until about 1832, when he went to Indiana. At a later period he returned to Ohio, settling in Mt. Vernon, where he died in the late seventies, at the age of 82 or 83 years. His wife was one of the earliest school teachers in Bucyrus.

About 1822, Samuel Norton went to his old home in the east and on his return he was accompanied by his wife's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bucklin, who understood medicine, and prescribed for some of the neighbors. She died in 1824.

Dr. Pierce, a widower with two children, came here from the state of New York about 1825. Soon after his arrival he married Miss Mary Cary. In addition to practicing medicine, he kept a tavern. After a residence here of seven or eight years he went West.

Dr. Willis Merriman, born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1801, came to Ohio in 1817. He studied medicine in Norwalk, Ohio, before coming to Bucyrus in 1827. He continued practice here until the death of his first wife

in 1834. In the following year he entered into mercantile business, which he continued until 1853. He was for several years one of the directors of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company and was its first president. In January, 1855, on the consolidation of the several companies operating between Pittsburg and Chicago into the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, he resigned as president and became one of the directors of the new organization, holding that position until 1868. He was a man of vigorous mental powers, well educated, kind of heart and in all things a thorough gentleman. He died in Bucyrus, August 30, 1873.

Dr. Sinclair, who practiced in Bucyrus from 1830 to 1836; and Dr. Douglas, 1835 to 1850, were also successful and popular physicians, the latter being especially noted for his refined and gentlemanly manners.

Dr. Andrew Hetich, who came from Chambersburg, Pa., first located in Bucyrus in 1835, but returned to Chambersburg after a short residence here. In 1839 he settled again in Bucyrus and practiced his profession here until a short time before his death in 1860. He was a man of good attainments and popular as a physician.

Dr. A. M. Jones, a native of Massachusetts, settled with his parents in Lorain county, Ohio, in 1817. He came to Bucyrus in 1835 and practiced medicine here for about ten years, after which he engaged in the woolen manufacturing business with Samuel Clapper, and later in the real estate business, giving up his medical practice.

Dr. Frederick Swingley, a native of Maryland, came to Bucyrus from Chesterville, Ohio, in 1844, and practiced medicine and surgery here for many years. He served several years as surgeon during the Civil War.

Dr. Cochran Fulton, born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1819, came to Ohio when a young man and began practice in Bucyrus in 1845. In 1848 he graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati and practiced his profession here for many years subsequently. In 1861 he opened a drug and book store, which became one of the best known mercantile establishments in the county.

Dr. Robert T. Johnson who came in 1845, also engaged in the drug and book business,

giving up his medical practice for that purpose.

Dr. Francis Meyer came to Bucyrus in 1851 and practiced medicine here until about 1875, when he gave up his profession on account of ill health. He was a native of Frankfort, Germany and a very cultured man, having studied in the universities of Tubingen, Heidelberg and Halle. He was highly esteemed, both by his professional brethren and by the citizens generally of Bucyrus and the vicinity.

Dr. M. C. Cuykendall, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., read medicine in Plymouth, Ohio, and subsequently began practice in Ganges, this state. He came to Bucyrus in 1857 and practiced here until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he entered the military service as surgeon, and before the close of the war reached the position of medical director. After the war he gave his attention largely to the practice of surgery, in which department of the profession he attained quite a reputation. He was one of the first presidents of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association. For several years in the late seventies he was professor of gynecology in the Medical College of Columbus, being obliged to give up general practice about this time owing to failing health, the result of hardships experienced during the war.

Dr. Byron Carson, married the only daughter of Dr. Cuykendall, and was associated with him in the latter years of his practice.

Dr. John A. Chesney studied medicine with Drs. Cuykendall and Carson, and first entered into practice with Dr. J. B. Richie of Oceola. Later he returned to Bucyrus, and succeeded Dr. Cuykendall as the surgeon of the city, and at the time of his death in Aug. 31 of this year was the recognized head of his profession, and one of the prominent physicians of northern Ohio.

Dr. J. S. Fitzsimmons was a soldier in the war of the rebellion and after he was discharged from the service, graduated in medicine, and began practicing in Bucyrus in 1871 and for forty years was one of the leading physicians of the city.

Dr. Boehler came to Bucyrus in 1837, and remained about four years when he removed to Tiffin.

Dr. William Geller came in 1840, and remained about four years, when he removed to Mt. Gilead and later went to California.

Dr. Jacob Augustein read medicine with Dr. Boehler, and when that gentleman left succeeded to his practice. Besides his medical work he took an active hand in the affairs of the village, and about 1862 went to Napoleon, Ohio.

Dr. Hauck came to Bucyrus in 1843, but died a few years after his arrival.

Dr. Robert L. Sweney came with his father to Whetstone township in 1828. He read medicine with Drs. Douglas and Swingley at Bucyrus, and practiced here from 1849 to 1851, when he went to Marion.

Dr. George Keller commenced the study of medicine in 1846, graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1853, and located at West Liberty, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Bucyrus, and built up an extensive practice. He was a wonderfully well-read man on every conceivable subject, and was a recognized authority on practically everything. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, but never practiced at that profession.

Dr. Georgia Merriman, the first lady physician, commenced the practice of medicine in Bucyrus in 1879, but after a dozen years removed to Columbus.

Dr. Jerome Bland began the practice of medicine at Benton in 1868, where he built up an extensive practice, when he removed to Bucyrus. Some years ago he retired from active business on account of the breaking down of his system, and is now living in retirement at his home on East Mansfield street.

The first homeopathist to come to Bucyrus was Dr. Barsham in 1850 but he only remained two years. He was followed by Dr. E. P. Penfield of the same school in 1871, who built up an extensive practice and later moved to Spokane, Wash.

Dr. McNutt came about 1872, but is now retired living at his home on West Mansfield street.

Other early physicians were Dr. Haas in 1845, Dr. Potter in 1847, Dr. Samuel Long in 1849, Dr. James Milott in 1851, Dr. Rogers in 1853, Dr. T. J. Kisner in 1871, Dr. John M. Chesney in 1876, Dr. Kreider in 1877, Dr.

Bonar in 1880, Dr. John Atwood in 1880, Dr. E. A. Thoman, Dr. L. A. Perce, Dr. L. W. Jordan.

Dr. Price, who was a botanic physician, located south of Bucyrus, in 1837, and practiced there about fifteen years when he removed to Illinois.

Those now engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Bucyrus are as follows: P. R. Brubaker, W. C. Gates, F. W. Kehrer, Lucia Kemp, C. H. King, W. A. Koch, J. B. Lewis, Claude A. Lingenfelter, A. H. McCrory, J. J. Martin, E. R. Schoolfield, Howard H. Smith, Charles A. Ulmer and W. L. Yeomans, and L. J. Dellinger, osteopath. Dr. Ulmer is the present coroner and Dr. Kemp is the only lady physician in the city.

One of the first physicians in Galion was a Dr. Johnson, who came sometime in the thirties and remained a few years. His wife, assisted by Mrs. Jacob Ruhl, was instrumental in establishing the first Sundayschool in Galion. Shortly after he came, Dr. Bleyneyer arrived, and in 1838 he sold out to Dr. Reisinger. The latter resided in Galion for nearly thirty years, and perhaps it may not be too much to say that the town never had a citizen more highly or more deservedly esteemed. It has been said of him that he practiced his profession more "for the sake of suffering humanity than for the money he might obtain for his services." During the building of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, when many of the workmen were stricken down with cholera, he attended them during their sickness, freely risking his own life, and, as they were poorly supplied with comforts or necessities, he personally supplied their wants so far as he was able, and, at their death, dug their graves and buried them. In 1866, learning that his son, a student of medicine at Cincinnati, had been attacked with cholera, he hastened there to care for him, and on his arrival was himself attacked by the disease and died eight hours before his son. Their bodies were brought to Galion and interred in the village cemetery.

Among the early physicians of Galion were Dr. John Atwood in 1849, J. Stiefel who came in 1852, N. E. Hackedorn, who came in 1854 and ran a drug store for thirty years, and was one of the active business men of Galion, H. S.

Barbour in 1864, C. L. Coyle in 1865, H. M. and Frank Duff in 1858, H. R. Kelly in 1868, J. C. Campbell in 1872, J. C. McIlvaine in 1878, who wrote the history of Galion thirty years ago; H. and F. Mannhart, Brown, Chase, Griffin, J. Webb Kelly and Ridgeway.

Those now practicing in Galion are T. L. Brown, D. W. Brickley, H. H. Hartman, E. D. Helfrich, O. L. Huffman, C. C. Mandeville, J. G. Mannhardt, Guy C. Marsh, C. D. Morgan, L. H. Neville, Katheryn Rayl, A. A. Starner and Herbert W. Todd and B. R. Mansfield, osteopath, Katheryn Rayl being the only lady physician.

One of the earliest physicians in Crestline was Dr. W. P. Carnyham, who located here in 1852 and practiced until his death, which took place about ten years later. Dr. Wm. Pope came to Crestline in 1855 and practiced until about 1870, when he became connected with the Franz & Pope Knitting Machine Works, and removed to Bucyrus. Among those who came later were the following, the dates indicating the year of their arrival: Drs. Edward Booth, 1860; Alex Jenner, 1854; P. B. Young, 1865; John McKean, 1867; Charles W. Jenner, about 1870; still later, Drs. Gibson, G. A. Emery, James Booth, Z. P. Harris, J. T. Robinson, and Dr. Bennett, a homeopathist. The physicians and surgeons now located here are J. A. Agnew, T. H. B. Clutter, R. R. Harris, D. D. McCallum, C. A. Marquardt, J. B. Moses and Charles E. Trimble.

Several physicians settled at an early day in Sulphur Springs, or Annapolis, but most of them remained but a short time. Dr. George Zeigler, who settled there in 1840, remained until his death in 1872. He was a hard worker and established a large practice, but the circumstance of his patients being widely scattered obliged him to make long professional rides. He finally died in the harness, being overtaken by a severe attack of lung disease when about two miles from home. Compelled to stop at the nearest farm-house, he remained there until his death two or three days later. Another hard-working physician at this place was Dr. John B. Squiers, who began the study of his profession under Dr. Zeigler and commenced practice with him in 1848, subsequently graduating from a medical college in Cincinnati in 1853. He was largely self-educated, but was

a hard student and won the confidence of the people. He also has long since passed away. There was also a Dr. Turley who practiced in Annapolis in the forties, but he was not popular. Dr. H. S. Bevington commenced practice at Sulphur Springs in 1872, coming here from DeKalb. Dr. M. M. Carrothers came the same year.

The present physician in the village is Dr. F. M. Virtue.

Dr. J. N. Richie read medicine with Dr. Leonard Firestone of Wayne county, Ohio, and Dr. Henry Houtz of Canal Fulton, Stark county; graduated at Willoughby Medical College and began the practice of medicine at Oceola in 1847 continuing in active practice for many years. He was a gentleman pleasant in address, affable at all times and to all persons, familiar with the details of his profession, energetic in business, and obtained and retained the confidence and esteem of persons of Oceola and for miles around that village.

During his practice of medicine in this field many physicians, at different times, located there, but soon finding the field unprofitable sought locations elsewhere. In the spring of 1874 he entered into a partnership with Dr. William O. Hanby, a young man of great promise, but the partnership was broken by the untimely death of Dr. Hanby in October, 1879. A year later he formed a partnership with Dr. John A. Chesney, a physician who afterward became one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state. After he had practiced with Dr. Richie for two years Dr. Chesney resumed his studies and later located at Bucyrus, where his practice was extensive and where he died August 31, 1912.

Dr. Richie received a kick from a horse about 1880 which caused the loss of one eye, and which otherwise much affected his health, so that toward the end of his active life he was unable to give his practice the attention he desired, suffering from fatigue in the rounds of his country practice.

Dr. Hahn, later of Three Locusts, began practicing medicine at Oceola in 1852, but remained only eight months, going then to New Winchester, where he remained until 1867.

Dr. Fruth located at Oceola in the autumn of 1879 and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the vicinity.

Oceola was always a good field for a physician since that portion of the county west of it was settled, many years after the other portion, on account of its being a part of the Wyandot Reservation.

Oceola does not now (in 1912) have a physician, none having been located here for a number of years.

The first physician to locate in Chatfield was Dr. A. B. Fairbanks, about 1847; he was postmaster for two years from 1848 to 1850; he remained about ten years. He was succeeded by D. J. Pitezel who came in 1858 and was also postmaster; he left about 1863 for Missouri, where he died in the seventies. He was succeeded by Dr. Urias Tubbs, who died there in 1873. He was succeeded by Dr. Zeigler. The present physician is C. D. McLeod.

At West Liberty, Dr. Wood was the first physician, commencing there about 1843 and he died of typhoid fever about 1847. He was succeeded by Thomas C. Aiken, who remained until the summer of 1851. That year Dr. Keller located at West Liberty where he practiced until his removal to Bucyrus in 1861, and after his departure few physicians located there but only remained a few months, and for fifty years there has been no physician at West Liberty.

Dr. Carleton came to DeKalb in 1831 or 1832, and remained for several years. In addition to practicing medicine he sold dry goods in a log building standing on the lot afterward occupied by David Anderson and others, at the junction of the Plymouth road and the one running north through Vernon township. Early settlers spoke of him as a man of considerable ability.

Dr. R. A. N. Be was born in the state of Rhode Island about the year 1798. He received a tolerably liberal education, and graduated at one of the Philadelphia medical colleges. He came west about 1830 and at first located in southeastern Indiana, but, not being satisfied with the country, came back to Ohio and located at DeKalb in the year 1836. He continued to practice here until 1854, when he went to Van Wert county, Ohio, and remained there about ten years, coming back to DeKalb in 1864. In December, 1865, he had an apoplectic attack, which very considerably impaired his mental powers and he resided with

Dr. Keller from February, 1866, to July, 1867, when he visited his brother at Galesburg, Ill., dying there the following December. Although quite eccentric in many particulars, and particularly reticent in everything pertaining to his early life, he was a man of much more than ordinary ability and attainments.

He devoted his time, when not professionally engaged, to reading, both professionally and otherwise, and in his office there might always be found rare medical works not usually found in the office of a country practitioner, with the best serial medical and other literature. He was a good practitioner, a reliable friend and a strictly honest man. The following points connected with his early history, not known during his life at DeKalb, will explain many things in his private life, which were regarded, generally, as eccentricities. When reading medicine he was thrown from a horse, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him, the result of which was the impairment of his intellectual faculties to a considerable extent and for some length of time. While in this state he was sent by his preceptor to visit a patient. The mother was highly incensed at the doctor for sending a crazy man (as she expressed herself) to visit her daughter, and so informed the young man. The doctor, on hearing himself thus spoken of, determined to leave the country at once, go west, change his name, and forever cut loose from his then friends and relatives, arguing that if he kept up any correspondence with them that his history would soon follow him wherever he would go, and destroy his future prospects. He accordingly went to Indiana, as we have stated, changed his name from Roman Babcock to Rom A. N. Be, by which name he was known until his death. During the long weary years from 1830 to 1866, he never once communicated directly or indirectly with mother, brothers, sisters, or other relatives—completely dead to every friend and associate of his youthful days. His many surviving friends at his death understood why he was always so reticent in reference to his early life and family.*

Dr. R. Cahill, from Wayne county, Ohio, practiced here from April, 1846 to April, 1848, after which he returned to his old home and

from there went to Bluffton, Allen county, Ohio, at which place he died.

Dr. Henry Mack came in 1846; remaining for nearly a year.

Dr. Thos. A. Mitchell practiced here from 1856 to 1872, and for a time was postmaster.

Dr. H. S. Bevington practiced at DeKalb from 1855 to 1861 and was very successful, and later he entered the army and fought through the war, and after it was over moved to Sulphur Springs where he practiced up to the time of his death.

Dr. Benjamin McKee came in the early seventies and practiced for a number of years, being the last physician in DeKalb.

Soon after the village of Leesville was started, Dr. John McKean located there, about 1834. The town was on the old Portland Road from Columbus to Sandusky. Dr. McKean had the field to himself until about 1847, when Dr. Peter Rupp commenced practice there, and remained about six years when he went into the drug business at South Bend, Ind. Dr. Adrian came in 1853 and remained about a year. In 1857 Dr. McNutt practiced at Leesville for two years, from there he went to New Washington, and later was a surgeon in the army, and has now retired from practice and is living at Bucyrus. In 1872 Dr. T. H. B. Clutter located there and after remaining a number of years removed to Crestline. Leesville has no physician at the present time.

The first physician was perhaps Dr. J. Pitzel, who located at Benton about 1844, and remained until he removed to Chatfield in 1858. Dr. Bissell also practiced there about the same time. Dr. J. Atwood came in 1846 remained about three years and then went to Galion. About that time Dr. Yates and Dr. D. Alvord located there, the latter removing to Bloomville in 1873. Between 1860 and 1870 were Drs. Jones, Porter, Beiler and Jacob. In 1868 Dr. Jerome Bland located in Benton, where he remained for twenty years and then moved to Bucyrus. Dr. Schwan came in 1877 remaining several years. One of the last physicians was Dr. M. O. Wirt, who was there a dozen years, but retired from practice several years ago. One or two physicians have located there since, but only remained a short time, and there is today no physician at Benton.

* Dr. George Keller.

Dr. Andrews located at New Washington in 1840, the village then having but a few houses. During his first year two of his children died, and he became discouraged and returned to his eastern home. In 1842 Dr. Main located there and remained two years, and he too, left. Following him was Dr. Stoutenour, who came in 1845 and remained for six years, Dr. Wandt was the next physician, but shortly after his arrival he committed suicide.

Dr. A. B. Hashizer came in 1855 and remained for two years. In 1867 Dr. John S. Heshizer located at New Washington, and was there for more than a quarter of a century, having a very extensive practice.

Dr. McNutt practiced at New Washington

for two years from 1860 to 1862 Dr. Heinz and Dr. Benner came in 1878, the former soon leaving.

New Washington has today three physicians, Drs. Charles F. Kimmerline, A. E. Loyer and W. W. Lucas.

Tiro has two physicians today, Drs. G. O. Blair and W. H. Guiss.

C. R. Sheckler is practicing at Broken-sword, Dr. H. L. VanNata at Lemert, Dr. A. D. Traul at North Robinson and Dr. C. W. G. Ott at New Winchester.

In many of the townships much relating to the early physicians is given in the general history.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The Ordinance of 1787 and Its Provisions in Regard to Slavery—Popular Feeling in the North—The Fugitive Slave Act—The Underground Road—Escape of Slaves Through Crawford County—The Penalty—Interesting Anecdotes—Underground Stations in Crawford County and Those Connected with Them—How the Aspect of the Civil War Might Have Been Changed.

O, goodly and grand is our hunting to see,
In this "land of the brave and this home of the free."
Priest, warrior, and statesman, from Georgia to Maine,
All mounting the saddle, all grasping the rein,—
Right merrily hunting the black man, whose sin
Is the curl of his hair and the hue of his skin.

—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the Northwest territory, but added further: "Any persons escaping into the same from whom any labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service aforesaid." On Feb. 12, 1793, (Lincoln's birthday to be 15 years later) the first fugitive slave act was passed, which was that when a fugitive slave had crossed the Ohio river the owner of the slave can produce oral testimony or make affidavit before any magistrate that he is the owner and the fugitive shall be given to him. Any person obstructing or hindering the owner or secreting the fugitive was subject to a fine of five hundred dollars.

Later, the feeling of the North had become so pronounced against slavery that the question was beginning to take form as a party issue, and through the influence of the South, Congress was forced into the passage of laws in the interest of the slave-holders. On Sept. 18, 1850, Congress passed the notorious "Fugitive Slave Act," which allowed the owner to go before any magistrate, swear to his ownership of the slave, and take possession of him. The

officer who failed to arrest the man on this affidavit was liable to a fine of \$1,000, and if he failed to prevent the escape of the slave after his arrest, the officer's bondsmen were liable to the slave-owner for the value of the slave. Further, any officer with a writ, had the right to call on any citizen to assist him in the capture of the slave. The slave could not testify in his own behalf, neither was he allowed trial by jury. Any person rescuing or secreting an escaping slave was liable to a fine of \$1,000 and six months' imprisonment, and civil damages to the owner for the value of the slave.

Of this law, Joshua R. Giddings, a member of Congress at the time, truly said, "The free-men of Ohio will never turn out to chase the panting fugitive. They will never be metamorphosed into bloodhounds to track him to his hiding-place and seize and drag him out, and deliver him to his tormentors. Rely upon it, they will die first. Let no man tell me there is no higher law than this fugitive bill. We feel there is a law of right, of justice, of freedom, implanted in the breast of every intelligent human being, that bids him look with scorn upon this libel on all that is called law."

From earliest time the general sentiment of the people of Ohio was against slavery, and there was great anxiety among the early settlers as to whether the constitution of 1802, which followed the Ordinance of 1787, would make Ohio a state where slavery would never

exist. Col. Kilbourne, who laid out the town of Bucyrus in 1821, had in 1802 organized a company and selected the land where Worthington now stands, north of Columbus, with the intention of bringing mechanics and farmers to that section from Connecticut. All arrangements had been made. Then he returned home and patiently waited to see whether Congress would accept the Constitution of Ohio and admit it into the Union as a free state.

The Constitution was drawn up and submitted to Congress, was accepted, and slavery was forever barred in the state of Ohio. As is known, south of the Ohio river were the slave states; north of Ohio was Canada where slavery did not exist, and as time ran on, the state of Ohio became traversed by routes over which slaves sought freedom in Canada after escaping from their masters south of the Ohio river. At the start the few who escaped were not sufficient to cause any special worry to the slave owners. The United States had passed a law giving the slave owners the right to come into Ohio and seize their property wherever found. The people in this State did not favor so radical an action, and the result was laws were passed if not annulling at least crippling the rights of the slave owners.

The first case of an escaping slave in which this county is in any way interested, was in 1812 in which Col. Kilbourne, who laid out Bucyrus, cut a prominent figure. The town of Worthington was about half-way between Delaware and Columbus, the latter being then known as Franklinton. An alleged runaway slave had been seized by the owner at Delaware and he had started south with his property. The Delaware citizens sent a rider ahead to notify the people at Worthington of the arrest, well knowing they were from Connecticut and were opposed to the return of any slave. As soon as word reached Worthington, Col. Kilbourne took prompt measures for the release of the slave. He was at that time justice of the peace. The slave owner arrived on horse-back, and the negro was on foot, a strong rope being around him which was attached to the pommel of the saddle and the tired wretch was compelled to keep up as best he could. When they reached Worthington the villagers surrounded the horse and rider and in the confusion, the rope was cut and the negro released, but Col.

Kilbourne was a law-abiding citizen and when the slave owner appealed to him for redress, the justice coincided with him, and the negro and his owner were both taken before Squire Kilbourne. The owner claimed the slave was his property, but the justice had grave doubts as to whether his affidavit was sufficient proof of ownership and released the slave to await further proof, to the great delight of the citizens of Worthington. The owner of the slave went to Franklinton, the next nearest justice, where he secured legal papers, and two days later he returned, and Mr. Kilbourne promptly gave him another hearing, and decided the slave was his. But when they came to look for the slave he was not to be found, and although nearly everyone in the village was examined, no one appeared to know what had become of him until after the disgusted owner had left. The facts are that the day after the slave had been released, Col. Kilbourne had himself placed him in charge of the driver of a wagon train that was carrying supplies to Gen. Harrison at Ft. Ferec, now Upper Sandusky.

By 1825 the escape of slaves through Ohio was becoming so serious a matter to the slave owners that the secretary of state wrote the British Government that it was a growing evil and might endanger the peaceful relations existing between the United States and the British Government, and suggested that something be done so that owners might secure their property in Canada. England steadfastly refused, on the ground that the British Government "could not with respect to the British possessions where slavery is not admitted, depart from the principle recognized by the British laws, that every man is free who reaches British ground." The next year, in 1826, the United States endeavored to make an extradition treaty with England for the return of the fugitive slaves. The English Government again refused, holding a fugitive slave was not subject to extradition, on account of the English principle that when any man set his foot on British soil, he was free. So Canada at all times, remained the haven of refuge to the escaping slaves, and for thirty years Fourth of July orators were rewarded with thunders of applause as they boasted of the freedom of America and denounced the despotism of England.

The Quakers, the Free Presbyterians and the Wesleyan Methodists had among them many members who looked upon slavery as a crime, and these gave assistance to slaves who were making their escape through Ohio to freedom in Canada; they later sent emissaries into the Southern States to induce slaves to flee from their masters, all information as to their route through Ohio being given them before they started. From the Ohio river to the lake, Ohio had become honeycombed with routes taken by these fugitives, and these became known as Underground Roads. When an owner started in pursuit of his slave, it was easy following him to the Ohio river, but once across the river all trace appeared to vanish, and one slave owner after losing track of his property when he had reached Ohio, made the remark that he must have gotten away by some "underground road," and that remark gave these routes their name.

It should be remembered that the aiding of a fugitive slave to escape, or the giving of succor or support to him was an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. Therefore it was seldom that any record was kept by the men who ran the underground stations, from which any absolute and definite information could be obtained, and yet, any number of these stations existed in Crawford county. There were two principal routes through this county, one the pike road which goes through Bucyrus, and the other the old Portland road which passes through Galion, Leesville, and West Liberty. Professor Wm. H. Seibert in his work, the "Underground Railroad," gives two towns that were stations in Crawford county, Leesville and Tiro; in the list of those connected with the underground road he gives but two names, Fisher Quaintance and Joseph Roe. No trace can be found of Tiro being a station, nor is there any trace of Joseph Roe.

In 1839 a slave case occurred at Marion, in which a negro known as Black Bill was seized by his owner. Black Bill had been a resident of Marion for about a year when one day a man named McClanahan came to Marion and claimed the slave. Public opinion was against the slave being spirited out of the community, so the owner returned to Virginia, secured what he thought was the necessary papers and came on to Marion, where with half a dozen

of his marshals, the slave was seized and the case came on for a hearing before Judge Ozias Bowen and his three associate justices, one of them being Thomas K. Anderson. At the trial, the court found the owner's case had not been proven and the negro was released. No sooner had the judgment of the court been pronounced than the marshals, who were assisting the owner, promptly seized the slave, and notwithstanding the opposition of the court officials and some of the citizens, the negro was hustled and dragged from the court room and taken before a justice of the peace, where the owner made the usual oath that the slave was his. Naturally Judge Bowen and his associates were indignant at the outrageous act of the slave owner in seizing in the court room a man whom they had declared to be free. Judge Anderson went to the squire's office, where he secured an entrance, and opening the back door of the building he told the negro to make his escape, and before the friends of the owner realized what was going on, Black Bill was out the back door, fleeing down the street. His pursuers followed and there was shooting and stone throwing on both sides. Generally the friends of freedom contented themselves with getting in the road of the pursuing party, and sometimes tripping them up. Fear lent the negro wings, and as it was evening and darkness coming on, he eluded his pursuers. That night, he slept in a swamp north of Marion.

While in Crawford county there were probably 20 to 30 people at that time who were more or less engaged in assisting slaves to escape, there were many others who took no hand in the matter but favored the escaping slave. But it is also probable that while there were a number who would gladly have assisted in capturing an escaped slave, to secure the reward, yet the large majority at the start treated the matter with indifference and in the thirty years from 1830 to 1860 no record can be found of any slave that was ever captured in this county and returned to his master. And yet, it is safe to say that in those same years at least 500 men found their way to freedom through Crawford county. Nothing is known of the exact route of Black Bill after he left his hiding place in the swamp near Marion. He may have gone north at night over the Sandusky pike, and found refuge during the day

at Benjamin Warner's, who kept a tavern four miles south of Bucyrus. He was a Quaker, and this sect were the strongest in the state on the side of the fleeing negroes. He may have reached New Winchester, where at that time Peter Wert had a mill just north of the town which was a station on the Underground Road. At any rate, McClanahan, his master, never saw him again. In October, 1839, the Bucyrus Democrat published a full account of the trial and escape of Black Bill.

The escaping slaves entered this county in the eastern part from Iberia where there was a prominent underground station, this little village being filled with sympathizers of the fleeing fugitives. It was this town which furnished almost the last incident in regard to punishment of men for assisting slaves in making their escape. A professor in the college at Iberia had been arrested for assisting an escaping slave and had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment and one of the first acts of President Lincoln was the pardon of this man. The most prominent man in this county connected with the Underground Road was perhaps Peter Wert, first of Leesville and later of New Winchester. He was known as Black Pete, not on account of his friendship for the slaves, but on account of his complexion, as he was very dark. He was a man of strong determination. He had a wheel shop at Leesville and here the slaves came to him after night. They generally arrived just before daylight, a signal was given by them which was recognized by him and they were brought into the house, given food and a place of shelter during the next day, and when night again came, they were given explicit directions to their next stopping-place which was probably the Robinson mill on the Sandusky river, near the old Luke tavern. Near the mill was the residence of James Robinson, and just back of the house was a small building known as the "mill house." The building had only one door, and was originally but one room. A partition was built across one end, the only entrance to this closet being a low door, which was concealed by piling sacks of grain and meal in front of it. In case pursuing masters were in the neighborhood the escaping slaves were hidden in this closet until all danger was over.

George Dean who still lives in Bucyrus and is today an old man, states that in his boyhood days (1840 to 1850) he has gone over to the mill which was owned by his uncles, James and William Robinson, and has seen negroes in the yard, men, women and children and a few days afterward they were gone. Of course, the neighbors knew of this, and while they would not assist an escaping negro, they were not so bitter at that time as to prevent anyone else from doing so. About three miles north of the Robinson Mill was Henry Kaler's residence in Sandusky township. He was a shoemaker and to his house the negroes were piloted. Occasionally when the people showed symptoms of objection to this violation of the law, Robinson himself took the men to the next station. He had a spring wagon used for hauling grain, and on this he had a covered top so that nobody could see the contents of the wagon, but it was generally known that when this wagon went north after night, there were escaping slaves inside. This wagon was mostly used when there were women and children in the party. The men generally walked. The wagon held from six to eight people. Kaler, the shoemaker, in the early days traveled over the country making shoes for the settlers. He was not well to do and made his rounds from house to house on foot, and knew every hiding place in that section. For while, as previously stated, no slaves were ever known to be recaptured in this county, yet there were frequently men watching all roads to the north to capture an escaping slave in order to secure the reward. It was therefore necessary for the slave to be hurriedly hid, sometimes in a well, sometimes in an old hollow tree, or in some abandoned outbuildings or barn. Frequently they were placed in some barn with hay loosely sprinkled over them, and here they remained two or three days, fed by the keeper of the station until all danger of pursuit had shifted to some other locality. North of Kaler, was the celebrated Bear marsh, which was an excellent hiding place, and near this lived John McIntyre another station on the Underground Road. He was an old Scotch Presbyterian. From here it is difficult to trace the route. Seibert in his book states that Tiro was an important station on the Underground Road. It no doubt was, as the settlers there were New

Englanders and such men as Rudolphus Morse, Resolved White, Samuel Hanna, and others were the men who would be strongly in sympathy with the underground movement, but no record can be found of anyone in Auburn township who kept a station on the road and it is absolutely certain there were a dozen. The objective point was Sandusky on the lake. Five or six routes passing through the state converged at that point, and, as stated, two of these were through Crawford county.

Near the Portland road, running north and south through Vernon township, were several houses where the fugitives were cared for. The house of John McCaskey was supposed to be one. The road was traveled by dark men on dark nights, and many a happy African who reached Canada, remembered with gratitude until the day of his death the hospitality and humanity of several citizens of Vernon. David and Samuel Anderson often entertained ebony runaways aiming for the north star. These were guided to the dwellings under cover of the night, and if brought there near morning, were kept concealed, and fed during the day and then conveyed to some station near Canada and freedom. Concealment was necessary, because in harboring runaway slaves, the law was violated, and after 1850 there were many whose sympathies were with the slaveholder, and they would not have scrupled to reveal the name of the law-breaker. This resulted in concealment and the nocturnal pilgrimages of the runaways.

William Robinson who still lives in Crestline lived with his father when a boy at North Robinson (1840 to 1850), and remembers times when colored people after night stopped at their door and asked to be cared for. Robinson's place was not an underground station but like most others in the county at that time he would not interfere with any one else assisting them, and the fugitive was directed to the proper Robinson at the mill several miles north. Both Peter Wert and William and James Robinson were Scotch Presbyterians, in fact Covenanters, and these with the Quakers were the most open opponents of human slavery.

Along the Sandusky pike four miles south of Bucyrus, was the tavern of Benjamin Warner, one of those worthy men who was raised in the society of Friends and like that

taciturn and sagacious sect, kept his own counsel, but his neighbors were certain that his hospitable home was one of the stations on the Underground Road. In keeping his tavern, all people were welcome, and the poorer settlers coming into the country looking for land were entertained over night, given their breakfast in the morning and sent on their way rejoicing. And if they were very poor, never charged for their accommodation. To the oppressed and fleeing slave, seeking a haven of freedom in Canada his lines were cast in pleasant places when he reached the tavern of that good old Quaker, Benjamin Warner. North of Bucyrus was the Quaker settlement and it is astonishing the number of visits that Warner made to his friends living there. And it is certain many of his friends must have been aware when he drove through the streets of Bucyrus with a large wagon drawn by two horses and containing nothing but loose straw, that many a trembling slave was concealed beneath the straw, and yet he made these trips in broad daylight. Here is an extract from his obituary notice, published after his death which occurred May 8, 1870. After speaking of his generosity to poor travelers, it said: "Nor is this all. The worthy man was raised as one of the Society of Friends, and like that sagacious sect kept his own counsel, and it was more than surmised that his hospitable home was one of the safest stations for those oppressed victims who were seeking the north star; and many a time has he, on pretense of visiting his brethren north of Bucyrus, hauled trembling chattels, concealed in his wagon, boldly and bravely in open daylight through Bucyrus."

On the Tiffin road Fisher Quaintance settled about 1829 and his home was a station on the Underground Road. Here the escaping slave sometimes worked about the farm, and in case anyone was seen coming along the road he was hidden in some secret place until all danger was passed. Joseph Quaintance, still living, remembers that at one time one of the slaves who stopped at the farm had learned the carpenter business, and while hiding on his father's place built a cradle for the cutting of grain. Mr. Quaintance remembered the incident, although he was a boy, from the fact that they had a very savage dog who became

very friendly with the colored man and when he left, the dog followed him, much to the satisfaction of the family. Just west of the Tiffin road was a family by the name of Jackson, a father and several sons, Stephen, Isaac and Abraham. This house was back in the woods and a slave once reaching there was safe. The slaves were always brought to Jackson's cabin during the night, usually after 10 o'clock. The Columbus and Sandusky pike was extensively traveled by slaves without guides, as the road was so plain that no mistake could be made. But the traveling was usually done between ten o'clock at night and daylight the next morning. Isaac Jackson and his son Stephen have been seen to carry sled-loads of them north into Seneca county. At one time, about 1853, they were seen to have six or eight negro women and children in a sled, which was driven rapidly north, while five or six negro men, unable to get into the sled, ran at the side or behind, and the smoothness of the snow-covered road enabled him to get them far on their way before daylight to some station much nearer Canada and freedom under the British flag. The night was bitterly cold, though the moon shone brightly on the scene, revealing the runaways to the people along the road, who were willing to jump from their beds in the cold, and look from the window or door.

Almost every citizen who lived on the Columbus and Sandusky pike half a century ago could remember of seeing many a dusky runaway skulking along the road under the cover of the night, or being driven rapidly north by some assisting friend. It occasionally happened that pursuing masters traveled over the road; but none of these residents remembered that any runaway slave was ever captured by his master while escaping through the county. It was not customary for slaves to stop at houses directly on the road, even though the owner was a known friend. As morning approached they left the road, and stopped at dwellings several miles from its course. It thus occurred that Quaintance on the Tiffin road and the Jacksons were used as hiding places, and several citizens in and near the village of Lykens were known to harbor the black man, and to convey him farther on his way to Canada and freedom. On one occasion one of the citizens was seen with a wagon

load of dusky women and children, heading for the house of some friend in southern Seneca county. And, at another time, a half-dozen or more of half-starved, half-clothed negro men were seen in a barn in Lykens township.

Another station was that of Eli Odell. He was a cabinet-maker and at one time a miller. He lived at what was afterwards known as Odell's Corners four miles east of Bucyrus. He was very pronounced in his views on slavery and held that it was a moral duty of every man to assist the runaway slaves, and that he would pay no attention to any iniquitous law which required a citizen to assist in capturing the slave and returning him to his owner; that no law could give to one man the right to own another human being, and therefore it was no crime to break any law which in itself was against the law of God. Slaves were brought to him by Peter Wert and from his place they were either piloted across to Kaler or McIntyre in Sandusky township, or more directly north, for there must have been some station at or around Sulphur Springs, although no trace can be found of one there. The fact is, the danger that some neighbor, through vindictiveness or for the greed of gain, might give evidence against them made them cautious, and many of these places that were underground stations can never be known; and toward the last, after 1850, this county became more bitter against those assisting escaping slaves, and the greatest caution was necessary, slaves being transferred from station to station after night, without being seen by anyone except those belonging to the underground road.

No record can be found of those in Bucyrus who kept stations on the Underground Road with the exception of Capt. John Wert. That Rev. John Pettitt kept a station there is no doubt, but there is no proof. Neither do older inhabitants who knew him remember of any word he ever let drop to indicate that his house was a haven of refuge for the fleeing slaves. He lived for a while on what is now the Magee farm south of Oakwood cemetery. He was always opposed to slavery and said so at any and all times. Yet there is no proof that he was connected with the Underground Road. Neither is there any proof that John Anderson kept a station on the road. Yet he kept the

American house, and in the upstairs room was where an abolition speech was made and an anti-abolition demonstration occurred in Bucyrus in 1839. The meeting was being held on the second floor southeast room, the corner room fronting on Warren and Sandusky. It was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Streater a Protestant Methodist minister, and it became known that he would deliver an abolition address. During the evening a crowd collected in front of the hotel and for a time contented itself with hooting and jeering, but later stones and brick bats were thrown and the windows broken in, and a rush was made inside the building, the crowd demanding the speaker, but he was secretly removed from the house, and made his escape. Daniel Fralic of Brokensword was present at the time and said that for a while things were pretty lively. He crowded himself into a corner until the storm was over and then quietly left the building. After the mob reached the room stones and brick bats were still freely thrown and some of the furniture broken.

After Anderson had quit the hotel business he had a frame building just north where he ran a tin shop, and here the anti-slavery men held frequent meetings, but as far as can be learned they were never disturbed. In the rear room of the tin shop one night some 15 persons gathered to hear a colored slave give an account of his flight to freedom. The slave was a carpenter and lived in one of the Gulf states. By some means he had learned to read and write. He made his escape to New Orleans, where he forged his master's name to a pass and secured a job on a steinboat as a carpenter and thus worked his passage up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and on reaching Cincinnati he had been piloted over the underground road and had now reached Bucyrus. A collection was taken up and he was cared for that night and the next day, and after dark the next evening he was directed to the farm of Jesse Quaintance in Holmes township. The meeting was very quiet and orderly, and although he was in the town 24 hours, no attempt was made to prevent his escape.

About this same time Capt. John Wert lived near the southeast corner of Mansfield and Spring streets. He had a wheel-wright shop on the same lot and did work at this and car-

pening. He had several sons and all were strong abolitionists. One night a slave owner came to Bucyrus with two of his followers, having been given private information that his slave would be found secreted at the house of Capt. Wert. He had closely followed him from the Ohio river, and he went immediately to the house of Captain Wert and demanded the slave. Being refused he threatened to enter the place by force and make a search. Mr. Wert seized a gun and stated that his house could not be searched without the proper papers, issued by the proper authorities in Bucyrus. The sons also had their guns, and the man with his two slave-catchers came back up town to secure the necessary papers. The news soon spread, and in half an hour when the slave owner returned there was quite an excited crowd with them. The captain still warned them off with his gun and parlied with the officials. Stones were thrown and brick bats, some of the windows were broken, but the grim old man, gun in hand, stood firmly by his position, but after half an hour he yielded and the house was searched but no slave found. It was freely stated by some in the crowd that a negro had been seen there early in the evening. He may or may not have been seen, but whether he had or not, two of the sons were missing when the house was searched, and later it was learned that while the man had gone up street to secure his papers the sons had taken the slave to a safer abiding place farther north, and the parley of the old man had been simply a pretense to gain time.

After the C. C. & C. road was built through Galion, it was sometimes used to send slaves north to Cleveland. On one occasion an escaping slave who was on the train, happened to look out of the window and saw his master get on the rear car. He sat with fear and trembling until the conductor came by; he had been told beforehand that in case of emergency the conductor would do what he could to protect him, for only those trains were generally used where the conductor was in sympathy with the movement. The conductor, hearing his story, pulled the bell cord, and the train slackened speed, and the negro jumped off, and the signal was given to go ahead. The master was also looking out of the window, and saw his property in full flight

across the field. He appealed to the conductor, but he refused to slacken the speed of the train, and the man was compelled to stay on board until Galion was reached. The negro got in touch with the underground road, was piloted through Crawford county, and found freedom in Canada.

Bucyrus, through Judge Scott, was connected with one of the important slave cases which made history. Two slave-owners with a United States Marshal and his deputy, on Sept. 13, 1858, seized John Price a fugitive slave, at Oberlin, and drove across the country eight miles to Wellington, to take the train south. A crowd from Oberlin followed and joined by Wellington people, the negro was rescued. The United States Court indicted 37 of the rescuers, and they were mostly given small fines and a day in jail. Two from Oberlin, Simon Bushnell and Charles H. Langston, were given 60 days and 20 days' imprisonment. Writs of habeas corpus were gotten out and the case came before the Supreme Court of Ohio. On the bench were Joseph R. Swan, chief justice; Josiah Scott, William V. Peck, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Milton Sutliff. The majority of the people of Ohio believed the fugitive slave act was so utterly at variance with the law of God as to be unconstitutional, and the true doctrine was the British one that Ohio being a free State, a slave once setting his foot on Ohio soil was free. This was the view of

Gov. Chase and every member of the court. But the question at issue was: "Shall a United States law be enforced when contrary to the views of the people and laws of a state?" On this question Joseph R. Swan, Josiah Scott, and William V. Peck held the United States law was superior to the State and refused the writ of habeas corpus, Brinkerhoff and Sutliff dissenting. Justice Swan was a candidate for renomination for judge of the Supreme Court, but he was defeated on account of his decision. In his "Swan's Treatise," compiled by him, he states that it is idle to speculate upon the possible results if a single judge had held a different opinion. Salmon P. Chase was governor at that time and it was well understood that he would sustain a decision releasing the prisoners by all the power at his command; and the United States government was as fully committed to the execution of the fugitive slave law. This would have placed Ohio in conflict with the General Government in defense of state rights, and if the party of freedom throughout the north had rallied, as seemed probable, the war might have come in 1859, instead of 1861, with a secession of the northern instead of the southern states. A single vote apparently turned the scale, and after a little delay the party of freedom took possession of the government, and the party of slavery became the seceders.

CHAPTER XXXII

MISCELLANEOUS

Dead Man's Hollow—Ancient Land Marks—Hidden Treasure—The Bucyrus Mastodon—Johnny Appleseed—The Bad Indian—Population Statistics—The Hermits—Agricultural Fairs—The Canal Crawford Did Not Get—The Name of Bucyrus—Early Valuation and Expenses—Early Marriage Licenses.

A chiel's amang you taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

—ROBERT BURNS.

DEAD MAN'S HOLLOW.

Near Olentangy along the Galion road a place has been pointed out as Dead Man's Hollow, a site where a murder was committed many years ago. In the summer of 1836, two men, named Bender and Hammer from the east came west to buy land. At Wooster they were observed when they changed their eastern money for western, and were followed. After leaving Mansfield they were joined by two men, who stated they were also coming west looking up land. The four traveled together to Galion, and at the latter place spent the night. The next morning the four started for Bucyrus, Hammer and Bender walking in front, and the two strangers behind. All had canes cut from the woods to assist them in walking. Soon after leaving Galion, the strangers cut themselves still heavier canes; in fact, so heavy, as to be clubs. Being questioned as to the reason for such heavy canes, they turned it off by remarking their other canes were too light and they threw them away, but perhaps the new ones were a little large, but if so, later they would get smaller. The four proceeded until they reached where Olentangy now is, when they came to a little stream that emptied into the Whetstone. Over this was a log, necessitating crossing single file. As the men separated to cross the stream, one drew a pistol and shot Bender, while the other with

his heavy club brought it down with all its force on the head of Hammer, knocking him to the ground unconscious. An eighth of a mile south of where the attack was made was the Eberhardt saw-mill, and the robbers hearing the sound of voices, and believing some one was approaching, hurriedly sought safety in flight, without stopping to rob their victims, which would have taken time, as the men carried their money in a leather belt, around their waist, underneath their clothing. Some time passed before Hammer regained consciousness, and when he did he was horrified to find the dead body of his brother-in-law. He screamed for help, but received no answer. He was in a dazed condition, but managed to stagger to the saw mill where he appeared covered with blood, to the astonishment of the Eberhardts. He had difficulty in explaining to them what was the matter, but they were finally convinced something serious had occurred, and they followed him to the scene of the murder, where they found the dead body of Bender. What few neighbors there were were aroused and Hammer explained in detail what had occurred and the woods were searched but no trace of the murderers was found. The absence of any clue, pointed suspicion to Hammer, but a thorough examination showed his story was true, as it was easily shown two suspicious characters had been with them at Galion, and further that the proprietor of the tavern at Galion had told the men they did not like the looks or the actions of their companions, and

they had better not trust them too far. Bender was buried in the Campbell graveyard, and his relatives in the east were notified, and they sent money for the erection of a tombstone. This stone contains his name, and the further inscription:

"Born Dec. 6, 1811; died Sept. 28, 1836."

Hammer came on to Bucyrus, stopping at the Blue Ball tavern, where he gave John Boyer an account of the murder, and later repeated his story at Bucyrus. He remained at Bucyrus several days until the authorities became assured of his innocence. He had \$300 with which he purchased land. Years afterward a report was current in the county of a man dying in the west who previous to his death confessed to the Bender murder, but the story was never authenticated. Besides erecting a tombstone, the eastern relatives for half a century sent a small sum annually to the Campbells to be used in keeping the grave in repair, and the trust was faithfully performed by John Campbell and later by his son. But years ago the descendants of the murdered man's family had become such distant relatives that the remittances ceased, and the grave is cared for the same as the others.

ANCIENT LAND MARKS.

In the southeast quarter of section 15, Auburn township the land now owned by the Faulkner heirs, there is an inclosure of nearly four acres, a well defined gateway at the eastern side, and near it a walled well. This well was dug out to a depth of about fifteen feet, but nothing of special interest was found. Numerous stone relics have been found in and about the inclosure.

About one and a half miles southwest of Galion there is an inclosure of about an acre. It is shaped like a horse-shoe, which would bring it under the head of symbolical mounds. This inclosure has never been thoroughly explored. Relics of stone have been found in it indicating that at one time it was the resort of those who erected it.

The Delaware Indians had a village northeast of Leesville, long before the advent of the first white man; definite record is given of this in the Crawford expedition.

Another village was at the Knisely's Springs. It was there before the war of 1812, and was

then occupied by the Miamis. There was a spring there highly prized by the Indians for its medical qualities. The spring was highly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, it tarnished the silver ornaments of the Indian, and deposited a sulphurous precipitate a short distance from it. The Indians placed great confidence in the healing qualities of the water and mud; the beneficial effects of which they could perceive. Another healing spring much frequented by them was about two miles west of Oceola.

HIDDEN TREASURES

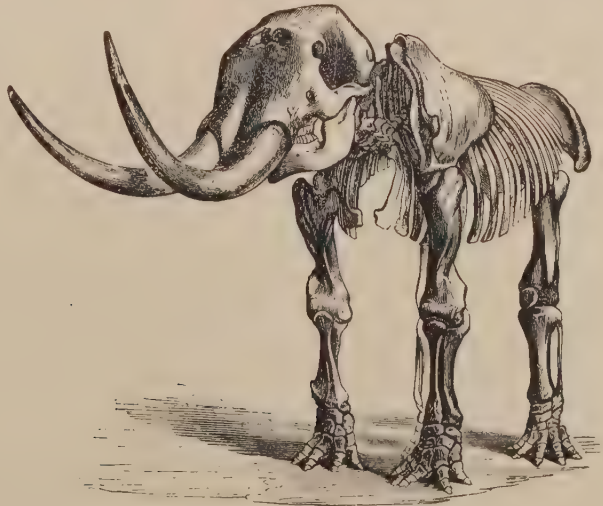
When the first settlers arrived an Indian village was in existence on the Whetstone, southwest of Seccaum Park. In searching among the old records at Pittsburg to locate the ancient Indian village of Seccaum, Hon. E. B. Finley ran across some papers indicating that a few feet from a large tree which stood near a spring some treasure had once been buried. It appears that in the seventeenth century the French traders in going through this region were attacked by a band of hostile Indians, and hurriedly buried what money they had. The tree was a monarch of the plains, standing alone a short distance west of where the vast forest commenced that extended unbroken to the Ohio river. In looking up the ancient village of Seccaum over a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Finley thoroughly explored the surface in that section, and remembering the reference to the buried treasure, found the place where every indication showed there had once been a good sized spring, although long since dried up by the modern drainage. No tree remained, but he made inquiries of the oldest settler in the neighborhood, Edward Campbell, who, when a boy of seven, came with his father in 1823, to the farm on which the spring was located. The two gentlemen went over the ground together, Mr. Campbell very promptly pointing out the location of the spring—the site previously selected by Mr. Finley. Mr. Campbell stated that in his younger days the spring furnished a constant flow of water. He also stated that a short distance from the spring, once stood a large oak tree, the only large tree in that section. It stood there for many years after his arrival, the cattle seeking shel-

ter beneath its broad foliage in the summer days from the scorching rays of the sun, and finding abundant water in the spring. The spring gradually became less and less, and finally dried up, and the tree, with its extensive roots, interfering with the cultivation of the soil, was cut down. Mr. Finley was in search of an Indian village and not of hidden treasure, so he pursued his investigations no further, and the buried treasure is still there—somewhere.

THE BUCYRUS MASTODON

Among the many interesting historical events which have occurred in Bucyrus was the dis-

covery, by Abraham Hahn, of the perfect skeleton of a mastodon, during the year 1838. Mr. Hahn, having built a saw-mill on Buffalo Run at the rear of the lot on the northwest corner of Warren and Poplar streets, conceived the idea of constructing a mill-race which would furnish sufficient water-power to run the establishment, and this water-course was finished by a considerable outlay of time and money. The source of this race was the swamps in Col. Zalmon Rowse's fields, later owned by William Monnett, and the line it followed to the mill would be, at the present time, about the following route: It crossed the Galion road near the southwestern corner of the old fair-ground; then extended nearly due north along the east side of the Ohio Central, making a slight bend, and passing east of the round-house and machine shops; then nearly due west to S. R. Harris' land; then northwest through the northeastern corner of the schoolhouse yard, and, after continuing in the same direction for a short distance, changed to nearly due west, crossing Walnut street, near the present Frank Johnston residence; crossing Main street, on the south part of Dr. Lewis' lot; Poplar street, near the German Lutheran church. While making the excavations for this mill-race, the skeleton was found in the



SKELETON OF MASTODON
Found near Bucyrus

covery, by Abraham Hahn, of the perfect skeleton of a mastodon, during the year 1838. Mr. Hahn, having built a saw-mill on Buffalo Run at the rear of the lot on the northwest corner of Warren and Poplar streets, conceived the idea of constructing a mill-race which would furnish sufficient water-power to run the establishment, and this water-course was finished by a considerable outlay of time and money. The source of this race was the swamps in Col. Zalmon Rowse's fields, later owned by William Monnett, and the line it followed to the mill would be, at the present time, about the following route: It crossed the Galion road

swamp, just east of the present site of the Ohio Central shops. This land for many years afterward was very low and swampy; a considerable portion in this immediate neighborhood was covered by Mr. Hahn's mill-pond. A full account of this discovery was printed in the Crawford Republican extra, of August 14, 1838.

Bucyrus, August 14, 1838.

Mr. Abraham Hahn, while engaged with his work hands in excavating a mill-race, about three-fourths of a mile east of Bucyrus, on yesterday, at a distance of from five to seven feet below the surface of the ground, discov-

ered the skeleton of a mastodon, in a reclined position. The history of this genus of animals is involved in mystery. No tradition or human record furnishes evidence of its existence at any period. But that it once lived and walked upon the earth, the prince of the quadruped kingdom, is abundantly proven by the numerous and almost entire specimens of its organic remains, that have been discovered in various parts of North America; and which have excited the wonder and astonishment of the naturalist and antiquarian. From the peculiar structure, and the immense size of its bones, it must have been an animal far exceeding in size and strength any species of the quadruped races now in existence. The place where the skeleton was found is very near the dividing ridge between the northern and southern waters of the state, in a wet, spongy soil. The bones, so far as discovered, are in a fine state of preservation. The upper jaw and skull are perfect in all their parts, as formed by nature. The under jaw was accidentally divided in removing it from the earth. This is the only instance in which the skull of the mastodon has been found in a state of preservation; and it furnishes the only specimen from which correct ideas can be obtained respecting that massive and singularly shaped organ.

Some idea may be formed of the rank this monster held among the beasts of the forest, when clothed with skin and flesh, and nerved with life, from the following dimensions of some portions of it, which have been rescued from oblivion:

The Skull and Upper Jaw

Horizontal length	39	inches
Length following curvature of skull	42½	inches
Breadth across the eyes	26½	inches
Breadth back of head	25 1/3	inches
Vertical height	22	inches
Height occipital bone	16	inches
Diameter of both nostrils	11½	inches
Diameter of each measuring the other way	5	inches
Diameter of tusk sockets	5½ to 6	inches
Depth of tusk sockets	22	inches
Diameter of eye sockets	6	inches
Weight of skull and upper jaw ..	160	pounds

The Under Jaw

Horizontal length following out-side curvature	31½	inches
Height to junction with upper jaw	16½	inches
Weight	69	pounds
Front molars, apart	6¼	inches
Back molars, apart	5¾	inches
Length of back molar	7½	inches
Breadth of back molar	4	inches
Length of front molar	4½	inches

Femur or Thigh Bone

Length	37	inches
Largest circumference	30	inches
Smallest circumference	15½	inches

Tibia

(Largest Bone Between Thigh and Hoof)

Length	22½	inches
Largest circumference	24½	inches
Smallest circumference	11	inches

Fibula

(Smaller Bone Between Thigh and Hoof)

Length	20½	inches
Largest circumference	12½	inches
Smallest circumference	4½	inches

Humerus (Bone from Shoulder to Knee)

Length	30	inches
Largest circumference	34½	inches
Smallest circumference	14¾	inches

Rib

Length of outer curve	43½	inches
Smallest circumference	5¼	inches

Hahn soon found the enterprise in which he had become involved would not be a financial success, and after several years the business was abandoned. When the town was extended and improved toward the southeast, the mill-pond was drained and the water-course gradually filled up with earth, but years after in making excavations for sewers and cellars, the remains of this race have frequently been found. At first Mr. Hahn exhibited the bones of this mastodon, but finally sold them, and the proceeds derived from the same served to pay him for the immense financial outlay he had made in building the race. He died at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, January 19, 1867, and in his obituary notice the following was published in regard to the latter history of the skeleton: "He afterward sold the mastodon to a man

in Columbus for \$1,000, and it was again resold to a Cincinnati man for \$2,800; was afterward taken to New York and put in Barnum's museum, and was consumed by the fire which destroyed Barnum's Museum on lower Broadway half a century ago.

"JOHNNY APPLESEED"

A history of Crawford county—in fact the history of many another county in northern Ohio—would be incomplete without mention of the eccentric personage known far and wide in the early part of the last century by the name of "Johnny Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman, and he was born in Springfield, Mass., in the year 1775. From a half sister of his, who came west at a later period it was learned that in boyhood he evinced a great fondness for nature, and used to wander far from home in quest of plants and flowers, and that he liked to listen to the birds singing and to gaze at the stars. These tastes were little, if at all, altered in his later years.

At what precise time he started out on his self-appointed mission has not been definitely ascertained, and as little is known as to the causes which led him to adopt his peculiar vocation, which was to plant appleseeds in well located nurseries in advance of civilization, and have apple trees ready for planting when the pioneers should appear. He also scattered through the forest the seeds of medicinal plants, such as dog-fennel, catnip, pennyroyal, hoarhound, rattlesnake root, and the like. As early as the year 1806 he appeared on the Ohio river with two canoe loads of appleseeds obtained at the cider presses of western Pennsylvania, and with these he planted nurseries along the Muskingum river and its tributaries.

His first, or one of his first nurseries, was planted about nine miles below Steubenville, up a narrow valley from the Ohio river, at Brilliant (formerly called LaGrange), opposite Wellsburg, W. Va. From this point he subsequently extended his operations into the interior of the state. For a number of years he made his home in a little cabin near Perrysville (then in Richland county), but later he went to live with his half sister, Mrs. Broome, who resided in Mansfield. He usually located his nurseries along the banks of streams and, after planting his seeds, surrounded the patch with a brush fence. He was then accustomed

to visit them yearly to care for the young trees and repair the fences, which obliged him to travel hundreds of miles during the year. When the pioneers subsequently arrived from Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, they found the little nurseries of seedling apple trees on many of the streams in the Ohio Valley. He extended his operations into northwestern Ohio, and finally into Indiana, where the last years of his life were spent.

His apple trees were nearly all planted near the banks of the streams; one of his orchards was along the Whetstone where Galion now is; on the Sandusky there were some trees planted by him near the Luke tavern; at Bucyrus, an orchard was where the home of Gen. Finley now is, and this orchard was bearing fruit when Samuel Norton came or soon after, as Norton brought seed with him and planted an orchard himself on the south bank of the Sandusky and stated that he secured apples from the orchard across the river. One of the trees is still bearing fruit. There was a spring in front of the Finley residence, but across the street in front of what is now the Memorial Hospital was a larger spring, which was a favorite resort of Johnny Appleseed when he went through this section. Here he would lay on his back in the grass, under the shade of the trees, and with his bare feet in the air talk religion to any from Bucyrus who from curiosity crossed the river to see the eccentric character. Another apple orchard planted by him was down the river. On the Daniel McMichael farm on the river above Bucyrus, is an apple tree which was planted by Johnny Appleseed in 1821. The tree is now 91 years old. The eccentric character came along and put up at the log cabin, sleeping on the floor in front of the fire-place, his regular sleeping place. The next morning he and Margaret Anderson planted the tree. She was a daughter of John Anderson, and later married David McMichael, the father of Daniel L. McMichael. Margaret Anderson was only a little girl at the time of the planting.

One who saw Johnny Appleseed at Mansfield thus describes his appearance:

"John Chapman was a small man, wiry and thin in habit. His cheeks were hollow and his face and neck dark and skinny from exposure to the weather. His mouth was small; his nose small, and turned up so much as appar-

ently to raise his upper lip. His eyes were dark and deeply set in his head, but searching and penetrating. His hair black and straight, was parted in the middle and permitted to fall about his neck. His hair, withal, was thin, fine and glossy. He never wore a full beard but shaved all clean, except a thin roach at the bottom of his throat. His beard was lightly set and very black."

Chapman's nature was deeply religious. He was a regularly constituted minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, according to the revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg, and was also a missionary of that faith. He was a beautiful reader and never traveled without several of the Swedenborgian pamphlets with him, which he generally carried in his bosom, and which he was ever ready to produce and read on request. He never attempted to preach or address public audiences, but in private consultations would often become enthusiastic and arise to expound the philosophy of his faith. On these occasions, as though inspired, he would often soar to flights of real eloquence, his ideas being clearly and forcibly expressed, illustrated with chaste figures, and replete with argumentative deductions.

His life was blameless among his fellow men. He was of a kind and generous disposition, and polite and attentive in manner. So gentle was his nature that he was never known to kill any living thing, ever for food. He is said, on one occasion to have put out his camp-fire, because he noticed that the flies and moths, attracted by the blaze, fell into it and were consumed. He was known to pay the full value for old horses, take them from the harness, and, with a blessing, turn them loose to the luxurious pastures of the wilderness, to become their own masters. This almost abnormal tenderness was indeed a leading trait in his character. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Savage beasts never hurt him, nor did the still more savage Indian warrior. By the latter he was regarded as a great Medicine Man, to injure whom would bring misfortune on the tribe, or individual, guilty of the offense.

When on his journeys he usually camped out. He carried a kit of cooking utensils with him, among which was a mush-pan, which he sometimes wore as a hat. When he spent the night at a house, it was his custom to lie upon

the floor, with his kit for a pillow. He declined to lie in a soft bed, as, being naturally, he claimed, of an indolent disposition, he feared that such self-indulgence might beget a desire which he could not hope often to gratify in his wandering mode of life. As an illustration of his natural indolence, it is said that he was once seen working in his nursery near Mansfield, and that, lying on his side, he reached out with his hoe and extirpated only such weeds as were within reach.

He was never without money, which he obtained from the sale of his trees, his usual price for a tree being a "five-penny bit," but if the settler hadn't money, Johnny would either give him credit or accept old clothes in payment. Yet, though he, himself, cared nothing for luxuries, and nothing for the ordinary comforts of life, he would often spend his money freely to benefit others. Frequently he would furnish the housewives with a pound or two of tea—a high-priced luxury at that time, and the use of which he regarded almost as a sort of dissipation. On one occasion he was seen with a number of plates, which he had purchased at a village store. Being asked what he wanted them for, he replied that if he had a number he would not have to wash dishes so often; but he had really purchased them to present to a poor family who had had the misfortune to break their crockery.

He was often oddly dressed and sometimes clothed in rags and tatters, yet was always personally clean. He seldom wore shoes or stockings, except in the coldest winter weather, and the soles of his feet in consequence, were of a hard and almost horny consistence. He usually wore a broad-brimmed hat. Some have said that at times he was seen clothed with a coat or garment made out of a coffee-sack, with holes cut in it for the neck and arms, but this story has been doubted by others. It seems clear that, if he ever wore it, it was not his usual dress. He was, however, frequently seen with shirt, pantaloons, and a long-tailed coat of the tow-linen then much worn by the farmers. This coat was an invention of his own and was in itself a curiosity. It consisted of one width of the coarse fabric, which descended from his neck to his heels. It was without collar. In this robe were cut two arm-holes, into which were placed two straight sleeves.

His immunity from molestation by the Indians enabled him on more than one occasion to warn settlers of impending Indian attacks, his services in this direction saving a number of lives during the war of 1812. On one such occasion, when the settlers at Mansfield were threatened, there being no troops in the block-house at the time, Johnny volunteered to act as messenger to Captain Douglas at Mt. Vernon, thirty miles away. Setting out in the evening, as the stars were beginning to shine in the darkening sky, bare-headed and bare-footed, he made the trip, over a newly-cut road, through a forest infested by wild beasts and hostile Indians, and, having aroused the garrison at Mt. Vernon, accompanied the troops back the next morning, having made the round trip of 60 miles between sunset and sunrise. One writing about 30 years ago of the massacre of the Seymour family, on the Black Fork, near Mansfield, penned the following lines: "Although I was then but a mere child, I can remember, as if it were yesterday, the warning cry of Johnny Appleseed, as he stood before my father's log cabin door on that night. I remember the precise language, the clear loud voice, the deliberate exclamation, and the fearful thrill it awakened in my bosom. 'Fly! fly for your lives! the Indians are murdering and scalping Seymours and Copuses!' My father sprang to the door, but the messenger was gone, and midnight silence reigned without."

Johnny's intellectual acuteness in matters of religion, and his acquaintance with the scriptures is well illustrated in the following anecdote:

"The year of the erection of the old court house in Mansfield, while the blocks of foundation stone and the timber lay scattered about the public square, a wandering street preacher of the name of Paine, a man with a long white beard, who called himself 'the Pilgrim,' entered the town. After blowing a long tin horn, which he carried with him, he assembled an audience on the stone and timbers of the court house. In the course of his sermon he pointed to where Johnny Appleseed lay on the ground, with his feet resting upon the top of one of the stones, and exclaimed: 'See yon ragged, old, bare-footed sinner, and be warned of the paths of sin by his example.' Johnny rose to his feet, folded his hands behind him, under

his tow-linen coat, and slowly approached the speaker. As the speaker paused a space Johnny commenced in this wise: 'I presume you thank God that you are not as other men?' 'I thank God that I am not as you are,' returned Paine. 'I am not a hypocrite, nor am I of the generation of vipers. I am a regularly appointed minister, whether you are or not.' 'Lord be merciful to me, a sinner,' said Chapman, and walked away."

"In 1838, thirty-seven years after his appearance on Licking Creek," says a former writer, "Johnny noticed that civilization, wealth and population were pressing into the wilderness of Ohio. Hitherto he had easily kept just in advance of the wave of settlement; but now towns and churches were making their appearance, and, at long intervals, the stage-driver's horn broke the silence of the grand old forest, and he felt that his work was done in the region in which he had labored so long. In 1840 he resided near Fort Wayne, in the state of Indiana, where he had a sister living, and probably made that his headquarters during the nine years that he pursued his eccentric avocation on the western border of Ohio and in Indiana." Here he resided until the summer of 1847, his labors by that time having borne fruit over a hundred thousand miles of territory. One day he heard that cattle had broken into his nursery at St. Joseph's township, and were destroying his trees, and he started out on foot to look after his property. The journey proved too much for one of his age and feeble condition, and at even-tide he applied at the home of Mr. Worth for lodging for the night. Mr. Worth was a native Buckeye and had lived in Richland county when a boy, and when he heard that his oddly dressed caller was Johnny Appleseed, gave him a cordial welcome. Johnny declined going to the supper table, but partook of a bowl of bread and milk.

Says Mr. Baughman, from whose "History of Richland County" we quote, "The day had been cold and raw, with occasional flurries of snow, but in the evening the clouds cleared away and the sun shone warm and bright as it sank in the western sky. Johnny noticed this beautiful sunset, an augury of the spring and flowers so soon to come, and sat on the doorstep and gazed with wistful eyes toward the

West. Perhaps this herald of the spring-time, the season in which nature is resurrected from the death of winter, caused him to look with prophetic eyes to the future and contemplate that glorious event of which Christ is the resurrection and the life. Upon re-entering the house Johnny declined the bed offered him for the night, preferring a quilt and pillow on the floor, but asked permission to hold family worship, and read 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven,' 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,' etc.

After he had finished the lesson he prayed, and both the words of the prayer and the pathos of his voice made a deep impression upon those present. In the morning he was found in a high state of fever, pneumonia having developed during the night. A physician who was called gave no hope for his recovery, but said that he had never seen a dying man so perfectly calm, for "upon his wan face there was an expression of happiness and upon his pale lips there was a smile of joy, as though he were communing with loved ones who had come to meet him and to soothe his weary spirit in his dying moments. And as his eye shone with the beautiful light supernal, God touched him with his finger and beckoned him home."

In the Sherman-Heineman park at Mansfield, Ohio, there stands a monument to his memory, which was dedicated in November, 1900, and which bears a simple and appropriate inscription; yet his best and most enduring monument lies in the memory of his kind and lovable character, his simple faith, his pure and blameless life, and the useful work he accomplished for the good of his fellow-men.

THE BAD INDIANS

Benjamin Sharrock thus describes one of the "bad Indians," and his ultimate death, probably the last one killed by a settler in this county:

"About the year 1821 or 1822, there were several Indians who frequently camped and hunted on the waters of the west and middle forks of the Whetstone, to-wit: Capt. Dowdee, his son Tom, and Capt. Dowdee's son-in-law, Nickels, the bad Indian, the subject of this narrative. He was regarded as a dangerous

man among his own companions. He had become embittered against Benjamin Sharrock, his brother Everard Sharrock, and Jacob Stateler, who had three sons, Andrew, James and John (the two latter were twins).

The Dowdees had frequently shared the hospitalities of our cabin, and we regarded them as peaceful and well-disposed citizens.

Mr. Sharrock says: "This Indian, Nickels, had been skulking around and watching my house, trying to get a chance to shoot me. I have seen him dodge from tree to tree when trying to get a shot at me. He also made threats of killing my stock. About this time, he and the two Dowdees were camped on the boundary north of where Iberia now is. Mr. Catrell, my brother and myself held a consultation, whereupon we resolved that this state of things should no longer be tolerated, and the next morning was the time agreed upon to bring this matter to a test. They were to be at my house fully armed for any emergency. They were promptly on time, and as Catrell had no gun he took my tomahawk, sheath-knife, etc.

"In this plight, we went directly to their camp, called Tom Dowdee out, and ordered him to take those coon-skins out of their frames. (They are stretched in frames to keep them dry and in shape.) We next went to the tent of Tom's father, old Capt. Dowdee, told him how Nickels had been watching my house, and that he threatened to kill me and my stock. I told him to call Nickels out, but he would not leave his hut. We told them we would not endure such treatment any longer, and that we had come to settle it right then and there, and were ready to fight it out. The Dowdees seemed to be peaceably inclined, and as Nickels did not show himself the matter was dropped for a short time. Some time after this, as I was returning from Wooster, where I had been to enter a piece of land, I saw quite a number of moccasin tracks in the snow near Hosfords. I thought there would be trouble, as it appeared from the tracks that there were about thirty persons, and by the way they had tumbled about, concluded they were on a big drunk. I followed the tracks from Hosford's down the road leading to our cabin. They had not proceeded far before they left their tracks in the snow somewhat besprinkled with blood. I

afterward learned that Tom Dowdee had stabbed another Indian, inflicting two dangerous wounds. They were camped north of my house on the land now owned by James Dunlap. The excitement among the settlers now became intense, and soon a number of us repaired to their camp but we had not been there long before Tom Dowdee rushed upon me and grasped me by the collar perhaps intending to retaliate for the visit we had made to their camp a few days before. I was not slow in returning the compliment by taking him by the throat, and my arms being the longest, I could easily hold him at bay. At this moment we saw an Indian boy loading a gun. I told Dowdee several times to let me alone, but he still persisted in fighting me. I then attempted to give him a severe thrust with my gun barrel; he sprang and grasped the gun which the boy had just loaded, when several of the squaws also grasped it to prevent him from shooting me. All this time I kept my rifle up with a steady aim upon the Indian, ready to fire before he should be able to fire at me. At this crisis Joel Leverick* interfered, and the Indians allowed him to take possession of the gun, so the quarrel was then settled without bloodshed. But what grieves me to this day is that Bashford and Leverick both knew that my rifle was not primed all the time and I was aiming it at the Indian, and they did not tell me. The next day I was out in the woods with my gun, and came upon Dowdee before he discovered me. He had no gun with him, and he begged and implored me not to kill him, promising over and over that if I would not he would never molest me, but would be my fast friend as long as he lived. I gladly agreed to his proposal, and to his credit be it said, I never saw him after that time but that he met me with the kindest greetings.

"About the same time some of the Indians told Stateler, 'Nickels bad Indian; by and by he go to Stony Creek; before he go he kill Stateler and two Sharrocks, and we 'fraid that big fight. We want white man to kill Nickels, then we say Nickels gone to Stony Creek'"

"We never saw Nickels after about that time, but did not know at what moment he would come down upon us. I often asked the Indians

* Leveridge.

whether they knew where Nickels was, and they usually replied that he had gone to Stony Creek. We had often seen a gun in the settlement, first owned by one, then by another, that I believed was Nickels' gun. Jake Stateler often stayed with us several weeks at a time, and many times when he spoke about those Indians, Jake would say, 'Nickels will never do you any harm, but made no further disclosures till a long time afterward; when the subject came up, he said:

"Ben, Nickels will never hurt you nor your brother."

"How do you know, Uncle Jake?"

"I know very well how I know, Uncle Ben. Did you never know what became of Nickels?"

"No, Jake, I never knew what became of him any more than what the Indians told me, that he had gone to Stony Creek."

"I thought my boys had told you long ago, as they always thought so much of you. I will then tell you what I know of what became of Nickels. After he was about ready to start for Stony Creek, he had only one more job to do before he could leave Pipetown, and that was to kill Stateler, and you and your brother, if possible. No sooner had Nickels left Pipetown than the Indians sent another Indian by a different route to give us notice of his coming, and of his intentions, desiring us to kill him and they would say he had gone to Stony Creek. The messenger arrived in time and departed. I loaded my rifle, put it in good order, and went up to Coss' cabin to watch the Pipetown trail, on which I expected him to come. I did not wait long before I saw him coming, and stepping behind a tree, closely watched his movements. After he had come within easy range of my rifle, he stopped and commenced looking all around, which enabled me to take a steady aim at him: I fired, and he sprang several feet from the ground with a terrific scream and fell dead, and that was the last of 'Bad Indian.' We took his gun, shot-pouch, tomahawk, butcher-knife, etc., and laid them by a log, and buried him under the roots of a large tree that had blown near the foot of the bluff bank of the Whetstone, nearly opposite the old Coss cabin. Now, Uncle Ben, that is the reason why I know Nickels will never do you or me or your brother any harm."

POPULATION FROM 1850 TO 1910
Since the present county was formed in

1845, the population at each succeeding census has been as follows:

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Auburn	951	1,072	910	1,176	1,244	1,174	1,161
Bucyrus	2,315	3,543	4,184	5,073	6,988	7,587	9,032
Chatfield	1,351	1,430	1,247	1,266	1,201	1,304	1,129
Cranberry	1,042	1,339	1,281	1,824	1,662	1,819	1,819
Dallas	406	406	370	500	430	465	469
Holmes	1,238	1,639	1,570	1,660	1,423	1,500	1,233
Jackson	1,711	3,290	4,021	3,216	3,248	3,670	4,236
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	1,224	1,009	913	802
Liberty	1,782	1,788	1,597	1,679	1,591	1,566	1,342
Lykens	1,185	1,265	1,140	1,225	1,058	930	883
Polk	1,318	2,911	4,369	6,518	7,200	8,433	8,019
Sandusky	822	792	665	658	615	569	510
Texas	545	566	566	587	539	516	476
Tod	578	1,093	1,156	1,099	974	882	774
Vernon	1,276	1,224	980	1,038	952	926	722
Whetstone	1,657	1,524	1,490	1,840	1,793	1,661	1,429
	18,177	23,881	25,556	30,583	31,927	33,915	34,036
Bucyrus	1,365	2,180	3,066	3,835	5,974	6,560	8,122
Galion	421	1,966	3,523	5,635	6,326	7,282	7,214
Crestline .....	.....	1,487	2,279	2,848	2,911	3,282	3,807
New Washington	76	221	273	675	704	824	889
Tiro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	321
Chatfield	52	106	198	216	326	298	270
North Robinson .....	.....	.....	157	182	257	200	155
Leesville	197	235	320	213	203	178	115

THE HERMITS

The Crawford County History of 1880 contains the following account of two hermits in Auburn township:

"Among the early residents of the township were two singular old bachelors named Varnica and Wadsworth. They were hermits and lived lonely and solitary lives, in rude caves dug by themselves in the side of embankments, the roof being supported by upright posts, standing at intervals within the caves. People called them crazy, and the eccentricity of the two gave abundant credence to the report. They shunned all associates except their faithful dogs, and were never seen in the neighboring settlements, unless they were there for supplies or to dispose of provisions. Varnica was a German and could handle the glib idioms of his native language with a grace and fluency that proved his education to be of unusual excellence. It became current, and was universally believed, that he had been an officer in one

of the European armies, possibly in that of Napoleon Bonaparte. His language and manners indicated that he was familiar with military tactics, and his inability to speak English proved that he had not resided long in America. Although he lived in poverty and went dressed in insufficient and even ragged clothing, he seemed to have an abundance of money, which he kept hid in out-of-the-way places. He entered a quarter-section of land, upon which he resided until his death. But little money was found after this event, until a will was found among his papers, bequeathing his land, and a few hundred dollars in money, to a young man named James Wilson, with whom he had lived at the time of his death. The secret of this strange man's life was buried with him. He was always silent and melancholy, and seemed to have a deep-rooted sorrow preying upon his mind, robbing it of joys that make life endurable. By the provisions of the will James Wilson was made executor, and was enjoined



TRINITY SCHOOL, BUCYRUS, O.



WEST SIDE SCHOOL, BUCYRUS, O.



EAST SIDE SCHOOL, BUCYRUS, O.



NORTH SCHOOL BUILDING, BUCYRUS, O.



HIGH SCHOOL, BUCYRUS, O.

to distribute the balance of the money among poor and friendless females. This provision was a surprise to some, who had noticed that Varnica shunned the opposite sex as he would the plagues of Egypt, his conduct giving rise to the report that his life had been blighted by a woman. The will disclosed the hiding-place of \$2,000 in gold, which had been concealed in a gate-post, into which a hole had been bored and the gold dropped in, after which the hole had been closed with a pin of the same wood as the post. He died in 1840, and Wilson faithfully executed the provisions of the will. Wadsworth was a graduate of Yale College, and had evidently fitted himself for the ministerial profession. He lived in a cave on his land and, though bent almost double from unknown circumstances, was possessed of enormous strength. He carried his melons, potatoes, and other provisions, in a sack on his back from house to house, or to some of the surrounding villages. He was a recluse and seemed contented only when he could brood without molestation over his mysterious life. He had rich relatives living in Boston, who occasionally visited him and tried to induce him to abandon his life of poverty and loneliness, but to no avail. A happy smile was never seen upon his sad face, and when he at last died, in about 1838, his property was claimed by his Eastern relatives."

James Wadsworth came to Auburn township in 1817, and Andrew Varnica in 1818. Varnica died March 23, 1847, and left two executors, both of whom died before the estate was settled. He left notes and money amounting to about \$4,000, and under the provisions of the will his executors gave sums of money to over a hundred people who were deserving and needy. Both men were buried in the Hanna graveyard.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

In 1846, a law was passed authorizing counties to make donations for Agricultural Fairs, and in 1848 the first fair was held in Crawford county. Among those who organized the first society were the first officers, and Stephen Kelley, Samuel Caldwell, Gen. Samuel Myers, Judge R. W. Musgrave, George and William Cummings, William Cox and Abel Dewalt. The first officers were Col. Zal-

mon Rowse, president; Jacob Mollenkopf, vice president; J. B. Larwill, secretary; Andrew Failor, treasurer. The first fair was held in the Court House yard, the building itself being used for the domestic articles, which were few. The horses and cattle were tied to the fence; and there were not many of them. There were some sheep and hogs, which were shown in wagons in which they had been hauled in; there were about five exhibits of sheep and the same number of hogs. The Fair was held on Oct. 19, 1848. The award of premiums was published in the People's Forum, of March 24, 1849, five months after the fair was held. In his letter asking for the publication of the premiums awarded, the secretary, J. B. Larwill, writes that he should have furnished the list earlier but he was prevented by other engagements. He states further: "I was confined by sickness at the time of the fair, and therefore cannot speak from personal observation; but have understood that the fair was much more numerously attended than was expected, owing to the bad state of the roads, the unfavorableness of the weather, and the fact that this was merely an experiment, being the first held in the county; and from the fact that but very little interest has heretofore been manifested by the farmers and others in relation to the affairs of the society. Those who were present state that, although but few articles were presented, and in several cases where premiums were awarded there was no competition, yet there was much spirit manifested by those present, in reference to the importance of such exhibitions and a determination to have a much more interesting fair next year."

The following were the premiums awarded at the first annual fair:

Horses	
To Frederick Wadhams, for best blooded stallion	\$5.00
To David Decker, for second best blooded stallion	3.00
To David Decker, for best two year old colt	1.00
To Zalmon Rowse, for best blooded mare (not brood)	3.00
To John Moderwell, for best gelding...	2.00
Cattle	
To Andrew Worling, for best blooded bull	4.00

To Zalmon Rowse, for best cow	3.00	ordinary modes of farming have been tried."
To Alfred Magers, for best calf	2.00	The treasurer's report of the Second Annual
Sheep		Fair was as follows, Nov. 5, 1849:—
To Samuel Andrews, for best buck	3.00	Amount on hand from last year
To Samuel Andrews, for second best		Amount received from members on
buck	2.00	subscription
To Samuel Andrews, for best lot of		Amount received from the county
ewes	3.00	treasury
Swine		
To John Moderwell, for best sow	2.00	\$129.00
Agricultural Implements		By amount paid out for premiums Oct.
To David P. Norton, for best wind-mill	3.00	24, 1849
Manufactured Articles		78.50
To Samuel Andrews, for best flannel	2.00	Balance remaining in treasury
To John Mollenkopf, for best thread	1.00	\$50.50
To John Sims, for best single harness	2.00	Third fair was held in the Norton Grove be-
To William Mallory, for best sample of		tween Walnut and Lane streets and north of
butter	2.00	the Pennsylvania track. The fair was becom-
To William Mallory, for best sample of		ing a success. The fair this year was adver-
cheese	1.00	tised as a cattle show. Pens were erected in
Fruits		and near the grove for the stock. Tents were
To J. B. Larwill, for best grapes	1.00	erected on Walnut street for the exhibition of
Total	\$45.00	the farm products, and domestic articles. The
		fair was to be held on Oct. 17 and 18, but ow-
		ing to bad weather it was abandoned on the
		afternoon of the first day. The report to the
		state showed wheat that year averaged 25 to
		30 bushels to the acre; corn averaged 30 to 35,
		and sold at 20 to 25 cents; barley and rye sold
		at 35 to 40 cents per bushel; oats crop a fail-
		ure, and price 20 to 25 cents a bushel; tim-
		othy and clover, the crop short and sold at \$4
		to \$5 per ton; large yield of apples and peaches
		a failure; 200,000 pounds of butter exported;
		an increase in wool, and a better quality, at 28
		to 29 cents for common, and 30 to 33 cents for
		fine; cattle \$10 to \$35 per head, and large
		amounts sold to drovers. "There is a steady
		improvement in the quantity and number of
		farming implements used. Some wheat drills
		are in use, also mowing machines; how they
		answer the purpose is not known as yet."
		The following is the report of Treasurer
		Myers of the third annual fair:
		Dec. 2, 1850—
		On hand from last year
		Received from members on subscrip-
		tion
		Received from the county treasury
		Amount paid for premjums,
		Oct. 7, 1850

The Second Annual Fair was also held in the Court House yard, pens being erected at the east end of the Quinby Block lot for the cattle. Fancy articles are shown in the court room. In the report of the fair to the state board, the officers say: The best mode for the culture of corn "is to plow deep and keep the weeds out;" rye and barley are 35 cents per bushel; apple crop nearly a failure; peaches this year in abundance; 10,000 bushels clover-seed exported; amount of timothy unknown, but large; clover seed \$3 a bushel; timothy seed \$1 a bushel; 150,000 pounds butter exported; 150,000 pounds wool exported at about 26 cents per pound; many good sheep have been brought into the county, and lately Gen. S. Myers purchased 10, one buck and nine ewes of the "Bingham" flock lately brought from Vermont; number of hogs assessed 20,922, valued at \$17,046, "which is about their true value previous to fattening;" 12,000 to 13,000 head of cattle exported, value here when sold about \$12 to \$15; "all threshing is done now by machines; one or more wheat drills have been introduced into the county; much more improvement is wanted;" "no regular system of drainage adopted; nothing more than the

ordinary modes of farming have been tried." The treasurer's report of the Second Annual Fair was as follows, Nov. 5, 1849:— Amount on hand from last year \$12.00 Amount received from members on subscription 67.00 Amount received from the county treasury 50.00 \$129.00 By amount paid out for premiums Oct. 24, 1849 78.50 Balance remaining in treasury \$50.50 Third fair was held in the Norton Grove between Walnut and Lane streets and north of the Pennsylvania track. The fair was becoming a success. The fair this year was advertised as a cattle show. Pens were erected in and near the grove for the stock. Tents were erected on Walnut street for the exhibition of the farm products, and domestic articles. The fair was to be held on Oct. 17 and 18, but owing to bad weather it was abandoned on the afternoon of the first day. The report to the state showed wheat that year averaged 25 to 30 bushels to the acre; corn averaged 30 to 35, and sold at 20 to 25 cents; barley and rye sold at 35 to 40 cents per bushel; oats crop a failure, and price 20 to 25 cents a bushel; timothy and clover, the crop short and sold at \$4 to \$5 per ton; large yield of apples and peaches a failure; 200,000 pounds of butter exported; an increase in wool, and a better quality, at 28 to 29 cents for common, and 30 to 33 cents for fine; cattle \$10 to \$35 per head, and large amounts sold to drovers. "There is a steady improvement in the quantity and number of farming implements used. Some wheat drills are in use, also mowing machines; how they answer the purpose is not known as yet."

The following is the report of Treasurer Myers of the third annual fair:

Dec. 2, 1850—
On hand from last year \$ 50.50
Received from members on subscrip-
tion 58.00
Received from the county treasury 50.00

Amount paid for premjums,
Oct. 7, 1850 \$54.50 \$158.50

Amount paid for cultivator	
for award premium	12.75 67.25
Balance in treasury	\$ 91.25

On Jan. 4, 1851, the board of managers met at Bucyrus to arrange for the fourth annual fair. The board was Judge R. W. Musgrave, president; Zalmon Rowse, vice president; Andrew Failor, secretary; Gen. Samuel Myers, treasurer; Isaac Rice, Jacob Mollenkopf, William Robinson, Samuel S. Caldwell, John Campbell. The board decided to hold the next fair at Bucyrus provided the citizens would raise \$40. The money was raised, and to secure the future fairs at Bucyrus, grounds were secured at the southwest corner of Kaler avenue and Wise streets. The grounds six to eight acres, were furnished rent free by Henry Minich, but the society were to put a fence around them. There were not sufficient funds to build the fence the first year, but later the entire fence was completed. In front on Kaler avenue was the ring, for the exhibition of stock. At the rear of the ring were the domestic and floral halls, the former being open on the sides, the clapboard roof being supported by poles; the floral hall, containing more delicate exhibits, was made of rough boards, and had a canvas which was taken off at the close of the fair and laid carefully away until the next year. Back of the halls was a grove. The track was enlarged to a third of a mile in 1857, and was inclosed during the fair with a rope fence, which was taken down after the fair. In 1859 a third day was added to give opportunity for the races. The last fair was held in 1861, and the next year all arrangements were made for a fair, but about June it was abandoned on account of the war.

At the fair in 1853, one of the curiosities was a pumpkin vine exhibited by Jacob Mollenkopf. The vine contained nine pumpkins, and they were exhibited all attached to the vine, just as they had grown. The largest pumpkins weighed 110, 92, and 92 pounds. The smallest weighed 48 pounds; the total weight of the nine pumpkins on the one vine was 595 pounds.

In 1867, D. C. Boyer, Josiah Kohler, Barber Robinson, James Robinson, C. S. Crim, Wil-

liam Cox, Adam Klink, John Brehman, E. R. Kearsley, James Orr, H. J. Thompson and Luther Myers organized the Crawford County Agricultural Association with a capital stock of \$7,000, and they bought nineteen acres of land, on the Galion Road, east of where the T. & O. C. track now is; this was added to later, until it contained nearly 33 acres. A half mile track was built, and two halls erected with pens for the stock; on the west side of the ground was a grove of about three acres. The total cost of the ground and buildings was about \$13,000, and here the first fair was held in October, 1867. It was not a profitable investment, the stock varying from fifty to seventy cents on the dollar, and in 1882 the county took charge of the fair.

At these grounds fairs were held annually, the last being in 1911. A part of the land was needed by the T. & O. C. road, so a company of citizens organized and bought the Fair Grounds for a thousand dollars an acre, the T. & O. C. being given the nine acres they needed at about \$400 an acre, and the balance laid out as an addition to Bucyrus. The Agricultural Society purchased of Edward Yaussey, 70 acres east of the old grounds for \$17,500, which were laid out, the buildings moved, a new track built, and the first fair held in September, 1912.

The early officers of the Agricultural Society and the dates holding the fair were as follows:

1848, October 19—Zalmon Rowse, president, Jacob Mollenkoff, vice president, J. B. Larwill, secretary, Andrew Failor, treasurer.

1849, October 24—Abraham Monnett, president, Jacob Mollenkoff, vice president, J. B. Larwill, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1850, October 17, 18—Abraham Monnett, president, Jacob Mollenkoff, vice president, J. B. Larwill, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1851, October 23, 24—R. W. Musgrave, president, Zalmon Rowse, vice president, Andrew Failor, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1852, October 14, 15—R. W. Musgrave, president, Samuel S. Caldwell, vice president, Andrew Failor, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1853, October 13, 14—R. W. Musgrave,

president, S. S. Caldwell, vice president, Andrew Failor, secretary, Samuel Myers, treasurer.

1854, October 13, 14—Samuel S. Caldwell, president, Samuel Myers, vice president, P. S. Marshall, secretary, H. Failor, treasurer.

1855, October 11, 12—Samuel S. Caldwell, president, James Lewis, vice president, H. Failor, secretary, Henry Minich, treasurer.

1856, October 16, 17—Samuel Myers, president, James Lewis, vice president, Pinckney Lewis, secretary, P. S. Marshall, treasurer.

1857, October 15, 16—Samuel S. Caldwell, president, Henry Minich, vice president, B. M. Failor, secretary, F. W. Butterfield, treasurer.

1858, September 29, 30—Samuel S. Caldwell, president, Henry Minich, vice president, H. M. Locke, secretary, F. W. Butterfield, treasurer.

1859, October 12, 13, 14—C. K. Ward, president, James Lewis, vice president, Pinckney Lewis, secretary, George Quinby, treasurer.

1860, October 3, 4, 5—C. K. Ward, president, James Lewis, vice president, Pinckney Lewis, secretary, George Quinby, treasurer.

1861, September 18, 19, 20—Samuel Myers, president, D. C. Boyer, vice president, John Hopley, secretary, George Quinby, treasurer.

Same officers were elected but fair discontinued; in 1867 met and organized.

1867, October 15, 16, 17, 18—D. C. Boyer, president, Josiah Kohler, vice president, C. Eliott, secretary, J. B. Gormly, treasurer.

1868, October 6, 7, 8, 9—Josiah Kohler, president, John Monnett, vice president, John R. Clymer, secretary, J. B. Gormly, treasurer.

1869, September 28, 29, 30, October 1, 2—Josiah Kohler, president, John Monnett, vice president, George Keller, secretary, J. B. Gormly, treasurer.

1870, October 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—Josiah Kohler, president, James Orr, vice president, George Keller, secretary, J. B. Gormly, treasurer.

1871, October 3, 4, 5, 6—Josiah Kohler, president, G. H. Wright, vice president, George Keller, secretary, J. B. Gormly, treasurer.

1872, September 17, 18, 19, 20, 21—James Orr, president, E. B. Monnett, vice president; George Keller, secretary, J. B. Gormly treasurer.

THE CANAL CRAWFORD DID NOT GET

In 1818, the subject of a canal came up in Ohio, and the Legislature incorporated the Little Miami Canal and Banking Company. Other canal companies desired to incorporate, and in 1821 Gov. Brown in a message to the Legislature said the state ought to build and own the canals. In 1822 Thomas Worthington, Benjamin Tappan, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Alfred Kelley were appointed a commission to report on a route. One of the routes surveyed was through Crawford county, following along the Sandusky and the Scioto. In regard to this route Col. Kilbourne published the following article in the Columbus Gazette on Jan. 23, 1823:

"The summit of level of these rivers is ascertained to be (354) three hundred and fifty-four feet above the level of Lake Erie, and (455) four hundred and fifty-five feet above low water marks in the Ohio river at Portsmouth.

"The engineer represents that the main branch of the Great Miami with several other durable streams which fall into it may be brought by a short feeder to the Scioto at Round Head's town. He states that it is probable that the feeder from the Sandusky will not exceed six or eight miles in length, and that from the sources already mentioned, including the two branches of the Whetstone and others which may be obtained, it is highly probable that there will be an ample sufficiency for the summit pond of this canal. The engineer states that the Sandusky and Scioto valleys may be pronounced favorable for the conducting of a canal along them when compared with the valleys of most other rivers, and very favorable when compared with the Mohawk in the state of New York. The particular advantages possessed by said valleys is the facility with which the canal (in most places), may be led along on a level altogether above the alluvial bottoms of the margin of the rivers, entirely secure from floods, so menacing to canal works. The total absence of lateral rivers is an advantage on this route worthy of note. The Big Belly, Little Walnut and Salt Creeks being the most formidable, each of which drains, comparatively, but a small tract of country."

The Colonel was fighting and working for this route, and at the same time was running for Congress, and his opponents propounded the inquiry as to whether, if he could not secure the Sandusky-Scioto canal, he would support one of the other routes. The Colonel's reply was that he was in favor of a canal, but "it was not good judgment to tell your opponents you might later support them." He was elected to Congress, but the Legislature decided on two canals, one in the eastern part of the state, along the Cuyahoga and the Muskingum, with a branch to Columbus; the other in the western part from what is now Toledo to Cincinnati. Kilbourne promptly published a four-column protest in the Columbus Gazette, showing the Sandusky and Scioto route was the cheapest and best, and followed it up with several more articles, but the matter was settled, and in 1825, Gov. DeWitt Clinton, of New York came to Ohio, and dug the first spade full of earth.

It appears Col. Kilbourne never gave up his idea of a central canal, until after the building of railroads commenced and the demand for canals ceased.

In 1839, he was in Bucyrus consulting the engineer, who was looking over this route, and on his return inclosed the following letter to Samuel Norton, to be handed to the engineer. In his letter to Norton he says: "Enclosed you will find the ten dollars I borrowed of you, for which accommodation please accept my thanks. My hand is still giving me trouble, no better than when I left you, if so well. Please hand the last half sheet of this letter to Major Norton at first opportunity. If he has left you for headquarters when this comes to hand, please send it to him by special carrier. It is of importance that he should have it immediately."

The following is the letter:

"An idea has occurred to me since we parted which may be of some value. I hasten to communicate.

"I have remarked to you already that Brokensword Creek, of itself, is of no value as a feeder to the summit, for in the time when foreign supplies are necessary, it has but little of running water. Its value is therefore mainly or wholly as a conduit from the reservoir in Cranberry marsh; and it is only a

few miles that it could be so used; and would fall in below the regulating reservoir on the Sandusky, crossing the valley of Grassey Run, and a branch of Brokensword above that run, where those waters are deep. Therefore, for the thought on the subject, has presented this view, viz.: That you take the water from the reservoir in Cranberry marsh, by the shortest outlet, at Mr. Dorland's, to Brokensword, and immediately crossing the valley of that creek, keep as high a level as practicable, on the left of the creek, descending, so as to discharge the water into the regulating reservoir at the summit level. In doing this you will have no deep cuttings or large embankments in constructing the feeder, but nearly a regular plain all the way. The more I have considered this improvement in the plan, the better it appears, and I have now no doubt of its superior advantages in every point of view."

The building of railroads put an end to canals and the one through Crawford county was abandoned.

THE CHOLERA

In August of 1852, cholera broke out in Bucyrus. It was at that time raging at Sandusky City, where the death rate reached as high as sixteen a day for several days. On Saturday, Aug. 20, a German woman arrived and went to the home of friends on East Rensselaer street. The next evening she died suddenly and the attending physician pronounced it cholera. An investigation of the case showed she had arrived the day before from Sandusky City. The physicians hurriedly took the matter into consideration and differed as to the cause of her death, but the majority pronounced it cholera. No special alarm was felt by the citizens. But in the next day or two several similar cases were reported in the same neighborhood; on Thursday, Aug. 26th, Margaret, the daughter of E. F. Sheckler, aged 18 months, died. And two days later, Mary, the daughter of Abraham and Ann Keller, aged 14 years, made the third death. Following these within the next two days, were the deaths of Elizabeth Sheckler, wife of E. F. Sheckler; Isaac Didie, a young man of twenty, and on Sept. 1, Abraham Rever and Abraham Keller, the German reformed minister, and there were several other cases in that neighbor-

hood. For the past few days the physicians and the authorities had taken the most active measures in purifying the city. The infected district was closely guarded and the cholera was confined exclusively to that section. There were several other deaths, but the disease was finally brought under control. But it was by far the most severe epidemic ever in Bucyrus.

EARLY VALUATION AND EXPENSES

In 1830 the valuation of the property in Crawford county. In Bucyrus, \$5,518 were the values of the lots in that village; \$753 were values of lots in Holmes township, and \$67 in Antrim township. The last five townships in 1845 became a part of Wyandot county.

Townships	Acres	Tax.	Value	Pers'l Prop'y	Total
Bucyrus	7,913		\$17,637	\$11,841	\$29,478
Holmes	2,066		3,980	1,124	5,104
Liberty	7,017		10,455	4,872	15,327
Whetstone	7,897		11,283	9,896	21,179
Cranberry	1,513		1,815	1,000	2,815
Sandusky	12,091		13,751	6,280	20,031
Chatfield				288	288
Sycamore	6,250		9,312	3,152	12,464
Tymochtee	8,729		15,386	12,096	27,482
Crawford	5,509		6,309	3,584	9,893
Pitt	2,156		3,392	4,144	7,536
Antrim	1,556		2,156	1,744	3,900
Totals	62,697		\$95,476	\$60,021	\$155,497

Here is the commissioners' report for the year ending June 4, 1834, showing what they paid out to run the county:

Paid for wolf scalps	\$ 18.00
James L. Harper, commissioner	28.00
Isaac Sweeney, commissioner	24.00
Daniel Williams, commissioner	22.00
William Earley, commissioner	6.00
Isaac Robertson, associate judge	17.59
Abel Carey, associate judge	15.00
George Poe, associate judge	15.00
Josiah Scott, prosecuting attorney	32.50
Zalmon Rowse, clerk, his salary	57.50
Location of county roads	79.75
Location of State roads	23.00
Justices, constables and witnesses in criminal cases	69.20
For blank books	5.62
Constables attending court	13.25
Grand and petit jurors	208.70
Judges and clerks of elections	96.44
Nicholas Cronbaugh, making window shutters for court house	12.59

John Caldwell, William Early and others, superintending appropriations of 3 per cent bond	25.00
Tax, improperly charged	11.07
Interest on county orders	139.71
Zalmon Rowse, for copying old deed records	250.00
John Tingler, assessor	67.50
Peter Hesser, Sr., and Peter Hesser, Jr., for keeping Andrew Hesser, a county pauper	39.00
Furniture for auditor's office	15.00
Meeker & Rowse, for stoves for clerk's and auditor's offices	28.00
T. T. Sweeney, expenses to Cincinnati, procuring field notes	18.75
Joseph Paske, for medicines and attendance on Andrew Hesser	4.81
Fuel	10.50
One copy of the Revised Statutes of Ohio	6.00
Z. Rowse, opening poll books of elections, making abstracts of votes, &c	8.80
Sheriff, for boarding criminals, guarding and repairing jail	23.27
Sheriff, summoning jury and advertising elections, stationery	8.43
J. Turnbull for blank deed book	10.12
John Caldwell, county auditor	247.50
Abraham Myers, damages by locating State road	50.00
Bowen and Smith special fees as prosecuting attorneys	27.00
William Crosby, printing	48.50

Total amount expended for county purposes \$1,853.12

EARLY MARRIAGE LICENSES

Searching among the old records in adjoining counties before Crawford was organized in 1826, a number of marriage licenses were discovered, where the names indicate that one or both of the parties were residents of Crawford county. The following were found in Huron county:

March 3, 1819—Mathias Cummins and Mary Morgan. Wm. Ritchey, J. P.

May 1, 1820—Arabel C. Caldwell and Lucinda Cummins, married at Bloomingville. Samuel B. Caldwell, J. P.

Oct. 21, 1821—Elijah Sanderson and Sophronia Blair. Josiah Traverse, J. P.

April 20, 1822—Elijah Collins and Esther Kellogg, Alvan Cox, minister.

June 27, 1822—James Kellogg and Nancy Wood, Thomas Stevens, J. P.

Here are two from Delaware County:

— 1822—Auer Umberfeld and ——— Scott.

Sept. —, 1822—Philander Odell and Sarah Bacon.

Here are some from Marion county:

May 7, 1824—Seldon Feldon and Lydia Ketchum.

May 15, 1824—Joshua Bearss and Susannah Wade.

May 16, 1824—David Allen and Polly Hazlett.

June 7, 1824—Alanson Pack and Nancy Fickle.

June 13, 1824—James Stewart and Elizabeth Steen.

Sept. 4, 1824—Geo. M. Fickle and Margaret Beckley.

Sept. 7, 1824—Joseph Stewart and Jane Steen.

Sept. —, 1824—Peter Long and Hiley Darland.

Dec. 16, 1824—Henry Miller and Magdalena Wolf.

Dec. 28, 1824—Zachariah Barrett and Hannah Darling.

Dec. 28, 1824—Isaac Longwell and Sarah Winslow.

Dec. 29, 1824—Robert Rice and Eliza Ann Caldwell.

Dec. 29, 1824—Joseph Leonard and Nancy Longwell.

Jan. 5, 1825—George W. Baker and Louisa Davis.

Jan. 10, 1825—Chas. Merriman and Susan Carey.

Jan. 10, 1825—Joseph Pierce and Mary Carey.

Jan. 16, 1825—Andrew Ridgeley and Rebecca Hatton.

Jan. 19, 1825—Simon Smith and Louisa Gleason.

Jan. 30, 1825—Benjamin Meeker and Susan Smith.

Feb. 5, 1825—Israel Clark and Laura Bearss.

Feb. 26, 1825—Geo. Garrett and Nancy Walker.

March 9, 1825—Antony Comines and Rachel Rodgers.

March 10, 1825—Asa Howard and Polly Garver.

March 11, 1825—John Cory and Peggy McIntyre.

March 11, 1825—Abraham Brown and Fronica Coon.

March 25, 1825—Isaac Fickle and Eliza Tipton.

March 26, 1825—Joseph Winslow and Phoebe Smith.

March 29, 1825—Joseph Harper and Mary Copperstone.

April 5, 1825—Hugh McCracken and Martha Moore.

April 5, 1825—Joseph McComb and Rebecca Kimball.

April 5, 1825—Joseph Whitherd and Clarinda Beadle.

April 9, 1825—Jacob Shafer and Mary Ann Smith.

April 9, 1825—Dexter Baker and Sarah Kimball.

April 25, 1825—Joel Lee and Jane Parker.

April 28, 1825—Eli Odell and Asenath Parcher.

April 29, 1825—Phineas Packard and Elizabeth Fickle.

June 7, 1825—Geo. Pieper and Laura Gleason.

June 22, 1825—James Hughey and Ann Maria Drake.

Aug. 8, 1825—Elihu Dowd and Polly Ketcham.

Sept. 3, 1825—Dowd Kellogg and Amelia Eaton.

Sept. 14, 1825—Horace Pratt and Esther Busklin.

Oct. 15, 1825—Samuel Wilkins and ——— McIntyre.

Oct. 24, 1825—Samuel Holmes and Eliza W. Conklin.

Nov. 1, 1825—Samuel Hazlett and Zella Spurgeon.

Nov. 28, 1825—Isaac H. Fickle and Nancy Young.

Nov. 20, 1825—Abraham Synus and Susanna Bair.

Nov. 29, 1825—David Tipton and Sally Kent.

Dec. 19, 1825—John Walters and Lilian Ridgley.

Dec. 29, 1825—James Dorland and Eunice Dowd.

Here are some from Richland county; it should be remembered that up to 1845 the four eastern miles of the present Crawford county was in Richland county:

Feb. 27, 1823—Josiah M. Dove and Mary Ann Green. Levi Shepherd, J. P.

April 10, 1823—Charles Gardiner and Lucy Ammersman. Timothy Taylor, J. P.

Oct. 5, 1823—Jacob Baker and Polly DeWitt. Ransom B. Ellsworth, J. P.

Aug. 19, 1824—Simmons Palmer and Jamima Palmer. Rundel Palmer, J. P.

Oct. 31, 1824—Charles Myers and Hulda M. Kellogg. James McIntyre, M. E.

Jan. 19, 1825—Daniel Higgins and Hannah Corey. John Rigdon, M. G.*

Nov. 16, 1826—Nicholas Chilcoat and Elizabeth Inscho. Caleb Palmer, J. P.

Oct. 2, 1826—Richard Gardner and Maria Lawrence. Zebediah Morse, J. P.

July 13, 1826—Jacob Simson and Margaret Chilcoat. Christian Culp, J. P.

March 8, 1827—Theodore Baker and Almira Morse. Zebediah Morse, J. P.

Sept. 21, 1827—Silas S. Green and Betsy How. M. G. Shellhouse, J. P.

Nov. 19, 1827—George Wheeler and Eliza Kellogg. Martin G. Shellhouse, J. P.

Oct. 17, 1827—Joseph Darling and Elizabeth A. Edwards. Enoch Conger, M. G.

Dec. 27, 1827—George Kellogg and Lydia Isham. E. Andrews, J. P.

Jan. 6, 1828—Asher Cole and Narcissa Lawrence. John Beach, M. G.

The following is taken from the Richland county records:

"This is to certify that John Stewart and Polly Carter, both of Upper Sandusky, were joined together in holy matrimony, Dec. 25, 1818, by me.

Henry Georg, Baptist Minister."

This is probably John Stewart, the colored missionary, who preached the first Protestant

* M. G.—Minister of the Gospel.

sermon in this section in 1816, four years before the county was formed. James Finley in his history of the Wyandot mission places the marriage in 1820.

In Crawford county the records were all destroyed by fire some time the latter part of 1831, some time in October; but four returns were made of licenses that were issued before the fire and these are pinned on the fly leaf of the record book. These four licenses are:

June 12, 1831—Rufus L. Blowers and Susan Smith.

Sept. 25, 1831—Daniel Bair and Sarah Jewell.

Oct. 9, 1831—Peter Eby and Rebecca Guisinger.

Nov. 14, 1831—David Shay and Sarah M. Warden.

Then comes the marriage record of Crawford county, Ohio, since October 11th, 1831. At this time Zalmon Rowse was clerk and Willis Merriman Deputy. The licenses were issued in the following order; with date of marriage, when returns were made:

1. Oct. 17—George Reid and Mary Ann Foster, October 18.

2. Oct. 19—John Cline and Rachael Casto, Oct. 20.

3. Oct. 27—Samuel Whetstone and Elizabeth Patterson, Nov. 3.

4. Nov. 1—John Stuckman and Betsey Slichg, Nov. 3.

5. Nov. 7—David Gibson and Harriet White, Nov. 8.

6. Nov. 15—Chester Smally and Esther Scott, Nov. 16.

7. Nov. 19—John Ragon and Sarah Curtis, No return.

8. Nov. 19—David Sockrider and Sarah Hodge, No return.

9. Dec. 7—John Noacre and Sarah Yawkey, Dec. 8.

10. Dec. 15—Alexander Johnson and Polly Adams, Dec. 15.

11. Dec. 31—Horace Smalley and Hannah Chandler, Jan. 5.

In 1832 the following were issued:

12. Jan. 12—Jacob Foy, Jr., and Mercy Lupton, Jan. 26.

13. Nov. 25—Joseph M. Hill and Fanny Chatfield, Dec. 1, 1831.

14. Jan. 27—John Perka and Elizabeth Whetstone, Jan. 27.
15. Feb. 9—John Erret and Nancy Berlene, Feb. 14.
16. Feb. 10—Samuel O. Brundage and Angeline Lish, Feb. 12.
17. Feb. 24—Thomas Hitchcock and Namey Corey, March 1.
18. Feb. 27—Benjamin Clemmens and Susan Stuckman, March 1.
19. Feb. 28—Wm. Henry and Jane Morgan, Feb. 28.
20. March 6—Peter Whetstone and Mary Stinebaugh, March 6.
21. March 9—David R. King and Sarah B. Sweet, March 9.
22. March 15—Jacob Flemming and Kittery Hesser.
23. March 19—Daniel Wright and Eliza Gibson.
24. April 15—William Wallace and Ellen Davis.
25. April 12—Michael Petterman and Sarah Ridgley.
26. April 24—Samuel Ducher and Catherine Duddleston.
27. May 3—Joshua Chilcote and Mary Mix.
28. May 12—Wm. Sproat and Elizabeth Cooper.
29. May 8—Samuel Shaffner and Frances Shultz.
30. June 6—James Gibson and Emmiline Dunn.
31. June 14—Martin Shaffner and Susan Aurandt.
32. July 2—Jacob Yost and Julia Crosby.
33. July 9—Charles Edward Van Voorhis and Susan Jones.
34. July 12—Joseph Rush and Phoebe Casto.
35. July 26—Amos Garton and Nancy Bibler.
36. Aug. 6—Sebastian Lay and Magdalene Benton.
37. Aug. 11—Edward Porter and Rachael Schupp.
38. Sept. 17—Michael Fishel and Anna Hammond.
39. Aug. 30—Daniel Ball and Katharine Ziegeler.
40. Sept. 6—Geo. Reed and Catherine Bash.
41. Sept. 30—Adam Shoemaker and Catharine Staffer.
42. Sept. 18—Anthony Walters and Elizabeth Henry.
43. Sept. 23—Thomas S. Anderson and Eliza Ritchey.
44. Oct. 11—Thomas Conley and Sarah Swarts.
45. Oct. 4—John Snyder and Mary Aubertson.
46. Oct. 7—Joseph Rockwell and Rachael Gurner.
47. Oct. 9—Silas Armstrong and Sarah Preston.
48. Oct. 13—David Thomas and Jane Farmer.
49. Oct. 25—Wm. Davis and Lucy Brayton.
50. Oct. 18—Daniel Williams and Jerusha Switzer.
51. Oct. 21—Daniel Albright and Judith Lashley.
52. Oct. 23—Wm. Magers and Mary Andrews.
53. Oct. 20—Archibold Flora and Sarah Kroft.
54. Nov. 8—Thomas Miller and Betsey Mariah Miner.
55. Nov. 6—Stephen Dukeman and Margaret Deeds.
56. Nov. 15—Daniel Wright and Elizabeth Woolsey.
57. Nov. 18—Gabriel Langdon and Eliza Bovee.
58. Nov. 22—John S. Crandall and Elizabeth Bibler.
59. Nov. 21—Wm. Sinclair and Laura Barney.
60. Nov. 25—Frederick Green and Rakina Moyer.
61. Dec. 4—James McCracken and Ruth Marquis.
62. Dec. 6—Jacob Beck and Mary Berlene.
63. Dec. 4—Hugh Long and Sarah Hinkle.
64. Dec. 9—John Schultz and Mary McMichael.
65. Dec. 9—John Duncan and Mary McMichael.
66. Dec. 20—Benjamin VanPloet and Sarah Ann Champion.
67. Dec. 19—William Bevington and Sarah Jane Wolsey.

68. Dec. 25—Daniel Metcalf and Lena Stauffer.

From the time of the commencement of the marriage record on October 17, 1831, until Jan. 1, 1832, there were 12 licenses issued. During the year 1832 there were 56 issued. In 1833 there were 80 issued. In 1834 there were 72. In 1835 there were 95. In 1836 there were 117. In 1837 there were 103. In 1838 there were 104. In 1839 there were 135 and in 1840 there were 102.

THE NAME OF BUCYRUS

For over half a century the name Bucyrus has been the subject of much research and earnest, honest endeavor to discover why it was so named. In the History of Crawford county of 1880 the historian of Bucyrus, Thomas P. Hopley, goes into the matter very fully, as follows:

"The new town was christened Bucyrus by Col. Kilbourne. There has been much speculation in regard to the origin of the word, and many persons have wondered why the town received this name. The word is so classical in sound that it is not surprising its meaning should not be universally understood unless its true origin is known. Doubtless many a classical scholar has examined his Latin dictionary and Greek lexicon to obtain a satisfactory derivation of the word, and during the past sixty years many plausible theories have been advanced. An examination of the original contract between Messrs. Norton and Kilbourne will prove that the town was named Bucyrus between the time the agreement was made (Oct. 4, 1821) and the date it was first altered, (Dec. 15, 1821); it also proves that the name of the town was spelled in the first legal papers of the village, as at the present time. Of all the theories advanced in regard to the origin of this word Bucyrus, only two refer to Col. Kilbourne as authority, and, as it is beyond a doubt that this gentleman created and then adopted this name, these theories are both given. It is claimed by both authorities that Kilbourne desired to have a name for this town different from that of any burg ever inhabited by man since the world was created. He succeeded. The daughters of Samuel Norton, the original proprietor of the land, assert that one of Col. Kilbourne's fav-

orite historical characters was *Cyrus, the Persian general, who conquered the city of Babylon, and the town was named by the Colonel in honor of this distinguished soldier. The country in the vicinity of this town was very beautiful at an early day, and the name Cyrus being rather short, (possibly too much so to suit the metre of his early songs), Kilbourne prefixed to the celebrated Persian's name the syllable "bu", the sound of the first part of the word beautiful, and the old surveyor declared the name should always mean "beautiful Cyrus." This theory is a very plausible one, and will be satisfactory to many citizens whose knowledge of the classics is even more limited than some who have prepared historical sketches for this work. But there are those who solemnly assert that a classical scholar would smile at the formation of a word in this manner; these persons declare that, as Col. Kilbourne was a very highly educated man, he would never attempt to coin a word in defiance of the rules laid down by Noah Webster and other distinguished men of letters who preceded him.

"The other authority, however is also based upon Col. Kilbourne's statement. F. Adams, Esq., of Bucyrus, who was well acquainted with the old surveyor, says that Mr. Kilbourne told him in after years that it was his desire the town should have a name of its own, and be the only town of that name—that the African town "Busiris" (in ancient Egypt, near the river Nile) pleased his fancy, and he changed it into Bucyrus as a good sounding name. These two statements are both from responsible and reliable sources; it may be the duty of an unbiased historian to draw conclusions from these facts presented, and endeavor to settle the disputed point, but in this case we will not undertake the task, but will refer the matter to the patrons of this work. However, this name Bucyrus did not suit some of the early settlers in the village, who were ill-natured enough to object to the Colonel's ideas about a queer name; it has frequently been, in later years, a stumbling block to many non-residents who invariably mispronounce the word. But these early residents who objected to the name are nearly all dead, and those who fail to speak the word like a native of the

*Cyrus was a King as well as "general."

city are not firm believers in the future destiny of the place, and consequently should not be consulted in regard to the name; undoubtedly all of the present inhabitants are satisfied, and many are proud of the name Bucyrus."

The following is taken from the Bucyrus Journal of Nov. 28, 1862:

"Rev. W. M. Ferguson, one of the ministers in attendance at the recent Synod of the Presbyterian Church, writes to the Philadelphia Presbyterian as follows, in regard to Bucyrus:

"Here we all are! All who? Members of the Synod of Ohio, in session in Bucyrus, the shire town of Crawford county, situated on the head waters of Sandusky river, and named after a boy whom his father was wont to call the 'Beautiful Cyrus,' a convenient name for a real nice town—one far more euphonious than Cyrusville or burg, or some similar or wretchedly commonplace appellation. It is the only town of the name in the world, and, therefore, its legibly written mail matter is seldom 'mis-sent.' How unlike is the postal experience of many unfortunates who live in some of the numerous 'Johnstowns' and 'Washingtons' of the west."

The writer of this History in the chapter on Bucyrus has given his opinion without hesitation that the town was called after the Egyptian name of Busiris. In thus differing from the children of Samuel Norton, who met Col. Kilbourne many times, it is perhaps proper that the facts on which this opinion is based should be laid before the reader:

That Mr. Kilbourne was a classical scholar is true, but the inference drawn by Josiah Scott and Franklin Adams, who were companions of his, that he would never "attempt to coin a word in defiance of the rules laid down by Noah Webster," is hardly correct. Mr. Kilbourne laid out thirteen towns in Ohio. One of these is Claridon, in Marion county, and both Marion historians say it was "given the beautiful and historic name of Claridon by Col. Kilbourne." There is no such name in ancient or modern history, nor can it be found in Grecian mythology. It was probably named after a distinguished family named Clarendon who founded a colony with advanced ideas in South Carolina. The Colonel changed the spelling because it suited him, and sounded pretty. He laid out the town of Melmore in

Seneca county. He named it after the Latin word "mel," honey, and added the word "more" to it. He did the same thing in regard to Bucyrus; he changed the spelling, because it suited his fancy.

He did undoubtedly say, at Bucyrus, that he had named it after Cyrus, prefixing the first syllable of the word beautiful. Col. Kilbourne was one of the most sociable of men, very entertaining, and given to light and joking remarks. He was twice married. His second wife was Mrs. Barnes, whom he married in 1808, and she had three little daughters, and they were brought up in the Kilbourne home and were great favorites of the Colonel. One of these daughters, Mira, in 1818, married Cyrus Fay. Can any one doubt that the little Cyrus would be called by all sorts of pet names and before he could more than prattle, unable to master the "beautiful" would content himself by lisping "Boo-Cyrus." Can any one doubt that the happy Colonel gleefully told the story, and assured his friends he positively named the town after his little favorite. Later, when the infant had grown the story was flat, and the natural tendency was for the Colonel to transfer the story to Cyrus the Great. That is how Beautiful Cyrus probably originated.

When the Journal published the communication of Mr. Ferguson, it published at the same time the following reply:

"Bucyrus is not, as many suppose, an Indian name, neither was it named after a boy whom his father was wont to call 'the Beautiful Cyrus,' as a correspondent in the Philadelphia Presbyterian suggests.

"Col. Kilbourne, the founder of the town, derived the name from that passage in the first chapter of Milton's Paradise Lost, which reads thus:

"The red sea coast whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry."

"The present orthography was the invention of Col. K."

As late as 1895 Major E. C. Moderwell wrote the Evening Telegraph a long letter on this subject, from which the following is taken:

"When in Bucyrus a few months ago, I heard one of the High School pupils say that one of the teachers had recently stated the origin of the name Bucyrus. Said it was so

named by Col. James Kilbourne because he was a great admirer of Cyrus the Great, and as he knew the town was to be a beautiful one, he thought "Beautiful Cyrus" would be an appropriate name. As the name would be rather long he concluded to abbreviate 'beautiful' down to 'bu,' and called it Bu-cyrus.

"About 20 years ago J. Ward in his historical sketch of Crawford county made a similar statement, and in the history of Crawford county the same was given as the probable origin of the name Bucyrus.

"Now with all due deference to the authors of these sayings, allow one of the oldest natives born in Bucyrus now living to enter a protest against such ridiculous statements.

"I remember well, when about 12 years of age,* going with several schoolmates to attend a meeting of the board of the Bucyrus Library Association. Josiah Scott, president; George Quinby, librarian; Jabez Larwill, James McCracken, John Smith, and several other old citizens, all of whom knew Col. Kilbourne, were present.

"After the meeting adjourned, Judge Scott said to us: 'Young men, if you ever want to know the origin of the name of the town, look in Milton's Paradise Lost.' He took the book out of the library and quoted therefrom:

*Major E. C. Moderwell' was born, March 6, 1838.

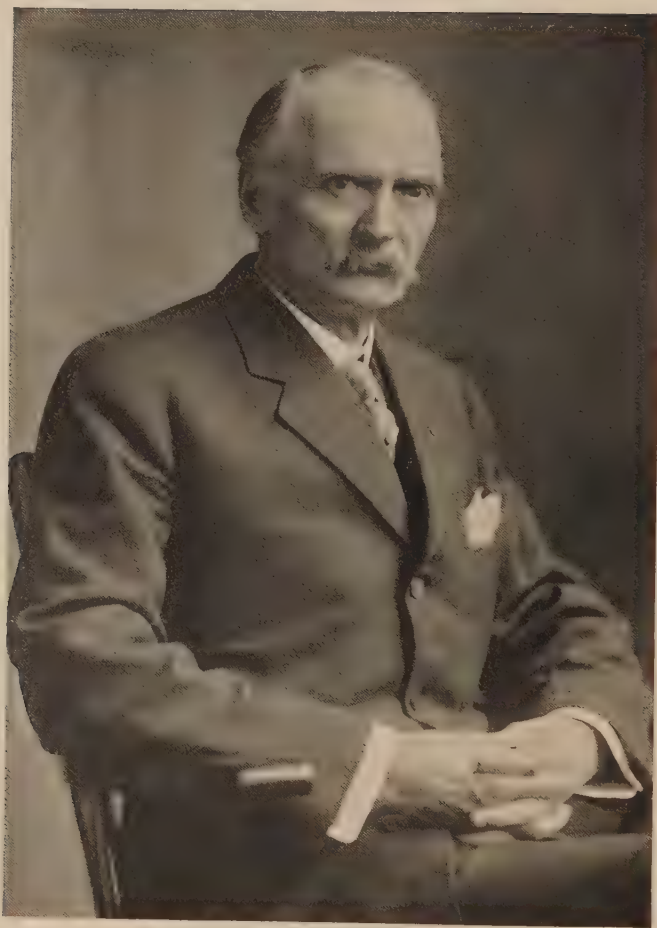
"The Red Sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry."

"Judge Scott was intimately acquainted with Col. Kilbourne, and used to play chess with him at Columbus and when he visited Bucyrus."

Weighing all of the above and much more on both sides which has been gone over carefully, it might be difficult to form a definite opinion. But the convincing proofs are certain records which are not handed down, but appeared in black and white when the town first sprang into existence. It is impossible to figure any way by which "Busiris" could have crept into these records, except the fact that it was the foundation for the name.

I—In 1829, John Kilbourne, a nephew of Col. Kilbourne, published his ninth Ohio Gazeteer, giving the names of all the towns and postoffices in Ohio. On page 251 of that book the last "B" on the list is "Busiris," see Bucyrus." And under "Bucyrus" he gives the statistics relating to the village.

II—The Postoffice Department at Washington writes: "Bucyrus or Busiris was established Feb. 2, 1824, with Lewis Cary as P. M., who served until Henry St. John was appointed July 20, 1829. During these five years the name of the office appears on the records as 'Bucyrus,' alias 'Busiris.'"



HON. DANIEL BABST

Representative Citizens

HON. DANIEL BABST. Among the conditions which determine the characters of men, their mental and physical qualities and their ultimate destiny in life, none are more powerful than environment and heredity. The Babst family was nurtured beneath the shadows of the blue Alsatian Mountains. Living near the city of Strasburg, in that Rhinish borderland so many centuries the scene of contest between the Germans and the French, they were of necessity lovers of liberty, strong of limb and sturdy of body, keen of intellect, haters of oppression, upright in character, and ready and willing at all times to fight their own battles in life.

Of such parentage and country was Daniel Babst, Sr., who was born in 1810. His father was an officer in the French army, and the son retained until his death vivid recollections of Napoleon's last campaign, and especially of the straggling army returning from the disastrous battle of Waterloo. He remained in his native country until 1832, when he came to America. He spent three years in New York city and then came to Ohio, locating in Stark county, first at Massillon and later at Canal Fulton. At the latter place in 1841 he was married to Margaret Yost, whose family were also natives of Alsace-Lorraine, and shared the sturdy characteristics of her husband's family.

It was at Canal Fulton that Daniel Babst was born, on Oct. 19, 1847. He was still but a lad when, in 1852, his father removed with his family to Crestline, a town brought into existence by the building of new railroads, and having the promise of a brilliant future. He received his public school training in the Crest-

line schools, and from 1864 to 1867 was a student in Oberlin College. Leaving college he began the study of law under the tutelage of Nathan Jones, Esq., of Crestline, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. His practice from that time was uninterrupted until his election to the Common Pleas bench in 1906.

During his career in the legal profession, in which Judge Babst soon attained a leading rank his services have always been at the command of the poor and needy, the altruistic spirit being among the most marked traits of the man. The native talent which he inherited was accompanied by the genius for hard work which is at the bottom of every great success in life. To whatever task he applies himself is given the best effort of which he is capable.

A natural leader of men, he has been called to many positions of usefulness and honor. His antecedents made him naturally a Republican, but he was appointed solicitor by a Democratic council, serving from 1877 to 1879, when he was appointed mayor by the same body. Later he was elected to that office, serving for seven years at that time. He was again elected mayor in 1894 and served two terms. His service to his home town also included ten years as a member of the Board of Education and Board of School Examiners, a service which he justly regarded as the most useful and important that a man can give. To it he brought the benefit of his legal knowledge and his literary training, making it a service of rare value.

In 1884 Mr. Babst was the Republican nominee for Congress in this district, and although his opponent was elected it was by so greatly reduced a majority as to be really a

defeat. Three years later he made the race for attorney-general of the State, losing out by a very narrow margin.

Always an independent thinker, Mr. Babst left his party in 1896, supporting Hon. William P. Bryan on the financial issues that then became uppermost in American politics. He has since acted with the Democratic party. In 1906 he was nominated and elected to the Common Pleas bench of the Second Sub-division of the Tenth District, an office which he still holds. In accepting the position of judge, Mr. Babst had but one ambition. This was to merit the reputation of a just judge. Though a man of strong feelings, of ardent likes and dislikes, on the bench he knows neither friend nor foe. His knowledge of the law is broad and profound, and in practice he was brilliant and able. On the bench all of this talent is given to careful and just interpretation of the law, always bearing in mind also that a Court is a seat of equity as well as law. While, like all judges, he is compelled at times to render decisions which some of the parties do not like, they are almost uniformly sustained by the higher courts, thus demonstrating that the law has been faithfully and impartially applied. Judge Babst from his long practice realized the many evils that had crept into court procedure, and these he has striven to correct, with admirable success. The rules have been simplified and so arranged that all could understand and conform to them. Promptness has characterized the work of the court and the docket has been more nearly cleaned up than for many years. The great work that Judge Babst has accomplished is recognized by those most competent to pronounce an opinion, and he bids fair to realize his ambition of making a record as a model judge of a trial court, the most difficult position in our judicial system.

But it is not alone in his professional and official work that Judge Babst has achieved success in life. As a citizen he has been always active and public spirited. Without entering into elaborate details it may be noted that he was a leading factor in the establishment of the Schill Bros.' factory at Crestline. He promoted and established the works now occupied by the Burch Plow Company. He drafted and procured the passage of the law which made possible the beginning of road

improvement in Jackson township, and which has since been of inestimable value to communities throughout the state. He was a promoter of the Crestline Building and Loan Association, and promoted and established the First National Bank of that city. It was he also who promoted and brought to Crestline the interurban electric road, now the C. & S. W.

Judge Babst's experience in business affairs has been wide and his judgment sound. He was a partner in the Babst Banking House with his brother Jacob for a number of years, and was his father's assistant in many important matters. He was a few years ago appointed receiver of the N. Y. & P. & O. Railway by Judge Caleb H. Norris and has had many other trusts confided to his hands, vital in importance, and always executed with the most scrupulous and painstaking fidelity. His acquaintance with public men is broad and his knowledge of affairs is of wide scope. His erudition and culture, his experience and travels at home and abroad, combined with a genial nature and broad and catholic sympathies, make him a welcome addition to every circle into which he can be induced to enter. He is a Mason of high degree and an Elk.

It is in his home that Judge Babst finds his greatest happiness and is at his best. His spacious residence on Pearl Street in Crestline is a center of whole-souled hospitality, and is admirably arranged for every purpose. The library is his favorite lounging place. In it he has a collection of relics and curios rarely to be equaled and almost never surpassed in a private collection. There too is his magnificent private library, the finest collection in Central Ohio. It is, indeed, many libraries in one. His law library is superb and includes many rare and valuable volumes seldom available to either legal practitioner or judge. The classics, history, especially American, French and English, fiction, biography and other departments, each reach to the dimensions of a library, and each contains many volumes secured only by the true book lover and collector. Here, among his beloved books, Judge Babst enjoys his leisure hours. Here he receives and entertains his friends and here he does the work which his judicial service imposes upon the midnight hours. Here he produces the occasional addresses which never fail to charm

his hearers, whether of the bar or laity, in social gathering or before the general public. Sincerity, eloquence and literary polish mark legal opinions as well as public speech, and have helped to give him the good will as well as the confidence of all.

Judge Babst has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Alice Martin of Crestline. After a brief married life, Mrs. Babst died, leaving two children, both of whom are still living. They are: Lora May, now the wife of Prof. E. P. Wiles, of Evansville, Ind.; and Carl M. Babst, who is an attorney located at Crestline, and also a well known civil engineer. His second wife was Miss Lou Ella Carlisle, of Cambridge, Guernsey county, O. They have two children: Clara Eleanore and Guy M. Babst. Miss Clara is at home and has recently completed a course in Oberlin College. Guy M. Babst is interested in the manufacture of Aluminum Cast Ware at Kansas City, Mo.

Happy in his home and family, honoring the work in which he engages and honored by his fellow men, Judge Babst pursues the even tenor of his way through the afternoon of life—a life whose activities and usefulness will not cease until the lengthening twilight shadows have been merged into the night, to be the herald of a new dawn upon a brighter day.

HON. CHARLES F. SCHABER, probate judge in Crawford county, Ohio, and for many years a leading member of the bar at Bucyrus, is a native of said city, born July 30, 1873, and is a son of John A. and Bertha W. (Mar-graff) Schaber.

John A. Schaber was born in Germany and accompanied his parents John George and Fredrica Schaber, to Crawford county, Ohio, in 1854. He was a blacksmith by trade but was engaged during the larger part of his active life in merchandising. In 1877 he was elected sheriff of Crawford county and served with efficiency in that office for two terms. To John A. Schaber and wife three children were born: Charles F., Sophia M., and a son that died in childhood.

Charles F. Schaber was educated in the public schools of Bucyrus. In January, 1892, he accepted a position as clerk in the office of Hon. J. C. Tobias, judge of the probate court, and later was made deputy clerk of said court

and served in that position for six years. He chose law as his profession and pursued his studies in the office of Finley & Gallinger, at Bucyrus, and in December, 1900, was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened a law office and entered upon the labors of his profession, showing the qualities as he rapidly made headway that aroused attention. His legal qualifications placed him early among the able members of the Bucyrus bar, while his years of close connection with the probate court seemed to especially fit him for the responsible duties of a judge of the same and in 1905 he was elected to his present office on the democratic ticket.

Judge Schaber is identified with numerous social organizations, belongs fraternally to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and has always taken an active interest in public matters as becomes the reliable and earnest citizen, and both personally and professionally is held in high esteem. During the Spanish-American war he served as a lieutenant and adjutant in the Eighth Ohio Vol. Inf., which was attached to the Fifth Army Corps, and was present at the surrender of Santiago, Cuba. Judge Schaber was married September 8, 1904, to Miss Ida Blanche Johnston, a native of this county; they have three children, Bertha Mary, Virginia May and Ruth Marion. The pleasant family home is situated on West Warren street, Bucyrus. He was reared in the German Lutheran church.

WILLIAM ULMER, general farmer, and well known and respected citizen of Crawford county, was born in Crawford county, Jan. 22, 1851, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Bahler) Ulmer.

The father and mother of William Ulmer were born in Wurtemberg, Germany. They were the parents of the following children: John, William and Minnie (twins), Israel, and Mary. The father of this family died in 1856. The family then moved to Henry county, Ohio. William Ulmer attended the country schools and afterward worked on the farm and also learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time and was considered a skillful workman. Then, in partnership with his brother Israel, he purchased the present farm of 113 acres, only 30 of

which had been cleared when they purchased it. Since then the farm has been much improved. It is located in Bucyrus township, three and a half miles west of Bucyrus, on the Nevada road.

In 1882 William Ulmer was married to Miss Sarah Seibert, the youngest daughter of Peter and Catherine (Smith) Seibert. Two this union eight children were born: Edith May, wife of Clarence Briggs; Bessie Belle; William Calvin; Elsie Anna, wife of Harrison Henry; Frank Adam; Katheryn Frances; James Monroe; and Howard Hamilton.

William Ulmer is a member of the Lutheran church and a Democrat in politics and is a very active party man, having held the office of trustee of Bucyrus township for two terms.

THOMAS J. GRISELL, one of Galion's highly respected citizens, was born in Morrow county, O., in October, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Susanna (Benedict) (Shaw) Grisell. They spent many years of happy married life on their farm near Cardington, O., and died there when aged about seventy years.

Thomas J. Grisell attended the country schools in boyhood but as soon as old enough to look out for himself, began railroad work with the Erie and Big Four lines and when he was promoted to be local freight conductor, settled at Findlay, O. In 1890 he came to Galion and since then has been engaged at carpentering and is known as a skillful workman, apt with his tools and accurate in his estimates, and as such has been connected with a great deal of the recent building which has made Galion a very beautiful city.

Mr. Grisell was married at Findlay, O., to Miss Mary Jane Merrit, who died in 1882, at the age of 38 years, survived by two daughters: Lulu, who married Fred Lamb, resides at Cleveland, O., and has two sons; and Olive, who is the wife of Walter Cristie, who is a clerk in the office of the Erie Railway Company at Marion, O. Mr. Grisell was married (second) at Galion, to Miss Mary Gerth, who was born in this city, April 23, 1861, a daughter of Peter and Amy (Baker) Gerth. The father of Mrs. Grisell was born in Germany and was six years old when his parents, Louis and Margaret Gerth, brought him to Galion. Grandfather Gerth was a well educated man

and taught in the early schools of Galion and lived to be seventy years of age. Peter Gerth learned the trade of custom boot and shoemaker and for many years carried on business at Galion. He survives, being now 78 years of age and for the past six years has lived retired. He takes an active interest in public affairs notwithstanding his years, and has always voted the democratic ticket. The mother of Mrs. Grisell died in 1892. Both parents were members of the English Methodist church. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grisell, Amy Louise, August 3, 1895, who is a bright student as well as attractive young lady and is a member of the class of 1914, in the Galion High school. Mr. and Mrs. Grisell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which she has been united since she was twelve years of age and in which she has always since been an active worker, belonging to the benevolent organizations in which this church is especially prominent among religious bodies. She is a member also of the Eastern Star.

FREDERICK W. HIEBER, one of the highly respected citizens of Liberty township, and one of its leading agriculturists, lives on his excellent farm of 120 acres which is situated six and one-half miles northeast of Bucyrus. He was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., April 27, 1868, and is a son of Frederick and Lydia (Lust) Hieber.

Frederick Hieber was born in Germany and was brought to Crawford county when a child of five years; he grew to manhood here and followed farming all his life, and through industry and good management became the owner of 372 acres. His death occurred in 1894, when he was aged but fifty-two years. He married Lydia Lust, who was born in Crawford county, a daughter of one of the old settlers, Frederick Lust, and the following children were born to them: Frederick W., Mrs. Elizabeth Luidhardt, Samuel, Benjamin, Joseph, Jacob, Sarah, Isaac, Sophia and Reuben.

Frederick W. Hieber has been a farmer and stock raiser ever since his school days, spending eight years in Lykens township prior to 1894, when he came to his present valuable farm in Liberty township, where he has made

improvements and enjoys a comfortable home.

In 1891 Mr. Hieber was united in marriage with Miss Mary Schieber, a daughter of Jacob Schieber. The father of Mrs. Hieber came from Germany to Ohio and engaged in farming in Crawford county, owning 180 acres in Liberty township and 200 acres in Whetstone township, at time of his death, at the age of fifty-two years. He married Eve Mauer, who was born in Stark county, O., and they had nine children, namely: John, Louisa, Henry, David, Emanuel, Mary, Lizzie, Abraham and Jay, all now surviving except Louisa and Jay.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hieber, namely: Eva, Carrie, Gladys, Lulu and Lela (twins), and Naomi. Of this family all are living except Carrie. They attend the Evangelical church of which they are liberal supporters. In politics Mr. Hieber is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. KEEL. There are few business men in the city of Bucyrus, O., who can claim a longer continuous business record than can William H. Keel, who established his monument and marble works here 33 years ago. He has been a witness of wonderful development and has borne a part in advancing the general welfare. He was born in Somerset county, Pa., in April, 1854, and is a son of Henry and Harriet (Sailor) Keel.

Henry Keel was born also in Somerset county and spent the greater part of his life there, engaged in business as a shoemaker. He came to Ohio after his son had established himself here, but four years later returned to Somerset county and died there at the home of a daughter, when aged 69 years. He was a Democrat in politics and was a member of the Christian church, to which his wife also belonged. She died when her son, William H., was eight years old. Three sons and two daughters yet live and one son and two daughters came to Ohio, namely: William H., Mrs. John Auman, who lives at Ashland, O.; and Mrs. William Houpt, who died in Shelby, O. Another daughter, Mrs. Harriet Woolley, died in Somerset, Somerset county, Pa.; and still another, Mrs. Lewis, lives at Barre, Vt.; another daughter, Mrs. Ruby, died at Braddock, Pa.

William H. Keel started to learn his trade in Somerset county, Pa., in April, 1867, afterward coming to Ohio and working for nine years as a journeyman in Shelby, O. In 1878 he came to Bucyrus and started into business, establishing his shops at No. 220 South Walnut street. He soon built up a large trade being able to make his own designs and to work in any kind of stone being particularly skillful in cutting marble and granite. At one time, before machinery had been introduced to do a part of stone cutting work, he gave employment to twenty-four workmen and kept them busy. Mr. Keel is a well known and highly respected citizen and can look back over many worthy achievements of his industrious life.

Mr. Keel was married first at Bucyrus, to Miss Tena Hipp, who died in this city August 15, 1894. She was a daughter of Judge Frederick Hipp. One son survived, Claude D. After graduating from the Bucyrus High school, he graduated in the class of 1897, from the Ohio State college, at Columbus, as a druggist and chemist and since then has been engaged in the business at Bucyrus. He married Minnie Leifer. Mr. Keel was married, secondly, to Miss Catherine Haas, who was born, reared and educated in Holmes township, Crawford county, a daughter of Henry Haas, who carries on a blacksmith business there. The mother of Mrs. Keel died some eight ears ago, leaving one son and four daughters. Mr. Keel is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to La Salle lodge, No. 51, Odd Fellows, of which he is an ex-official.

J. WALTER WRIGHT, attorney and counsellor at law, with offices in the Rouse Block, Bucyrus, O., was born at West Liberty, Logan county, O., July 14, 1874, a son of James W. and Margaret S. (Secrist) Wright. James W. Wright was born at Frostburg, Md., in 1831, and came to Ohio in 1838 with his father, James Wright, the family settling in Champaign county, O. Henry Wright, father of James Wright the elder, came from Ireland, being of Scotch-Irish ancestry, settling in Maryland. James W. Wright married Margaret S. Secrist in 1860, and they have lived continuously at West Liberty, O. She was born near West Liberty in 1840, a daughter of

George Secrist, a farmer, who came from Virginia and settled in Logan county.

J. Walter Wright attended the public schools of West Liberty and was graduated from the High school and afterwards was a student at Oberlin college, Oberlin, O., for one year. He then began the study of law and entered the law school of the Ohio Northern university, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the spring of 1898, when he was admitted to the bar at Columbus. In January, 1899, he came to Bucyrus and with the exception of a part of the year of 1903, when he was practicing law at Bellingham, Wash., he has continued his professional activities in this city for the past twelve years. In politics Mr. Wright is a Republican. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

ALVIN G. FLICKINGER, deputy county auditor of Crawford county, belongs to one of the old county families and was reared on the home farm in Holmes township. He was born there in July, 1872, and is a son of Horace H. and Catherine (Fralick) Flickinger, and a grandson of Samuel Flickinger, who was the first of the family to settle in Crawford county.

Samuel Flickinger was born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 29, 1792, and accompanied his parents to McConnellstown in 1796 and from there came to Stark county, O., in 1811. He engaged in farming in that county until 1833 when he came to Crawford county and purchased a farm in Holmes township, which is yet known as the Flickinger farm although now owned by Reuben Hershberger. He died here June 20, 1871. In 1820 he married Phylinda Healy, who was born at Jamaica, Vermont, and died in Crawford county in 1873. Of their ten children two died in infancy and all have now passed away, with one exception, Mary, who is the wife of Horace Austin, a merchant in Portage county, O. They have three sons and one daughter.

Horace H. Flickinger was the seventh born in his parents' family. His birth took place in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., April 22, 1833, and he continued to reside in his native township until 1876, being in the lumber and saw mill business. He then moved to Bucyrus township, where he followed an agricultural life until his death, which occurred

May 28, 1898. He was an honorable business man and a respected citizen. For many years he had been a member of the Albright Methodist church. He married Catherine Fralick, who was born in Holmes township, Aug. 31, 1841, and died at her home in Bucyrus township, Nov. 30, 1909. Five children were born to the above marriage, namely: Herschel V., who is deputy county surveyor and formerly was county surveyor; Della A., who is the wife of Lincoln Havey, of Bucyrus, and has four children—Carry, Harrison, Cecil and Maude; Clement L., who is a farmer in Bucyrus township; Alvin G.; and Carry B., who is the wife of Albert L. Shoemaker.

Alvin G. Flickinger was educated in the country schools and at Bucyrus and assisted his father on the home farm. Since early manhood he has been to some degree connected with political offices and in 1903 was first appointed deputy county auditor and through reappointment has served in this capacity ever since. He is very active in Democratic circles and frequently has been sent as a delegate to important conventions.

Mr. Flickinger was married in Bucyrus township to Miss Effie V. Foulk, who was born at Bucyrus, Nov. 30, 1870, a daughter of John and Susana A. (Ort) Foulk. John Foulk was born Aug. 17, 1830, at Baltimore, Md., and died Feb. 12, 1874, at Bucyrus, O. His wife, Susan A. Ort, was born Nov. 19, 1835, at York, Pa., and died at Bucyrus, Aug. 28, 1906. They were married at York, Pa., Dec. 28, 1851, and to them thirteen children were born, four of whom died in infancy. Mr. Foulk followed the trade of a butcher during his residence in Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Flickinger attend the Methodist Episcopal church. The only fraternal organization with which he is identified is the order of Eagles.

CHRISTIAN F. BIRK, of the well known drug firm of Birk Bros., operating at Bucyrus, O., and made up of George M. and Christian F. Birk, was born at Bucyrus, April 29, 1852, and is a son of John G. and Joanna (Kuhn) Birk.

The Birk family is of German extraction and the grandfather, John G. Birk, Sr., was born in Wurtemberg, in the village of Kriechheim, where the old family residence still

stands. He was one of the patriots of 1848 who, on account of his courage in advocating freedom of speech and action, was threatened with persecution and in order to avoid it, in 1849, followed other members of his family to America, deeding his estate in his native land to a daughter, but later it was confiscated by the government. Mr. Birk and wife found a safe and pleasant home in Liberty township, Crawford county, he following agricultural pursuits until his death in 1876. He became an American citizen and identified himself with the Democratic party, but never severed his connection with the German Lutheran church. In his own neighborhood he had married a Miss Schmidt, who died in 1862. They had the following children: Louis, who died at Fort Plain, N. Y., in 1865; J. Christian, who died unmarried in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., at the age of sixty-two years, having served in the Civil war from 1861 until 1865; John G.; Salome, who married William Carle, a farmer in Holmes township; Wilhelmina, who married Jacob Bower, and lived and died in Liberty township; and Rosanna, who married Jacob Donnenwirth, and lived and died at Bucyrus.

John G. Birk, Jr., was born in Germany, July 22, 1823, and came to the United States in 1847, locating first at Albany, N. Y., but in 1849 reached Bucyrus and here established himself in the harness making business and continued in this line until the close of his life, his death occurring October 10, 1888. He was active in the Democratic party and served four years as county treasurer of Crawford county. On April 24, 1851, he married Joanna Kuhn, who was born also in Germany, June 6, 1831. Her parents came to America in 1832 and during the long voyage she learned to walk, although it may well be supposed that the ship's floor was unsteady for little feet. Her people remained in New York until 1837 and then came to Bucyrus, where she died October 9, 1893. Both she and husband were members of the Lutheran church. The following children were born to them: Christian F.; Louis C., born in 1854, who is in the harness business at Bucyrus, and who married Caroline Kircus; Elizabeth, born in 1857, who is the wife of Frank P. Donnenwirth of Bucyrus and has two children—Louis and Gertrude; Helen and Matilda,

both of whom died in infancy; Emanuel, born in 1866, who is proprietor of the harness store which his father founded in 1849, and who married Theresa Vollworth; and George M., who is associated with his brother, Christian F. Birk, in the drug business at Bucyrus.

Christian F. Birk attended school at Bucyrus and then learned the harnessmaking trade with his father and for eighteen years worked in the shop. In 1892, associated with his brother, George M. Birk, a licensed pharmacist, he became part proprietor of the present drug business, this being the third oldest drug store in the city. Mr. Birk has not only been a successful business man but he has been a useful, reliable and active citizen. In 1877 he was elected a member of the city council for a period of four years; in 1884 was elected city marshal, serving until 1890, when he was elected sheriff of Crawford county and served in that capacity for four years and nine months. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Bucyrus and served as such for two terms. In many ways his fellow citizens, at times, endeavored to show their appreciation of his public-spirited and faithful efforts and on one occasion presented him with a handsome ring, properly engraved. On numerous occasions he has been sent as a delegate to Democratic conventions where matters of vital party interest have been under consideration.

Mr. Birk was united in marriage with Miss Bertha S. Volk, who was born at Bucyrus, March 3, 1851, and died August 10, 1898. They had three children born to them: John W., who is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy, at Columbus, O., and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, of which he is a member of the faculty, who served as first lieutenant in Co. A, in what was known as McKinley's Own, in the Spanish-American war, and who married Margaret Curtis and has one daughter, Helen; Caroline Elizabeth, who is the wife of Glenn W. Kerr, who is private secretary to the president of the Good Roads Machinery company, at Kennett Square, Pa., and has two children—Virginia and Caroline; and Edna T., who is the wife of O. W. Kennedy. Mr. Birk is a member of the German Lutheran church. He is identified with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

C. H. AHLEFELD, general farmer and a mason by trade, resides on his valuable property located eight and one-half miles northwest of Bucyrus, where he has 60 acres. He was born in Wyandot county, O., Jan. 7, 1868, and is a son of John C. and Susanna (Paulin) Ahlefeld.

John C. Ahlefeld was of German extraction but he was born at Mansfield, O., and in childhood accompanied his parents to Wyandot county, where he followed farming until his death, when aged 46 years. He married Susanna Paulin who still lives on the old home place in Wyandot county. They had four children: C. H.; Melinda, who married Christopher Shengler; William; and Bessie, who married William Grove.

C. H. Ahlefeld attended school in Wyandot county and worked on the home farm until 1891, when he came to Holmes township and located on his present place. Here he has made many excellent improvements, including the building of a substantial barn. By trade Mr. Ahlefeld is a mason and his sons mainly carry on the farm industries.

Mr. Ahlefeld married Miss Amanda Schiefer, a daughter of C. G. Schiefer, and they have five children, namely: Christopher, Zearl, Hattie, Fred and Harland. The family attend the Evangelical church. Mr. Ahlefeld is a Democrat in politics. He takes much interest in educational matters and is serving as school director and has also been township constable.

ORRA H. LINN, the owner of 160 acres of land in Dallas township, operates also 200 acres which belong to his father, 80 acres belonging to Gertrude Linn Hilty and 80 acres belonging to Helen A. Linn. He was born in this township Jan. 10, 1886, a son of Henry and Alice (Martin) Linn, who are now living retired at Bucyrus. Their children were named as follows: Grace, who is now deceased; Gertrude, the wife of Elmer Hilty; Helen, who lives with her parents; and Orra H., the subject of this article and the youngest child.

Orra H. Linn attended the common schools and after completing his education took up farming and has since made this his occupation, having been very successful. His land is devoted to general farming and he has to have the services of two men the year around.

In 1910 Mr. Linn was married to Miss Edna Winch.

Orra H. Linn and his father are both Democrats in political views. The family belongs to the Methodist church.

JACOB L. DAY, who now lives in comfortable retirement at Galion, Ohio, is a citizen well known throughout both Crawford and Richland counties, and is a member of one of the old pioneer families of the latter. He was born in Sandusky township, Richland county, Ohio, February 1, 1838, and is a son of Ezra and Nancy (Wolf) Day.

Ezra Day was born October 19, 1811, in Washington county, Morris township, Pa., and died at Tecumseh, Mich., June 2, 1896. His wife Nancy was born in Richland county, Ohio, June 20, 1812, and died in Sandusky township, Richland county, Ohio, March 28, 1840.

Amos Day, grandfather of Ezra Day, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, and is of Scotch birth. He was born Sept. 15, 1754. His wife was of Irish descent. They emigrated to America and settled in Maryland and from there to Richland county, O., where he died Feb. 4, 1830, and was buried in the family burying ground on the place of his son Lewis Day. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and lost one of his legs in the service. His wife bore the name of Jane, and was born Sept. 2, 1759, and died Sept. 9, 1833, and was buried beside her husband.

Lewis Day, son of Amos, and grandfather of Jacob L. Day, was born in Washington county, Pa., April 26, 1785, and died July 5, 1863, in Sandusky township, Richland county, Ohio. In his native county he married Mary Hull, who was born there Sept. 4, 1790, and died November 14, 1862. In early days the Days were Scotch Covenanters, and the later generations have been, almost without exception, Presbyterians. The family has been largely an agricultural one.

Jacob L. Day is the only living child of his parents. He was reared on the home farm and remained with his father until he became of age, and then accepted a position as clerk in a store in Ontario village, and while engaged there enlisted for service in the Civil war, in answer to the second call of President Lincoln

for troops. On Sept. 9, 1861, he became a private in Co. G, 15th O. Vol. Inf., in the Fourth Army corps, and was honorably discharged Sept. 19, 1864, after dangers innumerable and many escapes with his life. At Resaca, Ga., his cap, that had been presented him by a young lady sympathizer, at Nashville, Tenn., was shot from his head by a murderous minie ball; at Pickett's Mills, he was thrown several feet in the air by a shell; before Atlanta he received a flesh wound in the pit of the stomach, and sun stroke, this so disabled him as to require attention in a hospital for some time. On March 9, 1862, he was sent from his regiment to Nashville for special service, where he served as clerk and manager of the U. S. Hospital bakery and assistant and chief steward of hospitals. Later he was acting orderly sergeant in charge of commissary and details at Camp Loudon, Tenn., and chief clerk and second officer in command at Camp Remington, Knoxville, Tenn. In all Mr. Day took part in 13 battles and 36 skirmishes, and more than once just escaped being captured by the enemy. He with the teamster alone, with the country filled with rebels and guerilla bands, took the 15th O. V. I. hospital wagon through from Bowling Green, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., 84 miles, without arms, rations or guards, and en-route three days did not see an officer or soldier of Uncle Sam. This was March 2-3-4, 1862. On arriving at Camp, south of Nashville, they received three rousing cheers as they had been given up as captured.

Among his treasured army relics are testimonials from his superior officers of service satisfactorily rendered and recommendations for promotion and commission.

In Richland county, Ohio, March 8, 1865, Mr. Day was married to Miss Mary Jane McConnell, who was born in Franklin county, Pa., Feb. 27, 1838, a daughter of John and Jane (Barr) McConnell. The father of Mrs. Day was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parents, later participated in the War of 1812, married in Pennsylvania and in 1839 moved to Ohio. Later in life they came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Day in Blooming Grove, where the father died when aged eighty-seven years, and the mother in her seventy-third year. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Day, the following children were born: Homer B., who is widely known in the theatrical business as manager and playwright; M. Ollie, who is the wife of James Hugo, an engineer with the Big Four railroad, with home at Galion; Nettie Ora, who married John E. Rayl, a resident of Galion; Harry J., born Apr. 26, 1881, who maintains his home at Galion, a commercial traveler, and has one son Robert W., born Aug. 20, 1903, and Mattie, Cora and Nettie, all three of whom are deceased.

After his return from the army and period of rest, Mr. Day embarked in the mercantile business at Blooming Grove, Morrow county, Ohio, and in 1876 transferred it to Galion, Ohio, and continued in business until 1898. Then, on account of ill health, he retired, and in the fall of the same year moved to Tecumseh, Mich., where he lived one year, and then moved back to Galion, and engaged for a short time in the news business, previous to his retirement on a little farm west of the city. He is now a resident of Galion, and member of Dick Morris Post, No. 130, G. A. R., and Chaplain of the Post, year 1912.

JAMES J. MARTIN, M. D., physician and surgeon at Bucyrus, O., to which city he came in 1898, following his graduation from medical college, is in the enjoyment of a satisfactory practice and is recognized professionally and otherwise as a worthy citizen. Dr. Martin was born in Marion county, O., March 20, 1866, and is the only child of James H. and Catherine (Mack) Martin.

James J. Martin spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the public schools and afterward, for some fifteen years, was a teacher in Marion county. In the meanwhile he devoted much time to medical study and research, his natural inclinations being in this direction, and later entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1898. Dr. Martin has always kept in close touch with the advances made by his profession and belongs to the leading medical organizations of the country including the American Medical Association, the Ohio state and the county bodies, the Northwestern Ohio Eclectic Medical Association and the National Medical Association.

Dr. Martin married Miss Dora Ruth, a daughter of John G. Ruth, of Marion county, O., and they have one son, Rolla U. Dr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Home Guards of America. He maintains his office at 114 S. Walnut Street, and his residence is at No. 116 S. Walnut Street, Bucyrus.

S. J. KIBLER, one of the representative citizens of New Washington, O., who is known all over Crawford county through his many important business enterprises, was born at New Washington, March 9, 1851, and is a son of Mathias and Frederika (Pfahler) Kibler.

Mathias Kibler was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and when two years of age came to the United States and was one of the early school teachers on the frontier of the Western Reserve. He became a prominent man at New Washington, O., both in public life and in business. For many years he operated a tannery and was otherwise engaged. He was a Democrat in politics, served on the school board and for many years was a justice of the peace and was the first mayor of New Washington. He lived a long, busy and honorable life and died in September, 1876. He married Frederika Pfahler, who was also born in Germany and died at New Washington, O., in October, 1902. Of their eight children, three are deceased, the five survivors all living at New Washington.

S. J. Kibler obtained his education in the New Washington schools. He began his business career by assisting his father in the tannery and in this way became interested in the hide and leather business, which has particularly claimed his attention for many years and which is one of the important business enterprises of many parts of Ohio. He is a member of the firm which operates under the style of The S. J. Kibler & Brother Company, which was incorporated in 1901 under the name of S. J. Kibler & Brother. Later the brother retired and S. J. Kibler then admitted his sons, A. G., M. M. and A. S. Kibler, to partnership, when the present firm name was adopted. The firm deals in hides, tallow and sheep, skins and wool and furs, wholesale, and

maintains its offices at New Washington, but it owns 90 per cent of the Lake Erie Hide & Leather Company, of Sandusky, O. A vast volume of business is done by this firm, its annual sales ending in May, 1912, amounting to over two million dollars. Mr. Kibler's additional business connections include equally important enterprises. He is president of the New Washington Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1903. His beautiful home, one of the handsomest residences in the city, stands on the corner of Main and Center Streets, New Washington.

Mr. Kibler was married at New Washington, to Miss Elizabeth Herr, who was born in Seneca county, O., a daughter of George Herr, and the following children have been born to them: A. G., who, after attending the local schools and taking a commercial course at Toledo, O., went into business and is now vice president of the local firm above mentioned and president of the Lake Erie Hide & Leather Company, and is married to Mildred Donnenwirth and lives at New Washington having three children—Alfred Leo, Beatrice Elizabeth and Emma Winnifred; Clara T., who is the wife of A. F. Cronenberger, manager of the Lake Erie Hide & Leather Company, and a resident of Sandusky, O., and has three sons—Marshall Kibler, Harold Frederick and Cecil Paul; M. M., secretary and director in the firm of S. J. Kibler & Brother Company, who married Elsie Michaelfelder, and has three children—Harold Weldon, deceased, Marian Geraldine and Donald Orville; A. S., who is connected also with the above named company, and looks after its interests at Toledo, O.; Ida P., who is a stenographer for her father; and Florence Edith, who is a member of the class of 1913 in a musical college in Ohio. Mr. Kibler and family are members of the Lutheran church. In his political views he is a Democrat and has always been somewhat active in public affairs, believing in business men assuming the responsibilities of citizenship and public office when tendered them. For 15 years he has been a member of the school board and also of the city council and for four years was treasurer of Cranberry township. He is a man of ripe business experience and in managing his many interests, has displayed exceptional foresight and good judgment.



S. J. KIBLER

JOHN SHEALY, a well-known farmer and citizen of Liberty township, Crawford county, O., resides on the old Shealy homestead, of which he owns a part, has 60 acres of well improved land, situated eight and one-half miles northeast of Bucyrus, O. His parents, Christian Shealy and wife, were born in Germany and were brought to Ohio in childhood. Christian Shealy was a farmer during his active years but had practically retired when his death occurred in his seventieth year. His widow survives and is now aged 82 years.

The following children were born to Christian Shealy and wife: Michael, who married Lidy Luidhardt and lives in Cranberry township; Henry, a resident of Bucyrus, who married Esther Nagle; John; Lena, who is the wife of Jacob S. Kafer, living near Sulphur Springs; Mary, who is the wife of John Feichtner, living near Sulphur Springs; Catherine, who married George Luidhardt and lives in Liberty township; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Henry Green, of Liberty township; Matilda, who is the wife of H. J. Rowe, and lives at Sandusky City, O.; and Anna, who died at the age of 23 years.

John Shealy obtained his education in the township schools and is an intelligent, well informed man and practical farmer. He married Miss Matilda Hildebrand and while he had two brothers and six sisters, his wife had six brothers and two sisters and each have one sister deceased, who died after reaching womanhood. Mrs. Shealy's sister, Mary A., died when aged 25 years. Her one other sister, Sophia, is the wife of T. T. Tupps and they live in Liberty township. Her brothers are as follows: Solomon, who lives at New Castle, Pa., and who married Sue McFarland; George, who lives at New Washington, O., and who married Rika Michelfelder; Jacob, a farmer in Bucyrus township, who married Maria Utz; Christian, living at Brandywine, O., who married a Miss Mary Heiby; and John, a resident of Liberty township, who married Ida Shell.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shealy, namely: Christian W., who resides at home, and who married Laura Myers and has one daughter, Gwendoline E.; Ella M., who married O. L. Green, of New Wash-

ington, O., and has two children—Russell and Virgil; Albert, who resides at New Washington, O., and who married Matilda Feichtner, whose one child died in infancy; Hattie, who is the wife of Clarence Miller, and resides at home; Emanuel, who is deceased; and Emma M., Edna May and Mildred Marie, all three living with their parents. Mr. Shealy and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat in politics and exerts considerable influence in this section, being considered a man of excellent judgment and of sterling character. He has served as township trustee and as school director.

SAMUEL RORICK, a retired farmer, who, for twenty years has occupied his comfortable residence at No. 523 South Sandusky Street, Bucyrus, O., was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., April 28, 1839, and is a son of Augustus Rorick and his wife, Elizabeth (Ream) Rorick.

Augustus Rorick was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1800, where he grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Ream. In 1832, after the birth of their third child, Augustus Rorick and wife took passage on a sailing vessel for America and after a voyage of ninety days, were safely landed at Baltimore, Md. Their objective point was Crawford county, O., and they made the overland journey as rapidly as they were able and finally reached this section, which, at that time was almost a wilderness. Augustus Rorick secured eighty acres of Government land and later added to this tract and continued to live here until the time of his death, in September, 1873, when he was aged 75 years, his wife having died in the previous year. They attended the German Reformed church. They had four children, as follows: Henry, who was 83 years of age at time of death, was a retired farmer, married Katie Bremen and they left descendants; August, who died in Marion county, O., at the age of 69 years, married Rosanna Goldsmith, also now deceased, and they left children; William, who died in Whetstone township, Crawford county, at the age of 55 years, was married twice but left no children; Samuel, who was born after the family came to Ohio, is the only survivor.

Samuel Rorick for many years was a very

successful farmer and stock raiser and owned 250 acres of valuable land. Politically he is a Democrat and for a long period served more or less continuously in township offices, his fellow citizens regarding him as a man of unusual good judgment and knowing him to be of sterling integrity. In 1862 he was married in Whetstone township to Miss Mary Jane Heinlen, who was born there May 26, 1846, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Deebler) Heinlen. In the thirties the Heinlen family came from Pennsylvania to Crawford county, driving their ox-teams the whole distance. They were true pioneers and at first lived in a log cabin that had only an earth floor; quilts served to cover the window spaces, as they had no glass. Not only did Indians visit them but also wolves came out of the near-by forest and often endangered their lives. Later in life Jacob Heinlen and wife retired to Bucyrus, being then able to live in comfort, and there his sudden death occurred in December, 1889. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and wife belonged to the Reformed church. Mrs. Heinlen, who on June 24, 1912, became 90 years of age, remains active in body and enjoys a social visit with her many friends in Bucyrus. Mrs. Rorick was an only daughter and the only member of her family now alive except the aged mother. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rorick, as follows: Mary E., born in 1862, died in 1904, the wife of J. D. Snyder; William M., born in 1864, died in 1888, unmarried; Charles A., born in 1866, who follows the trade of paper hanger at New Chester, Crawford county, married Carrie Kern and they have children; Elma D., born in 1869, is the wife of H. J. Stump, of Whetstone township and they have two children; George L., born in 1871, died in 1887; Sarah A., born in 1873, is the wife of D. M. Roberts, of Lorain, O., and they have two children; Henry J., born in 1875, lives at home and is unmarried; Anna C., born in 1879, is the wife of J. C. Bauman, lives at Mansfield, O., and has two children; Samuel O., born in 1879, died in 1888; Rosa Alice, born in 1887, died at the age of eleven months; Urban Paul, the remaining child, was born May 25, 1889. The latter is a well educated young man and has become a skilled machinist. He continues to live with his

parents. The Roricks are all members of the Reformed church.

HARRY J. MARTIN, an enterprising agriculturist of Dallas township and the owner of 40 acres of land, was born December 10, 1875, on this farm. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Martin, were early settlers in this township and industrious farming people. The father was a Democrat and with his family attended the Methodist church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin are now deceased and buried in Bucyrus. They were the parents of a number of children, namely: George; Alice, the wife of Henry Linn; Mary Jane, the wife of Jacob Linn; Anna, the wife of Horace Munsen; Ella, deceased, who was the wife of Ira E. Quaintance; Ida, the wife of William Booze; Viola, the wife of John Bone; Charles, the subject of this sketch; and Blanche, the wife of Ed. Harvey.

Harry J. Martin in his boyhood attended the common schools of his locality and since then has devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising, though he does not make a specialty of the latter, merely raising enough stock for his own needs. His farm is a part of the old Martin homestead and was purchased by Mr. Martin from the other heirs. He has made a success of his agricultural operations and does some farming on land besides that which he owns.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage on Feb. 22, 1905, with Miss Mary J. Turney, a daughter of Eugene and Catherine (Brown) Turney. Mr. Turney is a well known farmer of Wyandot county. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Martin were named: Harry, who is deceased; Claude; and Florence, the wife of William Cochran. To Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Martin have been born the following children: Mildred, Blanche, Eugene and Elizabeth.

In his political views Mr. Martin is a Democrat but votes according to his judgment. He has been road supervisor for two years and is now serving his second term as school director. Religiously, the Martin family is affiliated with the Methodist church.

ALBERT G. STOLTZ, cashier of the Second National Bank at Bucyrus, O., with which institution he has been identified for

the past thirteen years, is a native of Crawford county, O., to which section his family came in 1836, from Pennsylvania.

Michael Stoltz, the paternal grandfather, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 9, 1809, and was eight years old when his parents emigrated to the United States, locating in Lycoming county, Pa. He grew to manhood there and married Mary Kober in 1833. A part of their family of children were born before they started westward and finally located in Whetstone township, Crawford county, of which section they became worthy and substantial residents. Michael Stoltz died in this township in his eighty-eighth year, his entire family of nine children passing away with the death of the last son, which occurred October 19, 1911.

George Stoltz, father of Albert G., was born in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1835, and died on his farm in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., September 10, 1888. He spent a long and busy life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was never active in politics but voted with the Democratic party and always lent his influence in support of law, temperance and religion. On January 18, 1867, he was married to Susan Stump, who was born March 25, 1839, in Whetstone township, Crawford county, where she continued to live until a few years since. She then came to Bucyrus, where she has since made her home. She was reared a Methodist but later united with the German Reformed church and attended it with her husband. She has a wide social circle and is active in neighborhood benevolence. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoltz: Laura, who died at the age of nine years; Samuel, who died when three years old; Emma, who is the wife of S. D. Beal, at Bucyrus; a daughter that died unnamed; and Albert G.

Albert G. Stoltz was graduated from the Bucyrus High School in the class of 1897, after which he took a commercial course in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. He then entered a business house as a bookkeeper, afterward becoming teller in a bank, but resigned that position in order to go to New York, there becoming bookkeeper in an office connected with the Government Navy Yard. On February 1, 1903, he accepted a position as

assistant teller in the sub-treasury, where he remained until January 1, 1904, at which time he came back to Bucyrus. At this time Mr. Stoltz accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Second National Bank and so continued until 1907, when he was elected cashier. For the duties of this position, as will be seen above, he has had an excellent training and among the great assets of this bank his name, as an important official, carries considerable weight.

Mr. Stoltz was married at Bucyrus to Miss Laura Hurr, who was born in Whetstone township, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Sherer) Hurr. They were natives of Pennsylvania and in youth accompanied their parents to Crawford county, later married and lived on a farm in Whetstone township until somewhat advanced in years, when they retired to Bucyrus, where the father of Mrs. Stoltz died in 1904 and the mother in 1907. They were Methodists in religious faith. Of their children Mrs. Stoltz was the youngest born. Of the five members of the Hurr family yet living, all are married and all but one are residents of Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Stoltz have two children: Albert George, who was born November 18, 1906; and Dorothy Virginia, born February 21, 1908. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Stoltz being one of the church officials. In politics he is a Republican. He is identified fraternally with the Masons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM CAMERON BEER was born in Bucyrus, O., on June 16th, 1874. He was the second son of Capt. William Nevin Beer and his wife Mary, whose maiden name was Mary Denman Swingly. His father was the sixth son of Rev. Thomas Beer and Margaret Cameron, the former being of Irish and the latter of Scotch parentage. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Frederick Swingly and Mary Denman; she was born and reared in Bucyrus, O., where she still resides.

The ancestors of Mr. Beer were among the early settlers of this country, and they endured the trials and privations that fell to the lot of the hardy pioneers who developed the American commonwealth. William Beer, the first of the family to emigrate to this country,

left his home in Derry county, Ireland, in 1764 and took up his abode in Pennsylvania. His son Thomas, who accompanied him, served throughout the War for Independence.

The Denmans, Mr. Beer's maternal ancestors, were among the very early settlers in New England; authentic records on file in the Connecticut State Library show them to have been residents of that colony as far back as 1650.

In the early Indian wars, in the War for Independence, in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War, the ancestors of Mr. Beer rendered valuable service to the colonies and to the United States. William N. Beer, as captain in the 101st O. V. I., and four brothers, followed the fortunes of the flag in the great Civil War. Mr. Beer's grandfather, Dr. Frederick Swingly, and his uncle, Frederick Swingly, were soldiers in the army of the North—the former a surgeon with the rank of captain, and the latter a hospital steward. When the war with Spain was declared, Mr. Beer and his brother, Frederick T., followed the traditions of the family by enlisting and serving with Company A, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the war. They saw active military service in the Santiago campaign in July, 1898.

William Cameron Beer began his education in the public schools of Bucyrus. In 1896 he graduated from Nelson's Business College at Springfield, Ohio. For a short time thereafter he was engaged in newspaper work. On the breaking out of the war with Spain, as above narrated, he became a member of Company A, Eighth O. V. I., and served during hostilities. Upon his muster-out he went to Belle Plaine, Ia., where he entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. as a stenographer. June 30, 1900, he married Jessie Blanche Hutchison at Lake City, Ia.

In June, 1901, Mr. Beer entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1903. He was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio in December, 1903, and in April of the following year he began the practice of his profession in Bucyrus, Ohio, as a partner of the late Judge Thomas Beer. Upon the death of Judge Beer in 1910 he formed

a partnership for the practice of his profession with J. W. Wright, under the firm name of Beer & Wright; this firm was dissolved in January, 1912. Mr. Beer was elected city solicitor of Bucyrus in November, 1905, and held the office for two years. He is a member of Bucyrus Lodge No. 156, B. P. O. Elks; Camp Thoman No. 33 United Spanish War Veterans, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In politics he is a Republican, being the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Crawford county, Ohio.

C. E. HILDEBRAND, druggist, who is the leader in his line at New Washington, O., is sole proprietor and successor of J. F. Hildebrand & Bro., which firm succeeded J. F. Tobin. Mr. Hildebrand was born at New Washington, June 29, 1875, and is a son of George and Frederica (Michelfelder) Hildebrand.

George Hildebrand was born at Broken-sword, O., and after an agricultural life, lives retired at New Washington. He is a strong supporter of the Democratic party and a faithful member of the Lutheran church. In this city he was married to Frederica Michelfelder, a daughter of John and Frederica (Utz) Michelfelder, and they had two sons—J. F., who is deceased, and C. E.

C. E. Hildebrand attended school at New Washington and then entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, O., where he completed his course in pharmacy. In 1896 he purchased his interest in the present store, from his brother, and the firm was known as J. F. Hildebrand & Bro., until 1899, on the death of the senior partner, C. E. Hildebrand becoming the sole owner. He carries everything usually found in a modern drug store, including a complete line of drugs, wall paper, paints, china, books, novelties and fancy and toilet articles, perfumes and choice confectionery, occupying a double room 44x76 ft. in dimensions.

Mr. Hildebrand married Miss Henrietta Heinmiller, a daughter of John and Margaret Heinmiller of New Washington, and they have three children; John, Harold and Evelyn. Mr. Hildebrand and family are members of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a Democrat and at times has served in the

town council and on the school board. He is a member of the Ohio State Drug Association. Mr. Hildebrand occupies well appointed flats above his drug store on Mansfield Street.

BENJAMIN MECK, who has been established in the practice of law at Bucyrus, O., since 1907, and is a member of the able law firm of Meck & Stalter, of this city, is also a prominent Democratic politician and a man of good report along every line. He was born March 1, 1860, in Lykens township Crawford county, O., a son of John Frederick Meck.

The ancestors of Mr. Meck came to America from Germany and the paternal grandfather brought the family to Ohio and settled in Lykens township, Crawford county. He and his wife were among the early members of the German Evangelical church in that section. In 1831, when the family came to America, the father of Benjamin Meck was about fifteen years of age. He became a farmer in Lykens township and lived there during all his active life, then retired to Chatfield, where he died in 1899. He married and his widow still survives, being now eighty-one years old. In her girlhood days she united with the Methodist church but later attended the German Evangelical with her husband. All of their eleven children grew to maturity except one, and all live in Ohio and are married except two.

Benjamin Meck was the fifth born in the above family. His boyhood was spent on the home farm and he attended the country schools but later enjoyed other advantages, in 1883 graduating from the Ohio Normal university. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1889, and located at Upper Sandusky, where he resided for twenty years. He was recognized as one of the ablest members of the Wyandot county bar and for six years was prosecuting attorney. It was during his term that Wyandot county erected its present handsome court house, which was built under the careful scrutiny of Prosecuting Attorney Meck, with the happy result that was appreciated by the taxpayers, of moderate taxation and reasonable cost of erection. There was no opportunity for false representations when every item went through the office of the prosecuting attorney as well as the auditor's and treasurer's.

His first election was in 1896 and his second in 1899, following the close of which he declined a third nomination. Since then he has attended closely to an ever increasing practice, both in Wyandot county and since coming to Bucyrus, and is known as a learned, accurate, high-minded lawyer.

Mr. Meck was married in Wyandot county, to Miss Mary McLaughlin, who was born and reared there, and they have five children, as follows: Henry Lehr, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Petersburg, Mich., is a graduate of the Detroit Medical college, in the class of 1909; he married Clara Lynch, of Sycamore, O. Abraham K., who is engaged in the practice of law at Denver, Colo., is a graduate of the Chicago university; he married Maria Chenowith. Chester Allen, who is a graduate of the Bucyrus High school, is a student in the class of 1914 in the law department of the Ohio Northern university at Ada, O. Nina Augusta is the wife of Dorsey Wirth, who is a merchant at Bucyrus. Calvin Benjamin attends the public schools. Mrs. Meck is a member of the German Reformed church. Mr. Meck is identified with Walpole lodge, F. & A. M., at Upper Sandusky.

RUFUS V. SEARS, a foremost member of the Bucyrus bar and a representative citizen along every line of intelligent effort, belongs to one of the old settled families of Crawford county, O. He was born on the Sears homestead, within a few miles of Bucyrus, and was principally educated in this city. He is of Revolutionary stock in both branches of his ancestry. His parents were Benjamin and Melissa (Minich) Sears, names well known in the early settlement of Maryland and Ohio.

After being creditably graduated from the Bucyrus High school, he entered upon the study of the law and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. He opened an office at Bucyrus and practiced alone until 1893, when he entered into partnership with the late Hon. S. R. Harris, his father-in-law. This law firm, collectively and individually, was a strong one in Crawford county for many years. Since the death of Judge Harris, Mr. Sears has continued without a partner. He is additionally interested in numerous successful enterprises

of city and section, and is officially connected with several, and is one of the directing board of the First National bank of Bucyrus. In his political views Mr. Sears is a Republican and is loyal to party and friends but has seldom consented to accept political preferment for himself. He has always identified himself vitally with the best interests of the city, and belongs to that class of useful and constructive citizens that maintain order and encourage progress, thereby establishing the good name of their section abroad.

Mr. Sears was married in 1888 to Miss Sallie J. Harris, and their family consists of three sons: Paul Bigelow, Demas Lindley and John Dudley.

ALBERT L. BRIGGS, a general farmer and highly respected citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., operates a farm of eighty acres and is considered one of the successful agriculturists of this section. Mr. Briggs was born in Pennsylvania, February 12, 1860, and is a son of Alexander and Sarah (Shearer) Briggs.

Alexander Briggs was born also in Pennsylvania, a son of Jonathan Briggs, who was probably of English ancestry. Alexander Briggs carried on farming in Pennsylvania and is now deceased. He was somewhat active in the Democratic party in his locality and was a man who was well thought of by his neighbors. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Sarah Shearer, a daughter of Michael Shearer, and they had the following children: Albert L.; Harry; Wade; Charles; Mary, wife of Samuel Loudon; Edna, wife of Thomas Guinn; Catherine, wife of Frank Brown; Matilda, now deceased, who was the wife of a Mr. Young; and Bertha, wife of William Bell. The mother of this family survives and lives in Iowa. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Albert L. Briggs attended the public schools in Huntingdon county, Pa., and assisted his father on the home place until he was twenty years of age. He then came to Crawford county, O., where he soon found employment in the agricultural districts, and thus it happened that he was engaged by George Brehman as a farm assistant and worked for two years on the present place prior to his marriage

with his employer's daughter. This marriage was celebrated January 17, 1888, the lady being Miss Matilda Brehman, a daughter of George and Hettie (Reiter) Brehman, and a granddaughter of John Brehman and John Reiter. It was Grandfather Brehman who entered the present farm from the Government and the deed, which Mr. and Mrs. Briggs preserve, bears the signature of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States. The Briggs farm belongs to Mrs. Briggs, it having descended to her when her parents died, and she is also one of the heirs interested in another eighty acres. George Brehman and wife were well known and much esteemed people and were faithful members of the Lutheran church. They had the following children: Martha,, wife of William Vail; Emmeline wife of Marion Smith; George; Matilda, wife of Albert L. Briggs; Malinda; Amanda; and Elias, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have three children, May, Carl and Kenneth, all of whom have been given excellent school advantages. Mr. Briggs has served as school director and also as road supervisor, and is known to be a sensible, honest, practical man. The family attends the Lutheran church.

CHARLES R. ROWE, of The Rowe Bros. Co., proprietors of the leading mercantile establishment at Bucyrus, O., has been a partner in the above mentioned business since 1897, having had previous mercantile experience. He was born in Medina county, O., and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Grant) Rowe.

Dr. Thomas Rowe, the grandfather of the Rowe Brothers of Bucyrus, was born in New Hampshire and came to the Western Reserve with his family in 1840, locating in Medina county. He had much pioneering experience, as the country at that date was but sparsely settled and his practice called him long distances from home and his visits were necessarily made in primitive style, carrying his saddle bags of medicine and instruments on horseback. Of his children, his son Thomas was a small boy when the family came to Medina county, which section continued to be his home through life. He acquired a large amount of valuable farm land. His death occurred in 1897, when he was aged sixty-four

years. He married Elizabeth Grant, who was born in Connecticut, from which state she came to Medina county as a school teacher and subsequently was married to Thomas Rowe. She still survives and resides in Medina county and has many pleasant recollections of earlier times there. She is a member of the Congregational church. To Thomas and Elizabeth Rowe five children were born, four sons and one daughter, the last, Emma, being the wife of G. W. Thompson, of Lexington, Idaho, and the mother of four sons and one daughter. The sons, Charles R., Thomas G., George S. and H. G., are all business men, the two older brothers being associated together at Bucyrus, while George S. is with the Putnam Publishing Company, at New York City, and H. G. is owner and proprietor of the Medina County Gazette and a prominent resident of the city of Medina.

Charles R. Rowe was reared and educated at Medina and after his school days were over entered a mercantile establishment as a clerk. Five years later he came to Bucyrus, entered into business here and in 1897 became a partner in the Rowe Bros. Co., as above mentioned. The business was started under the firm name of Lauck & Rowe, the junior partner being Thomas G. Rowe, who, in 1897 purchased the entire interest and in the same year took his brother, Charles R., as a partner. The business was conducted at No. 130 South Sandusky avenue but accommodations soon proved too limited and additional space was secured and the present frontage of their establishment, which includes Nos. 130-132 South Sandusky avenue, is 160 feet. In 1907 the firm became a close corporation and in 1911 a branch store was established at Cleveland. The business at Bucyrus is conducted under the corporation style of The Rowe Bros. Co., while the firm name at Cleveland is Rowe Bros. They give employment to a large force and cater to the best trade, carrying a complete stock of fine merchandise, carpets and ladies' wearing apparel. They are enterprising and reputable business men and enjoy a large degree of well merited prosperity. Both members of the firm are identified with the Masonic fraternity.

In 1899 Mr. Rowe was married to Miss Pauline Erichman, who was born at Bucyrus

and they have two children, Richard Grant and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe are members of the Presbyterian church.

ARTHUR J. BEALL, whose excellent farm of 112 acres is favorably situated half a mile west of Bucyrus, Ohio, in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, was born in the southern part of this county, March 7, 1883, and is one of the modern, progressive and successful young agriculturists of this section. His parents were John W. and Annetta (Wentz) Beall.

John W. Beall was a lifelong resident of Crawford county and was a well-known farmer and stock-raiser. His death occurred in his 37th year. He married Annetta Wentz, a daughter of John Wentz and they became the parents of four children, as follows: Arthur J.; Mabel E., who is the wife of Alfred C. George, who owns and successfully operates 148 acres of land in Dallas township, Crawford county; they have one daughter, Elizabeth Annetta. Walter R., who owns a splendid farm of 100 acres in Dallas township, Crawford county; and Edgar B., who is assistant cashier in the Commercial Savings bank at Galion, Ohio.

A. J. Beall obtained a public school education, afterward spending one year at the Ohio Northern university. He then taught school for five years in Holmes and Bucyrus townships and then came to his present home which he purchased in 1910. He carries on general farming and stock-raising in a scientific way, having a complete equipment of the most improved farm machinery and keeping in touch with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and modern methods, and is one of the model farmers of the county.

He belongs to the local grange and formerly was president of the Farmers' Institute.

On March 27, 1910, Mr. Beall was married to Miss Rebecca A. Conkle, only daughter of Peter and Mary E. (Foulke) Conkle, the former of whom is a partner and manager of the Colter & Co. lumber mills of Bucyrus, Ohio. Mrs. Beall was born October 7, 1886, and received her education in the public schools of Bucyrus, being graduated in the class of 1907. She later studied in elocution and is a very accomplished reader. Mrs. Beall has one broth-

er, Dr. G. C. Conkle, who is a physician at Boyne Falls, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Beall attend the Methodist Episcopal church at Bucyrus. In politics he is a Republican.

JULIUS J. BLISS, whose long and able association with the public schools of Crawford county and the city of Bucyrus, made his name a prominent one among the educators of his native state, is recognized as one of the constructive and valuable citizens of this city. He was born May 16, 1854, in Bainbridge township, Geauga county, O., and is a son of Olney R. and Mahala J. (McFarland) Bliss.

The Bliss family traces its ancestry to England, Thomas Bliss, of Devonshire being recorded as a member of the Plymouth Colony in 1635. In the War of the Revolution the unusual spectacle was presented of three generations participating together in that struggle, Ephraim Bliss, his son Ephraim, and his grandson, Benjamin Bliss, the last named being but a boy in years. Col. Otis B. Bliss, son of the above Benjamin Bliss, was born at North Adams, Berkshire county, Mass., and in 1833 moved from there to Geauga county, O., establishing the family home in Bainbridge township, where many of his descendants may yet be found among the people of substantial character. In 1831 he had married Julia Elma Maria Potter, who was born at Gloucester, R. I., a daughter of Olney Potter, and a granddaughter of James Potter, and a great-granddaughter of Samuel Potter, both grandfather and great-grandfather being soldiers in the Revolutionary war and descendants of Roger Williams.

Olney R. Bliss, father of Julius J. Bliss and son of Otis B. Bliss, was born in Geauga county O.; in the first year the family settled there. He was reared in Bainbridge township and married the daughter of a neighbor, Mahala J. McFarland, whose father, John Wesley McFarland, had moved from Berkshire, Mass., in 1816, to that township. In 1883 the parents of Mr. Bliss removed to Brookville, Kans., where they survived into old age.

Julius J. Bliss attended the public schools in Geauga county and then entered Hiram college, and during the period passed there he came under the influence of Prof. James A. Garfield, who later became president of the United States. From Hiram college Mr. Bliss

went to Oberlin college, where he was graduated in 1881, receiving his B. A. degree, and five years later his degree of M. A., was conferred. At the age of sixteen Mr. Bliss went into educational work and by this means sent himself through college. The exceptional success which he achieved in the succeeding years gave abundant proof of his qualifications as a teacher. In January, 1883, he became one of the instructors at the Bucyrus High school, where he continued for two and one-half years, and then accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Crestline. For ten years Mr. Bliss remained in that city, where his professional and executive ability were thoroughly tested and recognized. In 1895 he came to Bucyrus, accepting the superintendency of the public schools of this city, and continued in charge until 1907. During this long period many changes were brought about in almost every department of the school system, Mr. Bliss giving his entire attention to the advancement and upbuilding of the city's educational institutions. Largely increased attendance, a higher curriculum, and a more pronounced enthusiasm for more advanced opportunities, were some of the results of his long superintendency. In 1907 Mr. Bliss turned his attention to banking and is at present identified with the Bucyrus City bank. He has ever been an interested citizen, is secretary of the Bucyrus City Library board and a leader in all movements looking toward the educational and moral advancement of the community. He was the leading factor in securing the establishment of the Y. M. C. A., in this city, and has always taken a deep interest in its work.

Mr. Bliss was married in 1886, at Bucyrus, to Miss Ella May Fuhrman, a daughter of Thomas and Adeline (Kirby) Fuhrman, and they have two children: Marion George and Mary Mahala. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church. He has been affiliated with many educational bodies, but the only fraternal organization with which he is connected is the order of Knights of Pythias. The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss is at No. 512 E. Rensselaer street, Bucyrus.

HENRY WITTER, a highly respected citizen of Bucyrus, O., who now lives retired after many years of successful agricultural effort,

enjoys the comforts of a beautiful home at No. 412 South Sandusky street. He was born August 14, 1844, in Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., and is a son of William Witter.

William Witter was born in North Carolina and for some years after reaching manhood was overseer on plantations where many slaves were owned. He was married in Rockingham county, N. C., to C. Barbara Fitz, who was born in Germany and came to America when young. Mr. and Mrs. Witter remained in North Carolina until after the birth of four children and then decided to come north, making a choice of Crawford county, O. With wagon and one horse and bringing along all their household effects, the family started for the new home. It took quite a long time in those days to cover such a distance, as the roads were poor and many of the streams were unbridged, but they had expected to encounter hardships as pioneers and kept perseveringly on. They reached Chatfield township, Crawford county, in 1836, and their first purchase of land was forty-five acres, none of which had yet been cleared or improved. Later Mr. Witter bought additional land and about this time the father of Mrs. Witter, Christian Fritz, joined the other pioneers and together they acquired still more land and cleared and improved it. Mr. Fritz died on that place in his eighty-fifth year. William Witter died there in 1891, aged ninety-one years, having survived his wife since February, 1883. He was a Whig in early life and later became a Republican. His wife belonged to the German Lutheran church but he was identified with the Campbellite church. The following children were born to them: William, who was accidentally killed by a runaway team of horses when aged eighteen years; Thomas, who died at Vicksburg, Miss., while serving in the Federal army during the Civil war; John, who is a farmer in Western Ohio; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Christian Baldosser; Caroline, deceased, who was twice married; Alexander, who died in 1895; Charles, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Henry, now of Bucyrus.

Henry Witter assisted in clearing and improving the home farm and lived there until

one year after his marriage. He then moved five miles south of Bucyrus, remaining in that locality one year, after which he bought 80 acres in Holmes township, where he resided three years. At the end of that time he sold his place and bought in Bucyrus township a farm of 85 acres and shortly afterwards 24 acres more, and lived there until 1905, when he returned to Bucyrus. He has never been greatly interested in politics and for some years has maintained an independent attitude. He is a member of the German Lutheran church.

Mr. Witter was married in Seneca county, to Fredericka Louise Bauer, who was born in Saxony, Germany, November 7, 1844, and died at her home in Bucyrus, May 5, 1910. She was six years old when her parents, Frederick and Henriette O. Bauer, brought her to the United States. For some years they lived in Massachusetts and then came to Crawford county and Mr. Bauer purchased a large farm in Lykens township, on which his wife died at the age of seventy-six years. Afterward he came to Bucyrus and here his death occurred in his eighty-sixth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Witter the following children were born: Frederick, who is a resident of Bucyrus, married Nora Ruch and they have three children—Henry, Ruth and May; William, who is a prominent physician at Detroit, Mich., was graduated from the Bucyrus High school in the class of 1892, the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the class of 1898, was married at West Branch, Mich., to Caroline B. Cline, and they have two children—Caroline I. and Lelia M.; Charles A., who died at the age of nine years; Louis, who is in the transportation business at Bucyrus, married Emanda Pfeider, and they have three children—J. Edwin, Henry H. and Caroline Anna; Thomas, who died in infancy; Mary Ann Isabel, who is her father's competent housekeeper; James, who resides on a farm in Sandusky township, has four children—James, Ardis, William and Robert; Alberta, who died when aged ten years; Elsie, who died at the age of eight years; and Roy, who lived but five years. The surviving members of Mr. Witter's family are all well established in life and all are respected members of society.

COL. CYRUS W. FISHER, who has been a man of influence and more or less prominence in different sections of the country for very many years, and who is now one of the most distinguished citizens of Bucyrus, O., was born Sept. 22, 1835, at Waynesville, Warren county, O. After several family changes of residence in his boyhood, Cyrus W. Fisher was sent in 1846, by his father, Dr. Fisher, from the pioneer home in Rock county, Wis., to attend school at his birthplace in Ohio. In 1849 Dr. Fisher with the rest of his family also returned to Ohio and the son joined his father at Lebanon in Warren county, and continued his studies while living at home until about 1851. In the above mentioned year he accompanied a corps of railroad engineers and assisted in making surveys through Ohio, being thus occupied until 1854, in which year he entered the employ of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, remaining with that corporation for two years. His next railroad connection was with the Bee Line road, with which he was identified until 1857, being a passenger conductor on the line between Crestline and Indianapolis. He then accepted a position in the office of the superintendent of that road, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and remained there until President Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861.

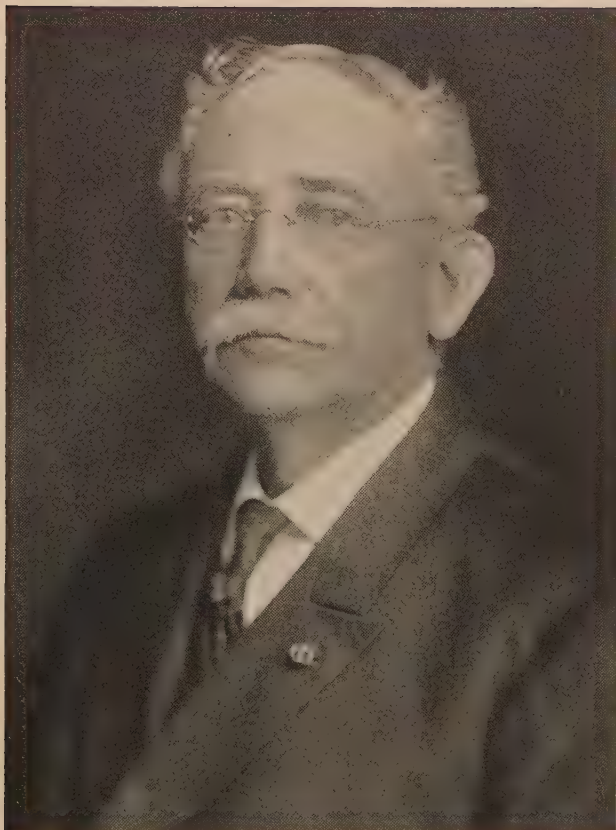
He then entered the service of the Federal Government as first lieutenant of Co. F, 23rd O. V. I. His brother officers were men of high character and ability and several of them later achieved national distinction. His colonel was W. S. Rosecrans, his lieutenant colonel, Stanley Matthews, and his major, Rutherford B. Hayes. In July, 1861, the regiment was sent to western Virginia, and in the succeeding November Lieut. Fisher became major of the 54th Ohio Infantry, which regiment, in February, 1862 became a part of the army division that first came under the command of General Sherman, who was then a brigadier. In November, 1862 Major Fisher was again promoted, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the 54th regiment, and as such he was a participant in all the operations of the 15th Army Corps, his valor, coolness and military ability serving well his command on many a battle-field. His faithful service to his cause and country ended only with the

close of the war, when he returned to Bellefontaine, where his family then resided.

Immediately after the termination of his military career, Col. Fisher removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, with the idea of entering upon the practice of law, having been admitted to the Ohio bar in 1864. He first, however, went into journalism, purchasing the Oskaloosa Herald, which he conducted until 1868, when he disposed of it and opened a law office. His prospects were encouraging, but by this time he had found the climate not favorable to his health, and when it became a matter of necessity for him to find a less trying one, his thoughts again turned to railroading, in which field he felt at home. Accordingly he shortly afterward accepted the position of superintendent and general freight and ticket agent in the more congenial climate of Colorado, being the first incumbent of that office for the Denver Pacific line in that state.

Col. Fisher's identification with the Denver Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Colorado Central railroads continued until the summer of 1878, when he was made superintendent of the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. He held this latter position until 1879, when he resigned in order to become general superintendent of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, of which he was also a director and second vice president. In September, 1882, he became general manager of the New Orleans & Denver Railroad Company, of which in 1883 he was elected general manager and president. In 1884-5 he was general manager and lessee of this road, but resigned in March, 1886, in order to accept the position of general manager of the Rock Island Railroad lines west of the Missouri river.

From 1886 to 1888 his time was completely taken up in the construction and putting into operation of thirteen hundred miles of trackage. Family affliction in the death of his wife, which took place in this year, induced his resignation, his need of rest and recreation being apparent to all his friends. These he found in a trip to Europe, where, during a stay of six months, he visited many points of interest. The year 1889 found him once more in his native state and subsequently he became a settled citizen of Bucyrus, where he



COL. CYRUS W. FISHER

made investments and purchased a comfortable and attractive residence at No. 125 Rensselaer street. After locating in this city he became connected with the Frey-Sheckler Clay Working Company, later known as the American Clay Machinery Company. At the present writing he is president of the Bucyrus Public Library, also of the Bucyrus Hospital Association, and of the Fairbanks Steam Shovel Company, of Marion, Ohio. He has been very active in Grand Army circles and has served for several years as commander of the post at Bucyrus.

For many years Col. Fisher has been a leading factor in Republican politics, and was a hearty and effective worker for the late President William McKinley, who was an old army comrade and a personal friend. In 1896 Col. Fisher visited Denver, Colo. in a political capacity, just at the time that the Denver, Cripple Creek & Southwestern Railroad was being organized, and the presidency of this company being tendered him, he accepted it and held the office for two years. Other interests, however, soon claimed his attention and he retired permanently from participation in railroad affairs.

Col. Fisher was first married at Bellefontaine, O., in 1859, to Miss Sallie M. Dunham. She died Sept. 25, 1860, being survived for a few weeks by an infant son. The Colonel's second marriage was contracted in 1864 with Miss Martha I. Hetich, who was born in Crawford county, O. Her death took place in 1888, at Hot Springs, Ark. In 1891 Col. Fisher married Mrs. Mary D. Beer, a lady well known in Bucyrus. To his second marriage ten children were born, two of whom survive—Cyrus H. and Sallie. Col. Fisher is a thirty-second degree Mason, having been identified with the fraternity for the past 54 years. He manifests a thorough interest in all that concerns the welfare of Bucyrus, which he has shown by action whenever a good example was needed or when called upon to aid in a worthy cause. Every practical movement for the moral and material betterment of the community has had his cordial support. The extent of his private charities will never be fully known, for, like every true gentleman, he dislikes ostentation, satisfied with the approval of his own conscience in whatever he may do for his fellow man.

JOHN H. LIGHT, who has made a success of his chosen line of business—agriculture—resides on his well improved farm of seventy-one acres, located five miles northeast of Bucyrus, was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., in 1872, and has always lived here. He is a son of William and Sarah (Hay) Light.

William Light and wife were both born in Pennsylvania and they came to Ohio in 1857. Both died in Liberty township, aged respectively seventy-three and seventy-two years. They had seven children: Swingly, who resides in Liberty township, married Caroline Pfluderer; Scyanthia, who resides at Bucyrus, married G. W. Sprow; William, who is a business man of Bucyrus, married Rebecca Charlton; Ida, residing in Liberty township, is the widow of H. J. Sprow, who died July 27, 1911; Daniel died in 1895; Mary, the wife of G. B. Kelly—they live in Liberty township; and John H., the subject of this sketch.

John H. Light had public school advantages and grew to manhood well trained in farm work and has made farming his sole business. As his property has needed improving he has attended to this matter and recently has completed a very fine barn. He raises the usual crops of this section and enough stock for his own use.

Mr. Light was married to Miss Anna Bittekofer, who was born in 1881, a daughter of Jacob and Christiana (Auckerman) Bittekofer. Mrs. Light's brothers and sisters are Fred, Jesse, John, Harve, Earl, Albert, Mary, and Cora; one brother, Irvin, is deceased. Fred is a teacher in the Tiffin, O., High school; Jesse lives in Lykens township; John lives at New Washington, and the others remain at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Light have five children, namely: Ruth I., Mabel M., Fairy M., Walter B. and Ethel O. Mr. Light and family belong to the Reformed church. In politics he is a Republican.

OTHO W. KENNEDY, who is serving in his third term as city solicitor of Bucyrus, O., is a well known member of the Crawford county bar and belongs to one of the old families of the county. He was born May 25, 1878, one of a family of twelve children born

to his parents, Thomas S. and Hester F. (Monnett) Kennedy.

Otho W. Kennedy began his education in the public schools and later continued it at the Ohio Normal university, at Ada, O., during this latter period also teaching school. He then entered the Western Reserve college at Cleveland, O., which he attended for a time, being afterward graduated from the Ohio Normal university at Ada. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1902. and began practice in Marion county, O. Believing that Bucyrus offered a wider field for professional effort, in 1903 he came to this city, where he has had no reason to feel that his judgment was in any way deficient in making a choice of home. He has thoroughly identified himself with the activities and interests which go to build up a city and is widely and favorably known both in his profession and otherwise. He was first elected to the office of city solicitor in 1907 and was reelected in 1909 and 1911. He is a Democrat in his political views and heartily supports his party's candidates. During 1906 and 1907 he was a member of the board of deputy state supervisors of elections.

Mr. Kennedy married Miss Edna T. Birk, a daughter of C. F. Birk. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the Lutheran church. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Eagles.

DANIEL J. STRICKER, a government railway mail clerk, for the past eleven years has been detailed on the service between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., a route of great importance, the handling and safety of the mail between these points being a matter of extreme responsibility. He has been a resident of the United States since he was five years old, but was born at Vienna, Austria, April 13, 1869. His parents were Anton and Cecelia (Waller) Stricker.

The early history of the family has not been preserved to a great extent but a coat of arms is in the possession of its present representative which shows connection with the nobility in 1162. Anton Stricker was born also in Austria and served in the army in 1848, receiving wounds. He later carried on the business of manufacturing meerschaum pipes at

Vienna. In 1874 he came with his family to the United States and shortly afterward settled at Bucyrus, where his death occurred February 25, 1911, within four months of his being ninety-two years of age. In Austria he married Cecelia Waller, who was born in Bohemia and died March 2, 1911, in her seventy-eighth year. In Austria they were Catholics but in Ohio affiliated themselves with the German Lutheran church. They had five children, one son having died in infancy in Vienna. The other four were: August, who is a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Dunkirk, O., married Elizabeth Wakefield; Daniel J.; Charles, who is a machinist at Bucyrus, married Anna Scheib; and John, who was accidentally killed on the T. & O. Railroad, of which he was an employe.

Daniel J. Stricker obtained his education at Bucyrus and after a number of years as telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania railroad company, specially prepared himself for his present work. October 14, 1896, he was married to Miss Katheryn L. Uhl, who was born at Galion, O., where she was reared and educated and for several years previous to the marriage was an acceptable teacher. She is a daughter of John F. and Anna Barbara (Tracht) Uhl, both of German parentage. Mr. Uhl was a cabinetmaker and interior finisher by trade, which he followed at Galion until his death in 1875. His widow survived him until 1894. They were German Lutherans in their religious belief.

Mr. and Mrs. Stricker have one son, Harold Eugene, who was born April 16, 1905. He is a child of great promise and possesses artistic talents that may make him famous in after life. When but four years old he could use a pencil artistically and by the next birthday could produce landscapes and correctly draw engines in motion. Mr. and Mrs. Stricker are members of the English Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Knight of Pythias. The family residence, a fine one recently completed by Mr. Stricker, is located at No. 420 Middletown street, Bucyrus.

ABRAHAM J. LUST, a well known citizen of Holmes township and a successful general farmer and stock raiser, resides on a valu-

able farm of eighty acres, which lies one mile east of Brokensword, O. Mr. Lust belongs to one of the representative families of this section. He was born on the old Lust homestead, August 28, 1872, and is a son of David Lust.

Abraham J. Lust obtained a district school education and then chose farming as his life business, following it first in Lykens township but retaining his residence always in Holmes township. His well cultivated and comfortably improved farm is numbered with the good properties of this part of the county.

Mr. Lust was married in 1894, to Miss Emma Haas, who is a daughter of Henry Hass, a blacksmith in business at Broken-sword, and they have one daughter, Edith, who resides with her parents. Mr. Lust and family attend Emanuel church at Broken-sword. He belongs to a Democratic family, he and his brothers having followed the example of their father in public matters.

REV. CHARLES BRASCHLER, pastor of the Holy Trinity Catholic church, at Bucyrus, O., came to this charge in May, 1899, and for fourteen years has zealously devoted himself to the spiritual upbuilding of this congregation and has also been in no wise neglectful in regard to the material advancement of his parish. Rev. Father Braschler was born in Switzerland, October 29, 1842, a son of Jacob Braschler. His parents were also natives of Switzerland, most worthy people, who gave their eleven children every advantage within their power.

Father Braschler attended the parochial schools in boyhood and after deciding to become a priest, he entered a Catholic college in Switzerland, where he was graduated. After coming to the United States he still further prosecuted his theological studies and at Cleveland, O., on July 17, 1870, was ordained by Right Reverend Bishop Mullin, of the Erie diocese. During the first three years of service in the church, Father Braschler ministered to eight missions distributed in three counties, after which he was stationed at Upper Sandusky, where he remained in charge for sixteen years. His next parish was in Putnam county, O., where he continued for ten years and then was called to Bucyrus to become pastor of Holy Trinity. His congrega-

tion includes 150 families and his influence has been markedly beneficial. The church school attached to Holy Trinity has 120 pupils and is in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic and Father Braschler erected the present commodious school building in 1910. He is well known to all circles at Bucyrus and is held in the highest regard by his own people and respected by those of every denomination.

ANCHEL EDELSTEIN, a well known business man of Bucyrus, O., who has been engaged in stock buying and dealing in Crawford county for the past thirty years, is a prominent man in this industry, in connection with which he is widely known in other sections. He was born in Germany, May 3, 1850, and is a son of Joseph Edelstein, who was born in Germany in 1800 and died in 1876. He was a butcher by trade and he dealt extensively for the times, in horses and cattle.

Anchel Edelstein was practically reared in his present business and early learned the values of stock and the alertness necessary to make a success along this line. He was but fourteen years of age when he completed his first purchase, buying a cow that he immediately sold at an advance and this has been a business policy of soundness that he has followed ever since. In July, 1880, Mr. Edelstein came to Bucyrus and soon afterward became interested in the stock business here and operated in a small way from 1882 until 1888. At that time he became connected with M. Goldsmith, one of the largest exporters of cattle at that time in New York city and continued a purchasing agent for Mr. Goldsmith until the latter's death in 1891. Later he accepted a similar position with another large importing house and for eight years bought cattle for them, terminating that connection when his firm was dissolved on account of the death of the senior member. In 1903 Mr. Edelstein became purchasing agent for E. J. Joyce & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., and remained with this house until the death of E. J. Joyce of Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1912, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Edelstein at once became associated with S. B. Hedges & Co., of Pittsburg, with whom he is at present. His experiences have been wide and varied. He has purchased cattle in a number of counties

in Ohio, in West Virginia and other cattle growing sections and his expert knowledge and thorough experience make him very valuable along this line. Besides being engaged in the live stock business Mr. Edelstein is also a well known wool buyer in Crawford county.

Mr. Edelstein was married in 1878 at Unterredenberg, Germany, to Miss Reka Sitzman, who was born at that place, September 25, 1854, a daughter of Meyer and Leah (Strauss) Sitzman. They were members of the Hebrew congregation, in their native land. In 1800 Mr. Edelstein came to Ohio and two years later was joined by his wife. They are active in the Manon Jewish congregation at Marion, O. Five sons and two daughters have been born to them, as follows: Hattie; Clara, who is the wife of Lester Mitchel, a business man of Cincinnati; Joseph, who is a business man of Toledo; Carl, who is associated with his father; Nathan and Victor, both of whom are High school students; and Myron, who attends the public schools. Politically Mr. Edelstein is a Republican. He belongs to the National Union and is identified also with the Elks.

FREDERICK E. SHIFLEY, who cultivates with much success his valuable farm of eighty acres, which lies in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., not far from Bucyrus, is a well known resident of this section and was born in this county, March 25, 1867. His parents were Daniel and Louisa (Motz) Shifley.

Daniel Shifley was born in New York, while his wife was a native of France. He engaged in farming for a number of years in Holmes township, Crawford county, and was somewhat active in Democratic politics. Both he and wife are now deceased, their burial being in the Oakwood cemetery. They had the following children: Daniel, Samuel, John, Benjamin, Addie, Frederick E., Henry, Amelia, Effie, Charles and Andrew. Of the above all survive except John, Addie and Amelia. Addie was the wife of Frank Bare, and Amelia the wife of Ark Kimble. Effie is the wife of Charles Melchor.

Frederick E. Shifley obtained his education in the public schools and assisted on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age.

He then bought a general store business at New Winchester, which he conducted for eighteen years. Mr. Shifley then decided to return to an agricultural life and after disposing of his store, bought from the county court what was known as the old Joseph Albright place. He found the property needed improving and the land enriching, and was not long in making these improvements including the building of a new house and barn. The property known as Block Farm, is now one of the best improved farms in the county. Mr. Shifley makes a specialty of pure bred Poland China hogs. In his activities he is greatly assisted by his son, Russell Valentine, who promises to be as good a farmer as his father.

In December, 1891, Mr. Shifley was married to Miss Mary Ellen Keiter, who is a daughter of Josiah and Sarah Ann (Darger) Keiter. The father of Mrs. Shifley was a well known blacksmith and a highly respected man. The mother serves and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Shifley, the latter being the only survivors of three children. Mr. and Mrs. Shifley have eight children, namely: Claudius Alvah, who is a creditable member of the class of 1912, in the Bucyrus High school; Ida Alethea; Russell Valentine; and Mildred Cleo, Ruia Arvella, Hazel Floy, Carl Milford and Harold Eugene. Mr. Shifley and family are members of the German Reformed church. Mr. Shifley is an active citizen in all that pertains to public matters in his township but has neither time nor inclination for public office. He gives political support to the Democratic party.

MARTIN SIDNER, a respected and well known citizen of Bucyrus, O., residing at No. 463 South Walnut street, for some years has been retired from active pursuits but remains fully alive to all that concerns his country, city and social circle. He was born September 12, 1831, in Clear Creek township, Fairfield county, O., and is a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Winters) Sidner.

Martin Sidner, the grandfather, came to America from Germany and was a young man when he settled near Fredericksburg, Va. He served under General Washington, in the Revolutionary war, and afterward moved with his family to Bourbon county, Ky., where he died at the age of eight years. He owned large

plantations and many slaves and at the time of death left the sum of \$20,000 to be divided among his children, all sharing except his son Nicholas, who had displeased him through his marriage. To this son one slave and one horse was willed and it is not recorded that the son protested at this unjust discrimination, but, that, on the other hand, he gave the slave his liberty and with the horse made his way to another section of the country.

Nicholas Sidner was born in 1774, near Frédericksburg, Va., and at the usual age of marriage was united to Mary Cline, who, for some reason, was objectionable to his father. There is nothing to show that she was not an admirable wife and she bore her husband eight children, all of whom survived to rear families of their own but are now deceased. After being practically disinherited by his father, Nicholas Sidner, accompanied by his wife, came to Ohio, in 1798, where he settled on a tract of land as a squatter. Before he lost this first tract, by pre-emption, he had improved the same, but afterward secured forty acres and in 1809 secured a deed for 160 acres in Clear Creek township, Fairfield county. This valuable piece of parchment is in the possession of his son Martin Sidner, bearing the signature of Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, and James Madison, secretary of state. On this farm Nicholas Sidner peacefully passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1845. His second marriage was to Sarah Winters, who was born near Hagerstown, Md., in 1799. She survived her husband and died in Clear Creek township, when aged seventy-five years. To the second marriage five children were born and four of these still survive: Mrs. Elizabeth Coldren, a widow, who lives in Pickaway county, O., and who is now aged eighty-six years; Mrs. Eliza Bond, who is the wife of Thomas Bond, of Charleston, Coles county, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Jane Doner and Martin, twins, the former of whom lives at Farmer City, Ill. When the last named children were born the father was fifty-nine years of age.

Martin Sidner remained at home with his parents and through interest and practical experience became a successful farmer. His educational opportunities were somewhat meager but he has always been intelligently

interested in people and events and has kept well informed not only along his own line of work but regarding the other activities and industries that go to make a contented and prosperous community. His home has been maintained at Bucyrus since 1861 and until he retired he was engaged as a farmer and trucker. His first presidential vote was cast for General Winfield Scott and his second one for General John C. Fremont and since then he has given his political support to candidates of the Republican party.

In Pickaway county, O., Mr. Sidner was married to Miss Lydia Raymond, who was born there in 1830, and died at Bucyrus, in 1886. They had three children: Chauncy, Charles and Della. Chauncy Sidner, who was accidentally killed by the premature explosion of a cannon during the honorary saluting of high French officials when on a visit to the United States, had been in the U. S. regular army for a number of years. He had served with honor for five years in Texas as a cavalryman, and one year as an artilleryman at Fort Columbus, N. Y. and at the time of death, when aged twenty-eight years, was holding the position of commissary sergeant. The second son, Charles, died at the age of sixteen years, while engaged with a business house at Chicago, Ill. The daughter is the wife of Charles Goodman. Mr. Sidner and daughter are members of the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM L. PETERMAN represents the fourth generation of one of the old pioneer families of Liberty township, Crawford county, O. His great grandfather, John Peterman, coming to Liberty township in the beginning of the 19th century from New York county, Pennsylvania, his grandfather, Michael, entered the present homestead from the government. William L. resides in one of the two fine residences which stand on the valuable farm of 215 acres, belonging to his father, which is situated six miles northeast of Bucyrus, O. He was born on this farm on Feb. 22, 1873, and is a son of Michael A. and Amelia (Stremmel) Peterman.

Michael A. Peterman was born on the same farm on the 23rd of September, 1837, and was married to Amelia Stremmel, who was born in Maryland, Mar. 11, 1849. Three children

were born to them: William L.; Cora, who is the wife of Sidney McCurdy, who lives in Whetstone township and has three children—Harry, Jessie and Ethel; and Amanda, who is the wife of John A. Blackford, and lives in Sandusky township and has one son, Ralph. Michael A. Peterman is a veteran of the Civil war. He served in Co. C, 49th O. Vol. Inf., under the command of General Gibson until he was honorably discharged, and during his period of service participated in numerous battles but escaped without injury.

William L. Peterman was afforded excellent educational advantages and after graduating creditably from the Bucyrus High school entered the Spencerian Business college, at Cleveland and after graduation was connected with Cleveland business houses for seven years as a stenographer. He then returned to his father's farm, which has been under his management ever since, general farming and stock raising being the industries carried on.

On Nov. 17, 1898, Mr. Peterman married Miss Ida May Patterson and they have three children, Ruth V., Helen C. and Millie A. Mrs. Peterman has two brothers and one sister: James L.; Wilbur, who is a resident of Bucyrus, married Pearl Nickler and they have three children—Eveline, Marguerite and Hazel; and Elizabeth, who married Charles D. Nickler, and has three children, Olive, George and Florence. Mr. Peterman is a Democrat in politics and has frequently been tendered public offices which he is well qualified to fill but has accepted none outside of membership on the school board, of which he was president.

JAMES McCracken, deceased, for many years was a prominent and useful man in Crawford county, O. He was born in Wayne county, O., July 16, 1800, and died in Crawford county, December 2, 1875. He was the only son of James McCracken, who came from Ireland to Wayne county, among the early settlers.

The late James McCracken came to Bucyrus about 1830 and established himself as a manufacturer of spring wheels, being a wheelwright by trade. He became a leading citizen as was evidenced by his appointment, in 1840, as postmaster, under the administration of

President William Henry Harrison. At that time he was a strong Whig and until the close of his life continued to be deeply interested in public matters, becoming identified with the Republican party about the time of the Civil war. In the meanwhile he acquired land, first a tract two miles south of Bucyrus and three years later bought eighty acres three miles west of the growing city. This land he cleared and developed into a valuable farm. The closing years of his life were spent on this farm and were peaceful and happy ones. He was public spirited to a large degree and donated the land on which the McCracken school building stands on the Nevada road. He was reared in the Presbyterian church and never failed to give it liberal support and to live according to its teachings, and helped organize the first Presbyterian church here.

On December 4, 1832, Mr. McCracken was married in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., to Miss Ruth Marquis; who was born May 26, 1813, in Belmont county, O., but was reared in Crawford county. She survived to the age of seventy-five years. The following children were born to them: Portia; William Vance, deceased, who was survived by his widow and one son, the latter being now deceased; James Kelly, who was in the insurance business at Fort Wayne, Ind., and has one son and two daughters; Alexander McB., deceased, who was married but left no children; Augusta M., who is the city librarian, at Bucyrus; Harvey Marquis, who is in business at Louisville, Ky., and has one son, James T.; Charles W.; Harriet, who is matron of a Girls' school, at Honolulu; and Rachel and Elizabeth, who died in childhood.

Miss Portia McCracken was reared and educated in Crawford county. For many years she was a successful teacher, beginning at the age of twenty years, and her pupils may be found among the leading residents of Bucyrus and other parts of the county. Of the majority of these she preserves affectionate recollections and counts them among her warmest friends. Miss McCracken has kept alive her interest in all that goes on in the world and it is difficult to believe, when conversing with her, that she has seen and lived through so much of the developing period of this city.

J. L. HEINLE, whose well improved farm of eighty acres is reputed to be one of the best properties in Holmes township, resides two miles west of Brokensword, O. and is well known all over Crawford county, in which he has spent his life. He was born in Bucyrus township, January 23, 1879, and his father G. W. Heinle, still carries on his farm industries there. The Heinle family is one of the oldest and most substantial in this county.

J. L. Heinle obtained his education in the schools of Bucyrus township. He comes of an agricultural family and naturally became a farmer when the time came for him to make choice of a career. He received excellent training on the old home farm and continued there until April 1, 1909, when he sold his sixty acre farm in Bucyrus township and came to his present farm in Holmes township. His operations are carried on along practical lines, with due regard for improved methods, and the interest he takes in his property is shown by its fine condition, together with that of the valuable stock produced on his farm.

Mr. Heinle was married March 20, 1909, to Miss Rufena Miller, a daughter of Lewis Miller, whose farm lies one mile west of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Heinle. In politics Mr. Heinle is a Democrat. He served as school director in Bucyrus township, being elected to that office when only twenty-one years of age.

CLARK T. LUDWIG, a retired capitalist residing at Bucyrus, O., belongs to an old French Huguenot family that found refuge in the American colonies prior to the War of the Revolution. Record is preserved of two brothers, Captain John and Michael Ludwig, the former of whom saw military service in the French army before he came to America and later became an officer under General Washington. His home was at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Michael Ludwig, the direct ancestor of Clark T. Ludwig, married in Pennsylvania and died there, being survived by children, among whom was one son, Samuel Ludwig. After the death of Michael Ludwig, his widow married a Mr. Yokum, whose sons became prominent iron men and also leaders in political life.

Samuel Ludwig was born in the vicinity of Germantown, Pa., in 1786 and probably re-

mained there until 1831, when he came to Crawford county, O., making the trip on horseback and carrying in his saddle-bags the sum of \$10,000, for the purchase of land. He acquired 3,000 acres, in different sections. In 1832, having been joined by his family in the meanwhile, he ordered the building of a brick house, on a site near the present limits of Bucyrus, in Whetstone township. The bricks for the same were burned by Daniel Albright and so stanchly was the house constructed that it still is utilized as a dwelling, although undoubtedly it is the oldest brick house in Crawford county. Here Samuel Ludwig passed the remainder of his life until extreme old age, when he went to the home of a daughter, in an adjoining township, where his death occurred in 1876, when he was within one month of ninety years. He married Elizabeth Redky, who was born in Pennsylvania and died on the family homestead east of Bucyrus. For some years her father served as a member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly. She was reared a Quaker but later in life united with the Reform church body. They had eleven children born to them, the last survivor having been the late Mrs. James L. Monnett, who died at Bucyrus, December 29, 1911.

Samuel Ludwig (2), son of Samuel Ludwig, and father of Clark T. Ludwig, was born near Reading, in Berks county, Pa., May 21, 1813, and died September 14, 1893, at the home of his son, Clark T. Ludwig, with whom he had resided for twenty-one years. He was nineteen years of age when he accompanied the other members of his father's family to Ohio and subsequently settled on one of the latter's numerous farms, between Fremont and Tiffin, O. Here he had 480 acres of land. He was prudent and industrious and accumulated what was considered an ample fortune at that day. Eight years later he bought a farm in Sandusky county, but afterward returned to Crawford county and later bought his father-in-law's farm of 180 acres, near Leesville, in Jefferson township. On that property he made many improvements, a notable one being the erection of a commodious barn, the material used being the finest black walnut obtainable at the time. Subsequently he and wife came to Bucyrus, her death taking place in 1877, in the brick house above alluded to. She was

born in Virginia, in 1810 and prior to her marriage was a teacher and was considered a fine singer. She was a very active and interested member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Five children were born to Samuel Ludwig and wife, as follows: a babe that died; Mary Jane, who died in 1856; Clark T.; Eliza, deceased, who was the wife of John P. Monnett; and William Dorsey, who died in Texas, in 1878. He married Belle Caldwell, who survives and resides on South Sandusky street, Bucyrus.

Clark T. Ludwig was born in the Old Indian hut which had been built by Chief George Wipingstick, in Seneca county, O., on the land later owned by Mr. Ludwig's grandfather and father, and was young when the family moved to Crawford county. He was educated in the schools at Bucyrus, at Delaware, O., and in Wittenberg college, at Springfield, O. In May, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Co. K, 86th O. Vol. Inf., under Captain Moderwell and Col. Barney Burnes of Mansfield, and was honorably discharged at the termination of his term of enlistment, in 1863. For some time afterward Mr. Ludwig was engaged in teaching school and later became interested in farming and stock raising. In 1870 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was in the real estate business for two years. For five years he was a commercial traveler for the large wholesalè house of Burr & Hardwick, New York city. Mr. Ludwig returned to Crawford county in order to look after his aged parents and has resided here ever since. During 1883-4 his handsome brick residence, to which he has given the name of East Lynne, was completed, its situation being in the eastern portion of Bucyrus, with a fine surrounding estate. Its situation is ideal and it is one of the stately homes of the city in all its appointments.

Mr. Ludwig was married near Mansfield, O., to Miss Mary Smith, who was born July 14, 1847, in Columbiana county, O., where she was reared, coming to Crawford county in young womanhood. She is a daughter of William and Eva (Freed) Smith, both of whom were born in Columbiana county, O. William Smith died at Kirksville, Mo., in 1884, when aged sixty-eight years. His widow, who was born January 10, 1824, is a member of the

household of a daughter, Mrs. Martha Newhouse, who lives near Salem, O. George Smith, an uncle of Mrs. Ludwig, was a man of prominence in several of the states of the Union. He served as a member of the Ohio state legislature and afterward moved to Missouri, where he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state and later was appointed a U. S. marshal for the Western division of Missouri, by President Grant.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig, Edward and Edna, the former of whom died at the age of seven years. The latter, who was born in 1878, was educated at Bucyrus and subsequently married Harvey N. Steger, who is a shoe merchant at Cardington, O. Mr. and Mrs. Steger have two children: Mary Isabel and Byron Ludwig.

Mr. Ludwig has been a conscientious member of the Republican party since he became a voter and has consistently advocated its principles and given support to its candidates. On numerous occasions his party has made him its candidate for offices, both state and local, but he failed of election because his party has always been in the minority in this section. He is a member of Keller Post, No. 128, G. A. R., and takes much interest in everything pertaining to this body. Since 1873 he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is one of the elders.

A. E. LOYER, M. D., physician and surgeon at New Washington, O., where he is in the enjoyment of a substantial practice, was born at Oceola, O., December 1, 1872, a son of John and Magdalene (Barth) Loyer.

John Loyer was born at Sulphur Springs, O., and died in 1874, when aged thirty-three years, surviving his wife for but three weeks, her death occurring at the early age of twenty-six years. They had two children but only one survives.

A. E. Loyer was only two years old when he became an orphan. He was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Kibler, farmers, residing one and a half miles west of New Washington, and faithful members of the Lutheran church, to which the parents of the child had also belonged. Mr. and Mrs. Kibler remained on their farm until the fall of 1886, when they moved to New Washington, where Mr. Kib-

ler died at the age of eighty-two years, in August, 1911, having survived his wife since 1897; their burial was in the Lutheran cemetery. They gave to their charge a large measure of care and affection, while they reared him to be useful and self supporting. In 1891 he gratified them by his creditable graduation from the New Washington High school and afterward attended Capital university at Columbus, for one year and the Ohio Medical university in that city for one year. He then spent two years in the Medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the class of 1895. He spent his first professional year at Sulphur Springs, locating at New Washington, March 18, 1896, since when he has been identified with her every public interest.

Dr. Loyer was married to Miss Kathryn M. Aschbacher, who was born at New Washington, May 20, 1874, and after graduating in 1891 for five years had been a public school teacher in the primary department. Dr. and Mrs. Loyer have four children: Freda A., Beatrice M., Geraldine A. and Phineas Judson. Dr. Loyer has been a lifelong Democrat and at times has served in the town council, always with wisdom and honesty. At present he is serving in his second term as a member of the school board. For one year he served as president of the Crawford County Medical society and is identified also with the Ohio State Medical society and the American Medical association. In addition to his large private practice he is surgeon for the Lake Erie and Western Railroad and is examiner for twenty-five life insurance companies. Dr. and Mrs. Loyer are members of the Lutheran church. He is a reader and a student and no subject of scientific investigation has been more closely studied by him than spinal fever, that malignant disease which carried away his young mother and father. He began to read medicine in 1892 under Dr. A. H. Hise, at New Washington, and later spent one year under the supervision of Dr. E. M. Rininger, at Chatfield, O.

WILLIAM A. BLICKE, cashier of the Bucyrus City Bank, a private institution that was established at Bucyrus, December 12, 1881, has been identified with the business ever

since the doors of the bank were opened and his fidelity to the best interests of it have never for one moment been questioned. He is connected also, both officially and otherwise, with other concerns of large importance and may justly be numbered with the most substantial and reliable men of Crawford county. He was born, reared and educated at Bucyrus. His parents, Frank and Theresa (Vollrath) Blicke were born in Germany and came to Bucyrus in youth. The mother of Mr. Blicke died in June, 1904, aged sixty-five years, the father December 26, 1911, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a member of the German Lutheran church.

William A. Blicke was born to work, although not to poverty, and from boyhood had his own problems to solve and his own way to make in life. That this discipline was beneficial and assisted in the formation of a strong and resolute character, no one can dispute, Mr. Blicke least of all. During the past thirty years he has been connected with the Bucyrus City Bank, as indicated above, which was started originally as the Monnett Banking Company, which, in 1892, became known as the Bucyrus City Bank, the original officers having been: E. B. Monnett, president; M. W. Monnett, cashier; George Donnenwirth, vice-president; and W. A. Blicke, assistant cashier. The present officers of the bank are: George Donnenwirth, president; J. H. Robinson, vice-president; Frank P. Donnenwirth, vice-president; W. A. Blicke, cashier; F. E. Donnenwirth, assistant cashier; and C. E. Gebhardt, teller. The board of directors is made up as follows: George Donnenwirth, Frederick Hipp, Frank P. Donnenwirth, J. H. Robinson, J. C. Tobias, Daniel Kalb and W. A. Blicke. Announcement is made by published statement that the assets of this institution are over one million dollars and that the liabilities are secured by the combined wealth of all the stockholders. The condition of this bank on June 7, 1911, show deposits of \$931,029.39 and resources of \$1,103,475.03, the liabilities being the same as the latter. In 1881 its capitalization was \$50,000, which, in 1905, was increased to \$60,000, with a surplus of \$50,000. Prosperity has attended this institution from the beginning and this has not been only on account of the large capital represented but

mainly because of the careful, conservative business methods of its officials. Public confidence was early gained and has ever been maintained. In 1897 the company purchased the present fine bank building and still owns the old home of the bank which it occupied for sixteen years. A large general banking business is carried on with correspondents in the cities of New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo. Mr. Blicke served as assistant cashier until January 1, 1901, since which time he has been cashier.

Mr. Blicke is also secretary and treasurer of the Carroll Foundry and Machine Company, which owns one of the finest plants in the state for manufacturing open hearth steel castings and gray iron castings; is secretary of the Bucyrus Publishing Company, publishers of the Daily Forum and the Semi-Weekly News; is vice-president of the Crestline Publishing Company, publishers of the Crestline Advocate and the Daily Leader at Galion; and is secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Private Bankers Association and secretary and treasurer of Group No. 6, Ohio Bankers Association, including nine counties adjacent to Crawford: Marion, Wyandot, Richland, Erie, Huron, Ashland, Morrow and Knox. In August, 1883, he organized the W. A. Blicke Insurance Agency, handling all lines of insurance and maintains his office in the bank building. In 1906 he disposed of the fire insurance end of the business. For one year Mr. Blicke served as treasurer of the Crawford County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association, and was the first treasurer appointed at the organization of the Y. M. C. A. and held the office for several years. For six years also he was treasurer of the Crawford County Agricultural Society. These numerous offices of trust, held over long periods, testify silently to the confidence felt in Mr. Blicke by his fellow citizens.

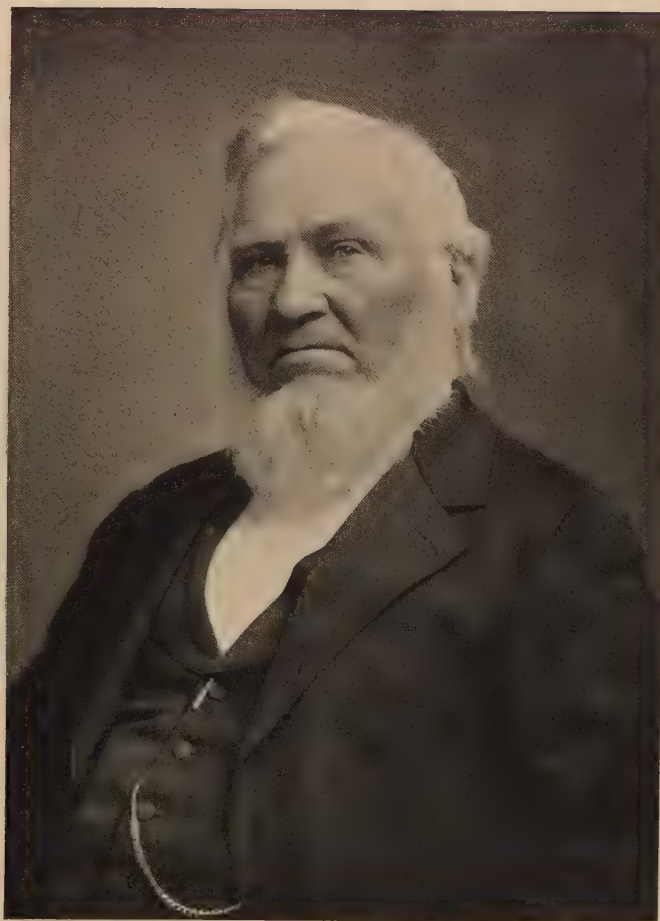
Mr. Blicke was married first, in 1888, to Miss Antonia L. Mader, who was born in 1867 and reared at Bucyrus, where her death occurred May 1, 1891. She was survived by one son, Frederick F., who was born April 26, 1891, and since graduating from the Bucyrus High School, has been a student at the Culver Military Academy and in the department of chemistry, of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Blicke was married

(second) in 1901, to Miss Nellie Hall, who was born and educated at Bucyrus, the only daughter of Joseph E. Hall, formerly postmaster at Bucyrus. To Mr. and Mrs. Blicke one son was born, Julliard Hall. Mrs. Blicke is a member of the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Blicke retains his birthright membership in the Lutheran body. He is a charter member of Bucyrus Lodge of Elks, No. 156, and a veteran of Demas Lodge No. 108, K. of P. In politics he is a Democrat and for twelve years was city clerk of Bucyrus.

HON. FREDERICK HIPPI, formerly probate judge in Crawford county, O., and a highly esteemed resident of Bucyrus, where he now lives retired, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 9, 1822, the second of six children born to his parents, Christian F. and Sabina (Beckbissinger) Hipp. Accompanying them to America in 1833, he was reared on the home farm in Chatfield township, O.

Regarding the success which has attended the life efforts of Frederick Hipp, it may be truthfully said that it has been achieved wholly by himself. When he reached manhood and started out to make his independent way in life it was with empty hands, but the happy result has proved that he possessed also resolution, industry and integrity. His first move was to learn the wagon-making trade, entering a shop at Bucyrus, and when he was master of it he opened a place of his own at Richville, where he also, at a later date, engaged in merchandising. After acquiring a tract of land he became a farmer and continued to follow agricultural pursuits for a number of years and still owns 142 acres of well improved land in Bucyrus township. A Democrat from conviction, he has always worked for party success and on numerous occasions has served in responsible offices in township and county. For twenty years he served as a justice of the peace, for many years was township trustee; he served also at one time as postmaster and in 1881 was elected judge of the Probate Court. Judge Hipp can look back over a long and useful life, from a youth of sturdy and self respecting independence to an honored old age.

Judge Hipp was married to Catherine



HON. FREDERICK HIPPI

Kunzi, who was born in Germany in 1825, and fifteen children were born to them, the larger number of whom became well established in life and more than half still survive. Judge Hipp and family attend the Lutheran church. He owns considerable real estate in the city of Bucyrus and is a director in the Bucyrus City Bank.

WILLIAM F. SCHIFER, who, in association with his brother, J. George Schifer, manages and operates 180 acres of his father's valuable farm of 260 acres, which is situated in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., is an enterprising and successful agriculturist and a respected and reliable young man. He was born August 28, 1885, at Bucyrus, O., and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Leitzy) Schifer.

Frederick Schifer was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and his wife in Holmes township, Crawford county, O. They now live retired at Bucyrus. The following children were born to them: Emma; William F.; Elsie, who is the wife of Leroy L. Lust and has two children—Norma Lucile and Frederick Jacob; and J. George. The youngest son, J. George, was born on the present farm, in Bucyrus township, May 11, 1891, and after his school days were over did clerical work for three years, since when he has been associated with his brother and has given his entire time to farming.

William F. Schifer attended school through boyhood and then began his farm training and has made farming his main business. He and brother divide the responsibility and have gained the reputation of being very competent agriculturists. They raise the usual crops of this section and have some excellent stock but have not yet grown for an outside market. In May, 1910, William F. Schifer was married to Miss Agnes Brose, who is a daughter of David and Esther (Stirm) Brose, well known residents of Crawford county. Mrs. Schifer has two brothers and two sisters—John, Sarah, Cyrus and Naomi. Mr. and Mrs. Schifer have one daughter, Emma Marie. Both Mr. Schifer and brother are Democrats in their political views. The whole family attends the German Lutheran church.

JEAN (JOHN) N. JUILLIARD, deceased. In recalling the venturesome pioneers who left other lands and came early to Ohio and bore an important part in the material development of sections of this great commonwealth, many of those who proved the highest type of citizens came from France. Stark, Crawford and other counties of the state have representatives in the second generation of these pioneers, many of whom lived into extreme old age and died surrounded by comforts won through their earlier industry.

Jean (John) Juilliard was born in 1792, at Mountaehue, France, forty miles distant from Paris. His father was a colonel during the Italian Wars and lost his life while leading a charge over a bridge, his body never being recovered. The son, Jean Nicholas, probably bore his name. He was given a good education in the village schools and by the advice of his wise mother, learned the self-supporting trade of a shoemaker and before emigrating to America he was in the shoe business and was considered a fairly successful business man. In 1836, accompanied by his wife and four children, he set sail from Haver-de-Grace on an English sailing vessel for New York and in the course of some weeks landed safely in the United States. Several sisters of his wife lived in Ohio, one in Stark county and one in Delaware county, and the travelers immediately made their way to Stark county. There Mr. Juilliard purchased a small farm situated ten miles east of Canton. Although never accustomed to such toil, he cleared this property and developed a farm and also, for many years, engaged in work at his trade. He was a kind-hearted, genial man, law-abiding in every particular, and his home was well known to early settlers for its neighborly hospitality. He lived until 1876, being then eighty-four years of age. In his own province in France he had married Anna Berlett, whose ancestry was similar to his own, and she also was permitted a long life, dying in 1874, when aged eighty-two years. They were members and liberal supporters of the Lutheran church after coming to the United States. They never forgot France, a spirit of patriotism ever tingling their thoughts and conversation, but they also loved their adopted country, of which they

were truly worthy residents for so long. To them the following children were born: Julia A., Louis C., Frederick C., George A., Catherine E., Augustus D., and Mrs. A. E. J. Cahill. Julia A. became the wife of T. A. Hall, who was born in 1821 and came to the United States in 1836. He was in the dry goods business in Bucyrus but he and his wife are both now deceased, Mr. Hall's death taking place December 25, 1910.

Louis C. Juilliard died in Stark county, O., in middle age. In 1849 he had made his way to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama and spent nineteen years prospecting and also merchandising in the gold mining regions, having many adventures but surviving to return to his family. He married Louise Fusier and they had a family. Frederick C. Juilliard accompanied his older brother to California in 1849 and there they were interested together in merchandising and mining. He never returned to Ohio but now resides with his family at Santa Rosa. George A. Juilliard died at Louisville, Ohio, to which city he retired after a successful agricultural life. Catherine E. is the widow of Eli Walker and has five daughters and resides with one of them at Louisville, Ohio. Augustus D. Juilliard is at the head of the well known manufacturing firm of A. D. Juilliard & Co., manufacturers of woollens and silks and extensive jobbers. He married Helen Cossett. Mrs. Cahill, who resides at Bucyrus, was born March 18, 1842, in Stark county, and was educated at Mt. Union College. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

J. C. REIFF, one of the successful farmers and leading citizens of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., resides on his valuable farm of eighty acres, which lies six and one-half miles northwest of Bucyrus. He was born on the old home place, August 17, 1867, and is a son of J. C. and Mary (Shock) Reiff, well known people for many years in this section.

J. C. Reiff attended the country schools and afterward assisted his father on the home place, farming and stock raising being the industries which engaged his attention then and have continued to do so until the present. Mr. Reiff was united in marriage with Miss Stella

Frost and they have two children, Chester and Russell. Mr. Reiff and family are members of the United Brethren church. He has been active in political circles for a number of years and has served with efficiency in public office, the township never having had a more honest assessor or trustee than he. At present he is the candidate of the Democratic party for county commissioner. He takes much interest in the two fraternal organizations with which he is connected, the Eagles and the Foresters, and also has a wide acquaintance and many friends all over the county.

PHILIP FUHRMAN, deceased, for a number of years was a successful business man of Bucyrus, O., and a respected and esteemed citizen. He was born in Boerrstadt, Reinpfaltz, Germany, July 12, 1828, and accompanied his parents to America in 1832 and to Bucyrus in 1836, and in this city seventy-four years of his life were passed, his death occurring in his home here, September 26, 1910. He was a son of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Rolle) Fuhrman.

On the paternal side the family was distinctly German, but there was a French strain on the maternal. Sebastian Fuhrman was given an education that fitted him for professional life, and his natural musical gifts had also received attention. He served all through the Napoleonic wars. When it came to providing for the wants of his family he sensibly learned a useful trade, becoming a butcher and followed the meat trade all his active life. In 1832, with wife and three children—these being: Catherine, now Mrs. Stauffer, and Philip and Thomas—he embarked for America and after a long and stormy voyage on the Atlantic Ocean, on one of the old, slow-going sailing vessels of that day, the family landed safely in the harbor of New York and from there made their way to Ohio. In 1836 they came to Crawford county and Sebastian Fuhrman embarked in the meat business while his resourceful and industrious wife started a boarding-house. Together they prospered and were able to give their children comforts and advantages far beyond those of many. For more than forty years they carried on their enterprises and were highly respected people. They were members of the Roman Catholic church and

did much in the early days to firmly found the church here. Sebastian Fuhrman died August 9, 1877, in the eightieth year of his age, his widow surviving him for six years. The following children were born in America: Mrs. Geo. Donnenwirth; Mrs. Charles Amon, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; John, deceased; and Mrs. A. J. High, also deceased.

Philip Fuhrman attended school at Bucyrus and then learned the butchering business under his father and continued in the meat and stock business until within twenty years of his death, when he retired. He was an excellent business man but never accumulated a very large fortune because of his generous impulses and his unselfishness. He contributed to charity in every form and there are many people now living at Bucyrus who owe much to the kind heart and free-giving hand of Mr. Fuhrman. Although he held to no particular religious creed, his life proved his true Christianity. He was a good citizen in every meaning of the term and assisted in forwarding public movements here when he was convinced they would be for the general welfare.

Mr. Fuhrman was married at Mifflin, O., to Miss Sarah Stauffer, who was born and educated there, a daughter of John and Catherine (Rice) Stauffer, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio early in married life and the father of Mrs. Fuhrman followed the trade of a miller. Subsequently they moved to Kansas and both died there aged seventy years. Mrs. Fuhrman died April 25, 1888, after a very short illness. She was a woman of beautiful character and was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Two daughters survive: Alice and Emma L. The former is the wife of Edward McAllister, residing at Leipsic, Putnam county, O., a railroad man. Emma L. Fuhrman was born at Bucyrus, O., October 14, 1856, and was reared and educated here. She was married in 1900 to Frank Royce, who was born August 11, 1856, at Madison, Wis. He was educated at Grand Rapids, Mich., and since the organization of the Grand Rapids Hardware Company, has been associated with that house and is now representing the firm through New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Royce is a Republican in politics and is identified with the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Royce is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM A. HIGH, who was born in the northwest corner of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., February 9, 1871, is a well known business man of New Washington and is the junior member of the undertaking firm of High & DeRoche, being licensed as an embalmer by the State of Ohio, and is also general agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a son of Michael and Mary (Donnenwirth) High.

Michael High came to New Washington when he was twelve years old, from Germany, where he attended school and afterward he learned the blacksmith trade and worked with his brother-in-law, George Donnenwirth. After his marriage he moved to Cranberry township and there the following children were born: Matilda, who married John Michelfelder; Magdaline Elizabeth, who married Adam B. Shaffer; Margaret Louise, who married John J. Sutter; George A., who is deceased; John Jacob, who married Ella M. Tribolet; Adam F., who married Caroline M. Aschbacher; Mary F.; William A.; and Rudolph Henry, who lives on the old homestead. The father died August 22, 1884 when past sixty-three years of age and his burial was in the Lutheran cemetery. His wife, Mary (Donnenwirth) High, was born in Stark county, O., September 23, 1828, and lived seventy-two years on the old homestead, a good woman beloved by her family and respected by all who knew her. She died January 28, 1904, and was also buried in the Lutheran cemetery.

William A. High attended the public schools in Cranberry township and when nineteen years old entered the New Washington High School and in 1902 took a course in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, in the department of law but was not admitted to the bar. He taught school in several different townships in the county but failing health warned him to direct his attention in other channels and he gave up both educational work and the law. On March 27, 1900, he directed his first funeral and on the same day he wrote his first life insurance application. On February 27, 1898, he was married to Miss Anna M. Eckert, who was born in Jefferson township, Crawford county, a daughter of John R. and Barbara (Volkmar) Eckert, the former of whom

still lives in that section of the county. Mr. and Mrs. High have had three children: Paul Franklin, who died February 6, 1907, aged four years; and Martha Margaret and Luther William. They are members of the Lutheran church at New Washington, which was practically founded at New Washington by Mr. High's grandfather, Adam High, who built the second house here. In politics Mr. High is a Democrat and for ten years he has been a notary public.

JOHN S. DE LASHMUTT, auditor for the American Clay Machinery Company of Bucyrus, O., who has been a resident of this city for the past sixteen years, was born at Lancaster, O., January 29, 1864, and is a son of Dr. Van Elias and Cleanthe (Sifford) De Lashmutt.

The De Lashmutt family originated in France and four brothers of the name came to the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War, three of whom settled in what is now the State of Maryland. One of the descendants was the grandfather of John S. De Lashmutt, and spent his life in Frederick county, Md., a planter and slaveholder in early days. Of his eight sons and three daughters there are three sons and two daughters yet living.

Dr. Van Elias De Lashmutt became a physician and after graduating from a Maryland university and medical college, engaged in the practice of medicine, residing for the most part until 1871, at Frederick City and Baltimore. He then moved to Shelburn, Sullivan county, Ind., and continued there in the practice of medicine until the day of his death. This occurred on May 24, 1911, interrupting the pleasant festivities provided by the family as it was the anniversary of his wedding, more than fifty years before. He was then almost seventy-nine years of age but was comparatively well both in mind and body. During his earlier life he was a member of the Episcopal church but after moving to Shelburn became identified with the Methodist Episcopal church and subsequently an official of the same. He was married to Cleanthe Sifford, a daughter of John Sifford, of Frederick City, Md. She died when aged about seventy years, a most estimable woman and an active member of the

Methodist Episcopal church. Five children were born to Dr. De Lashmutt and wife, namely: Gertrude, who is the wife of William Jackson, of Baltimore, Md.; Frank T., who was killed in 1908, in a mine explosion; John S.; Oscar L., who is in business at Shelburn, Ind.; and Mary Ellen, whose death occurred January 29, 1912, who was the wife of William E. Mills, who is also deceased, formerly sheriff of Sullivan county, Ind., and a member of the business firm of W. E. Mills & Co. Their two children are: Juanita and William.

John S. De Lashmutt was educated at Frederick City, Md., and at Shelburn, Ind. When only sixteen years old and while still in school he learned telegraphing and later became connected with the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad as telegraph operator and station agent, afterward coming to Ohio and accepting a similar position with the Ohio Central lines, now a part of the New York Central system. In 1891 he came to Bucyrus and was with the Ohio Central of the New York Central system for four years. In 1905 he became identified with his present house, then the Fry-Sheckler Company, continuing after the reorganization of the business. He served first as an accountant and bookkeeper but since 1902 has been auditor for the company, a position of large responsibility that he fills with the utmost efficiency. From principle he is a Republican and takes a hearty interest in all that pertains to good citizenship but his busy life leaves him no time in which to accept the cares of any public office.

Mr. De Lashmutt was married at Bremen, Fairfield county, O., to Miss Ada Stuart, who was born in that city, reared and educated there and they have three children: Cleantha, born in 1889; Clarence, born in 1893; and William S., born in 1895. Mr. De Lashmutt and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Elks, the Maccabees and the order of Ben Hur.

DAVID G. ULMER, who is one of the substantial citizens and excellent farmers of Liberty township, resides on the old Ulmer homestead one and one-half miles north of Sulphur Springs, where he has eighty acres and owns an additional forty acres lying a little farther

south. He was born here, August 3, 1862, and is a son of John Gottlieb Ulmer, an early settler in this section.

David G. Ulmer attended the public schools until old enough to become self supporting and afterward worked by the month and day for some fourteen years, at the end of which period he bought the interests of the other heirs in the homestead and has resided here ever since. He gives attention to general farming and raises good stock, paying close attention to his business and consequently being very successful.

Mr. Ulmer was married first to Miss Tillie Knappenberger, who died twelve years later, after which he married Mrs. Mary (Leuthard) Lutz. They have a very comfortable residence and Mr. Ulmer has recently completed a spacious barn. They are members of the Lutheran church and are highly respected people. In politics, Mr. Ulmer votes with the Democratic party.

WALTER M. HUBBELL, assistant secretary of the American Clay Machinery Company of Bucyrus, O., has been identified with this important business enterprise since 1907. He was born near Elkhart, Ind., March 25, 1879, and resided and attended school in Huntington county until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to Bucyrus.

Mr. Hubbell completed his education in the Bucyrus schools. In 1898 he enlisted from here for service in the Spanish-American War, becoming a member of Co. A, 8th O. Vol. Inf., which was commanded by Captain Charlton and the regiment by Colonel Hard of Wooster. Mr. Hubbell accompanied his regiment to Cuba, where it passed forty days and then returned to the United States and he was honorably discharged in the same year. On his way home he was taken ill at Montauk, L. I., and while his regiment passed on to Ohio he was detained at the Red Cross Emergency Hospital, where he developed typhoid fever. In a delirious condition he escaped at midnight from his nurse and in some way still unknown to himself, wandered on a highway where he was picked up by W. H. Baldwin, president of the Long Island Railroad. This Good Samaritan placed him in charge of two nurses and a physician and paid the expense and when con-

valescent took the young soldier to his own house, where, with comfort, care and luxury, he recuperated to such an extent in two weeks that he was able to accept the position tendered him by his protector, on the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Baldwin is now deceased but Mr. Hubbell justly believes that he can never sufficiently express his gratitude and will never fail to relate this occurrence and with tender feelings thus perpetuate Mr. Baldwin's memory.

Mr. Hubbell did not fail to take full advantage of the business opportunity thus afforded him and remained in different capacities on the Long Island Railroad for six years and at the time of Mr. Baldwin's death he was local agent at Coney Island. Afterward he was tendered and accepted a remunerative position with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with which corporation he remained until 1907, when he came to Bucyrus again and two years later became assistant secretary of the American Clay Machinery Company. Mr. Hubbell is a director of the Y. M. C. A. and president of the board, and is a trustee of the First Presbyterian church. He is identified fraternally with the Masons and the Elks and belongs to Holmes Camp of the Spanish War Veterans.

Mr. Hubbell was married in this city to Miss Myra L. Fitsimmons, a daughter of the late Dr. James Fitsimmons, and they have one daughter, Myra L., who was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 8, 1907.

C. H. FLICKINGER, proprietor of a saw-mill located three miles north of Bucyrus, O., is one of the leading men of Holmes township, Crawford county, and at present is serving in the office of township clerk. He belongs to one of the old county families and was born July 25, 1868, at Broken Sword, Holmes township, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret J. (Fralick) Flickinger.

Samuel Flickinger was born also in Holmes township, in which he died March 7, 1911, when aged seventy-three years and eleven months. He was engaged in the saw-mill business his entire life and owned the Flickinger mill that his son now owns and operates. He married Margaret J. Fralick, a daughter of Daniel Fralick, who was one of the old settlers

of the county. She was born November 29, 1849, and still survives. Of their seven children three are living, namely: Mrs. Roy C. Start, who lives at Toledo; Guy, who is in the drug business at Toledo; and C. H., of Bucyrus. Three children died in infancy and Harry, the second son, is also deceased.

C. H. Flickinger attended the public schools until old enough to work in his father's mill and he has since continued in the business. The Flickinger mill is the largest mill in this section and has a capacity of 3000 feet of lumber a day. Combined with it is a cider press. Mr. Flickinger has devoted himself pretty closely to this business and has prospered, but he has not neglected public matters, which should claim the attention of every good citizen. He is identified with the Democratic party and has served Holmes township in the office of assessor five terms and, as mentioned above, is now the efficient and popular township clerk.

Mr. Flickinger was married December 24, 1893, to Miss Sarepta Smith, a daughter of Squire Frederick Smith, of Lykens township, who was born in Germany, but who for many years has been a respected citizen and farmer in Crawford county. Mr. and Mrs. Flickinger have had five children: Dale, Alice, Jewel, Ross and Gordon, all of whom survive except Jewel. Mr. Flickinger belongs to the fraternal order of Eagles.

JOHN McMICHAEL, deceased, for many years was a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., where he owned 300 acres of well improved land. He was born in 1842, in Liberty township and died on his farm in Whetstone township in 1901. His father, David McMichael, was of Scotch ancestry but was born in Ohio and came to Crawford county and settled in Liberty township in early manhood. He married Margaret Anderson, who was probably born in Crawford county and lived to be an aged lady. His death occurred in 1854. Of their nine children, the eldest, Daniel, still survives and lives in Liberty township and has four sons.

The late John McMichael was one of the younger members of his parents' family of nine children. He grew up on the home farm,

attended the early schools and assisted his father in his agricultural operations until he secured farm property of his own. He never had any outside business interest but devoted himself to agriculture and was considered one of the most successful farmers and stockmen of his neighborhood. Being a man of intelligence, good judgment and sterling character, he was frequently selected by his political party for local offices but was not elected on account of the party to which he belonged being greatly in the minority in the county.

Mr. McMichael was married in Whetstone township to Miss Mary A. Trimble, who was born there, May 21, 1844, a daughter of John and Isa (Parcher) Trimble. John Trimble was born in Eastern Ohio and his wife in Vermont and they were married in Whetstone township, where Mr. Trimble secured land from the Government which has become very valuable. He lived to be eighty-seven years of age, his wife passing away at the age of seventy-two. They were members of the Baptist church. Of their nine children, six grew to maturity and five of these married and had issue. Mrs. McMichael is the only survivor of the family. To Mr. and Mrs. McMichael nine children were born, two of whom are deceased, Mary and Emma, both of whom died after marriage, the latter being survived by a daughter, Orina Quaintance. The living children are as follows: Eugene, a farmer of Whetstone township, who is married and has four children—Zelma, Ethel, Raymond and Lois; Lawrence, who resides at Bucyrus and has five children—Archie, Hazel, Elva, Ruby and Maybell; Wayland E., who is a rural mail carrier out from Bucyrus; Leroy, a farmer and a contractor on road work in Whetstone township, who has three children—Ralph E., Harold G. and Maurice E.; Bessie K., who resides with her mother; J. Garfield, who is a stenographer with the American Clay Machinery Company at Bucyrus, and has one son, Robert N.; and Oren A., living in Bucyrus. The above young men, like their late father, are all Republicans and representative and respected citizens. After the death of the father the family moved to Bucyrus and Mrs. McMichael enjoys a pleasant home here and she and her daughter are agreeably connected with church and social circles.

ISAAC WILSON HURR, one of the heirs of the Hurr farm, located in Whetstone township, was born on this farm, on which he still lives and which he now manages, February 2, 1865, a son of David and Mary (Heverly) Hurr.

George and Christina (Kehrer) Hurr, the parents of David Hurr and grandparents of the subject of this article, were farming people and natives of Pennsylvania. Their children were Jacob, Christina (wife of Isaac Beal), George, David and Mary (the wife of Jacob Shearer).

David Hurr was born March 4, 1836, in Lycoming county, Pa., and came to Crawford county, Ohio, when twelve years old. After the usual common school education he went to work on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. On December 6, 1861, he was married to Mary Heverly, who was born on the farm in Whetstone township on which our subject now lives, which farm was formerly the Heverly homestead. She was a daughter of John and Christina (Miller) Heverly, natives of Germany. Her father was a weaver by trade but later a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. John Heverly had the following children: John, Caroline, wife of Philip Shedding; Frederick, Catherine, wife of Abraham Gable; Mary and Samuel. To David Hurr and his wife were born Charles, Isaac W., Harriet M., Emma L., John Harrison and Carrie Alberta. The last mentioned is a teacher in the Union School at Bucyrus where the mother and daughters now live. David Hurr passed away at Bucyrus July 6, 1906.

Isaac W. Hurr, the direct subject of this sketch, received a common school education, as did his father, and then went to work as a farmer. He does general farming and raises stock for his own use. He was married on December 20, 1905, to Miss Eva Dalzell, a daughter of William and Emma (Frisby) Dalzell. William Dalzell was a veteran of the Civil War and died shortly after coming home. Their children were Charlotta, the wife of William E. Redmond; and Eva (Mrs. Hurr).

Politically Mr. Hurr is a Democrat but votes for the man whom he thinks most capable rather than for his party's choice. He is a member of the F. & A. M. at Caledonia, Ohio.

His religious affiliation is with the English M. E. church.

ADORHAM J. FLAHARTY, deceased, a well known and popular railroad man and for a number of years station agent at Bucyrus for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born at Pine Run, Knox county, O., and died at Bucyrus at the age of sixty-six years. His parents were Perry and Susan (Feasele) Flaharty, and his grandparents were Nicholas and Nancy Flaharty. The latter were natives of Belmont county, O., and they became early settlers in Richland county and there Perry Flaharty grew to manhood and engaged in the mercantile business at Bellville, where both he and wife died. They had eight children, Adorham J. being the eldest and all are now deceased.

Adorham J. Flaharty was given a good common school education. He became connected with the railroad in 1865 as a telegraph operator and for twenty years or until two years before his death, was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. To his duties he gave the attention which made him so long valued by his employers as one of their most faithful and competent men, and during his long period as agent at Bucyrus, he made many friends through his courtesy and good will. In politics he was a Republican. For some years he belonged to the Knights of Pythias and to the Knights of Honor.

Mr. Flaharty was married at Bellville, Richland county, O., to Miss Sarah M. Coleman, who was born on her father's farm in Morrow county, O., September 2, 1844, a daughter of Joseph Harrison and Fannie (Kerr) Coleman. The Coleman family is of Irish ancestry. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman settled on a farm in Richland county and there the latter died at the age of forty-eight years. Mr. Coleman died at Forest, Hardin county, O., aged sixty-three years. Of their six children there are three yet living, Mrs. Flaharty being one of the younger members. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Flaharty, two of whom died young, the survivors being: Harry B. and Fred C., railroad men, both of whom reside at Skagway, Alaska; and Carrie Gertrude, who is the wife of Carl F. Roehr, and has three children:

Margaret E., Martha Jane and Charles J., their ages ranging from nine to six years.

A. A. DE ROCHE, a representative business man of New Washington, O., who has been a justice of the peace for five years, is active in the insurance business and is interested in the undertaking firm of High & De Roche, was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., December 6, 1869, a son of John D. and Margaret (Miller) De Roche.

John D. De Roche was born in Columbiana county, O., October 21st, 1831, and came to Crawford county with his parents, David L. and Susanna (Wysard) De Roche. David L. De Roche settled on a tract of forty acres, in Chatfield township, one mile west of the Cranberry township line, to which he later added forty acres and still later, 100 acres and there he died when aged 56 years, his burial being in the Windfall cemetery. They were members of the Lutheran church but frequently attended religious services of other denominations, particularly the Presbyterian. John D. De Roche grew to manhood as a farmer and spent his life on the homestead in Chatfield township until he sold his farm when he retired to live in New Washington and now makes his home with his son, David L. De Roche. He married Margaret Miller, who was a native of Canton, Stark county, O. They had five sons: William H., George A., Edward, Adam A. and David and one daughter, Emma E. Mrs. De Roche died March 8, 1899.

A. A. De Roche is a graduate of the New Washington High School and also of the Ohio Normal University at Ada, O. For thirteen years he followed school teaching, for a part of the time in Chatfield, Cranberry, Auburn and Whetstone townships, one year in Seneca county, and for five years was a teacher in the public schools at New Washington. When he retired from the educational field he went into the insurance business and has done well and is agent for fire, accident and plate glass companies. He maintains his office on Mansfield Street, New Washington, and is in partnership with W. A. High in undertaking. His insurance territory covers Auburn, Chatfield, Cranberry and Liberty townships, in Crawford county and Seneca and Huron counties, repre-

senting twelve fire insurance companies, one accident company, one health insurance, one live stock and plate glass.

Mr. De Roche married Miss Louisa J. Aschbacher, a daughter of William and Christina Aschbacher, and they have two children: Firmin, who is a school boy of thirteen years; and Pauline Alberta, who is three years old. In politics Mr. De Roche is a Republican and is clerk of the school board. He and wife belong to the Lutheran church, of which he is secretary.

MICHAEL FLOCKEN, deceased, for many years was a highly respected citizen of Bucyrus, O., and was one of the prosperous business men. He was born in Rhine Byron, by Langdau, Germany, April 9, 1829, a son of Michael Flocken, who was a wine manufacturer in one of the German Rhine provinces. He was twice married and one of his sons is a prominent physician in Germany.

The parents of Michael Flocken the younger, died in Germany, but he, with his brothers, Jacob, Louis and Conrad, and his two sisters, all came to the United States and all married here. Michael had already had some experiences away from home, having spent three years with an uncle in Russia and while there learned the difficult Russian language. In 1850 he came to America and settled for a time in Pennsylvania, where he worked at the cooper trade, and then came to Bucyrus and continued in the business as long as it was profitable. Always industrious and prudent, he accumulated a comfortable property. He was known as a good man, kind and neighborly in the community and ever ready to contribute to charity. He was deeply interested in the work of the German Methodist church and was an official in the same and superintendent of the Sunday school. He identified himself with the Republican party and belonged to the beneficial order of Knights of Honor.

Mr. Flocken was married in 1853, at Galion, O., by Rev. John Smith, uncle of the bride, to Miss Anna E. Rupparsberger, who was born at Christianfeldt, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, June 16, 1835, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth M. (Schmidt) Rupparsberger. Her parents were both natives of Hesse Darmstadt. The father died in 1847 and the mother in

1853. She came to America with her children, sailing from Bremen and landing at New York six weeks later. The little family came right on to Ohio, where they joined Rev. Jacob Schmidt, a brother of Mrs. Rupparsberger. Some time later the mother became a member of a daughter's family and died at Sulphur Springs. She was a member of the German Lutheran church. Mrs. Flocken and her brother Frederick, are the only survivors of their parents' family.

To Mr. and Mrs. Flocken twelve children were born, the eight survivors being as follows: Sophia, who is the wife of John H. Miers, a saddler, at Bucyrus; Lewis H., who is a retired druggist, living at Marion, O.; Edward, who is foreman in a manufacturing plant at Mansfield; Charles, who resides with his family at Bucyrus; Frederick J., who is a druggist at Marion; William F., who conducts a barber shop at Bucyrus; John H., who is also a barber; and Nellie S., who is the wife of Irvin Miller, a photographer at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Mrs. Flocken and children belong to the German Methodist church.

HARRY G. LA RUE, a successful farmer, who resides on a well improved tract of twenty-three acres which is situated in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., one mile south and half a mile southwest of Sulphur Springs, O., is a substantial and well known citizen. He was born in Crawford county, O., June 25, 1879, and is a son of Frank and Ardella (Waller) La Rue. The parents of Mr. La Rue were also born in Ohio. They reared ten children, namely: Charles, Lysander, Cora, Ralph, Guy, Harry G., James, Edna, Ernest and Gertrude.

Harry G. La Rue attended the public schools in his native county and prepared himself for teaching, which profession he has followed ever since, in addition to his agricultural activities. He is well known as an educator and in every place he has taught has given entire satisfaction.

Mr. La Rue married Miss Mabel Colwell, who is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wentz) Colwell, natives of Crawford county. Mr. and Mrs. La Rue have two children, Helen and Dorothy. In politics Mr. La Rue is identified with the Republican party. He is

one of the active and intelligent citizens of his neighborhood and takes a hearty interest in everything that promises to benefit it in any way.

ANTHONY SCHACK, deceased, who, for many years, was identified with the Pennsylvania railroad offices at Bucyrus, O., was unusually popular as an official and was highly esteemed as a man. He was born April 5, 1858, at Woodbourne, Sullivan county, N. Y., and died at his home in Bucyrus, April 12, 1902. He was a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Zimmer) Schack.

The family name was variously spelled, sometimes Schock, Schaack, Schwack or Schack, the last orthography being most acceptable to the late Anthony Schack. The father, Adam, lost his parents when young and was probably about eighteen years of age when he left Germany for the United States. He resided for some time in Sullivan county, N. Y., and moved then to Elk county, Pa., and late in life came to Bucyrus, where he died at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Matthews, being then aged over seventy years. His wife had died previously at Wilcox, Elk county, Pa. She was a Roman Catholic while he was a Presbyterian. Of their ten children, Anthony was the youngest.

From the schools of Elk county, Anthony Schack entered Oberlin College, O., where he completed a course in bookkeeping and telegraphy, after which he returned to Pennsylvania. He was associated for a time with a tanning company, later was a merchant in Salamanca, N. Y., and still later went to Chicago, Ill., where he was connected with a tannery until November, 1880, when he came to Bucyrus. He accepted a position as bill clerk in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad and some time later was appointed ticket agent for the same company and continued in that office until about the time of his death. He was an active citizen and occasionally accepted public office although no seeker for the same and served as city treasurer. His friends affectionately called him Tony and he reciprocated their friendliness and appreciated their comradeship. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias. Although identified with no par-

ticular church organization, his life was in accordance with moral principles.

On December 28, 1898, Mr. Schack was married at Bucyrus, to Miss Mary Amelia Matthew, who was born at Leipsic, Crawford county, O., a daughter of Charles M. and Margaret (Schack) Matthew. The father was born April 25, 1825, in Rheinisch Prussia, and died at Bucyrus, March 5, 1901. In 1847 he came to America, both parents being dead, and after landing at the port of New York, went to the copper regions of Michigan and Wisconsin, where he engaged there in work in the mines. Later he moved to Seneca county, O., and started a wagonmaking business at Republic, where he lived for ten years. He came then to Bucyrus and for a number of years was employed as a patternmaker and foreman in some of the large manufacturing plants. In his native land he had learned the cabinetmaking trade and previous to retirement he conducted a furniture and undertaking establishment. He was a worthy church member, one of the leading men in the Reformed body, and at all times he gave liberally in the way of charity. He was a member of the order of Knights of Honor.

At Tiffin, O., April 15, 1853, Charles M. Matthew was married to Margaret Schack, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States after reaching young womanhood. She died November 23, 1886. Her daughter pays a high tribute to her as a devoted mother, an example of Christian living, kind, wise and loving in every domestic relation. She was the mother of seven children, namely: Jacob H., who is deceased; Charles F.; Louise Lucy, who lives at Albany, Ore.; Mrs. Schack; John Philip, a clothing merchant at Bucyrus, who has one son, Donald S.; William E., who is in business at Cleveland, and has three children—Helen L., Paul C. and Janet A.; and George F., who resides with his sister, Mrs. Schack. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and is interested in its many avenues of usefulness and has a pleasant circle of friends, many of whom she has known all her life.

ARTHUR C. ROWSE, whose excellent farm of 70 acres lies one mile north of Osceola, O., is one of the successful and enterpris-

ing young agriculturists of this part of Crawford county. He was born in 1881, in Wyandot county, and is a son of Walter and Cornelia (Straw) Rowse.

Walter Rowse belonged to an old family of Crawford county and was reared at Bucyrus until he was fourteen years of age and then went to Wyandot county, where he engaged in farming until one year before his death, when he moved into Marion county and died there when aged 54 years. He married Cornelia Straw, of Wyandot county and the following children were born to them: Quincy, Frank, Arthur, Grace, Ella, and Sallie and Milton, twins, there being yet five survivors.

Arthur C. Rowse turned his attention to agricultural pursuits as soon as he left school, assisting his father on the home place for some years and then locating in Whetstone township, Crawford county, for six years. In December, 1909, he bought his present farm on which he carries on his farm industries in a very satisfactory manner, according to the best recognized methods. They include a general line of farming and the raising of considerable stock.

Mr. Rowse married Miss Alice Harvey, who was born in Crawford county but was reared in Wyandot county, O., her parents residing near Mt. Zion. Mr. and Mrs. Rowse have one daughter, Marie. They are members of the United Brethren church at Osceola, O. In politics Mr. Rowse is a Republican. He is known as one of the reliable men of Tod township and his interest may be counted on in relation to beneficial and public-spirited movements in his section.

PHILIP ROSS, deceased, was a leading business man of Bucyrus, O., for many years and was valued and esteemed by his fellow citizens. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 3, 1843, and was a son of Peter and Margaret (Zimmerman) Ross. The family came to America on a sailing vessel in 1858, landing at the harbor of New York, and from that city they came on to Crawford county and secured heavily timbered lands in Lykens township. There Jacob Ross died, two years later, before he had time to develop a farm. His widow afterward made her home with her son Peter and died there in 1893, aged eighty-



PHILIP ROSS



GEORGE ROSS

three years. In Germany they had been confirmed in the Lutheran church and they were attendants of the same at Chatfield, O.

Philip Ross was the third youngest in a family of seven children and was eighteen years of age when the family came to America. He attended school at Chatfield and later a mechanics and arts school at Sandusky, and afterward became a skilled carpenter and builder, following this business for many years. He went into partnership with his brother George, in building contracting in 1868, at Bucyrus, and continued in the same until his death, on January 24, 1905, having survived his brother for six years. They were considered reliable and efficient men in their line and erected many of the halls, private residences and public buildings in this city, including the Opera House. Politically Mr. Ross was a Democrat and enjoyed the confidence of his party and served for some terms as a valued member of the city council.

Mr. Ross was married at Bucyrus, on May 26, 1878, to Miss Theresa Vollrath, who was born in this city, March 17, 1857, and has always lived here. Her parents were Albert and Catherine (Mader) Vollrath, natives of Saxony, Germany, who came to America with their parents in 1852, in the days when it required three months to cover the great waste of water rolling between Europe and America. For one year afterward they lived at Rochester, N. Y., and then came to Bucyrus, where Albert Vollrath died November 15, 1907, aged seventy-eight years. He was engaged during his active life in the planing mill business. The mother of Mrs. Ross died August 5, 1895, aged sixty years. They were members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Vollrath had one son and four daughters born to them: Mrs. Ross; Malink, who is the wife of E. R. Birk, of Bucyrus; Carrie, who is the wife of Charles Fisher, of White Plains N. Y.; and William and Louisa, both of whom died unmarried.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross namely: Otto C., born April 1, 1879, who resides at home and is connected with the T. & O. C. Railroad Shops; Harry Jacob, who was born August 12, 1880, and who is a machinist with the American Clay Machinery Company; and Ora Irene, born August 2, 1881, who

is a graduate of the Bucyrus High School in the class of 1900. She is a member of the English Lutheran church, while her mother and brothers retain membership with the German Lutherans.. The late Philip Ross was a Scottish Rite Mason and was also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE ROSS was an honorable, upright and successful business man of Bucyrus, O., for many years and was closely identified during that time in its material development. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 31, 1839, and died at his home in Bucyrus, May 29, 1899. He was one of a family of seven children born to his parents, who were Peter and Margaret (Zimmerman) Ross.

George Ross was 15 years old when he accompanied his parents to America and grew to manhood on the old farm in Lykens township, Crawford county, O. His father died early but his mother survived into old age. After his school days were entirely over he learned the carpenter trade which included house building, at Sandusky, his younger brother, the late Philip Ross having also learned his trade at the same place. The brothers came to Bucyrus and formed a partnership and continued together in a building and contracting business in this city as long as they lived, the younger member of the firm continuing for six years after the death of the older. Many of the fine buildings of all kinds which adorn this city were erected by this firm and from their own plans. Mr. Ross was noted for his reliability and it was often remarked that this firm was thoroughly dependable. He was a man of quiet life, a Democrat in his political opinions but no seeker for office, and a faithful member of the German Lutheran church. He provided an insurance for his family, being identified with the Royal Arcanum and the Royal Home Society.

Mr. Ross was married in 1865 to Miss Emma Jacobs, who was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, in June, 1843, and is a daughter of August and Frederica (Bear) Jacobs. They were natives of Germany, where they were reared and married, soon after embarking on a sailing vessel for America. They reached the United States after

a voyage of seven weeks and were landed at the port of New York and from there came to Springfield, O. After two years there they came to Lykens township, where they were among the early settlers. Their first home was a log cabin built in a little clearing made by Mr. Jacobs and their neighbors were Indians. By trade he was a carpenter and he followed the same and also managed to clear and develop his farm of 100 acres. Here he died in 1890, aged 79 years, having outlived his wife for 19 years. In their youth, in Germany, they had been confirmed in the German Lutheran church and they continued in that faith during the rest of their lives. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, the two survivors being Mrs. Ross and Charles Jacobs, both being residents of Bucyrus. To Mr. and Mrs. George Ross were born a daughter and a son—Carrie May and Frank George. The former, who was born in 1875, died May 6, 1909; she was the wife of Peter Bossler, who died six years after their marriage, leaving no children. The latter, Frank George, was born Dec. 16, 1877, is unmarried and makes his home with his mother. He is a well known and popular engineer on the T. & O. C. Railroad. He is a Knight Templar Mason, an Elk, belongs to the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, to the order of Eagles and to the Forester organization and to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mrs. Ross is a member of the German Lutheran church, in which Mr. Ross was an elder for many years.

MERVIN J. GIBSON, who is successfully carrying on agricultural operations on his mother's farm of eighty acres, which is situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., was born in this township, October 10, 1883, and is a son of Andrew and Letty J. (Campbell) Gibson.

Andrew Gibson was born in Crawford county, where he has been engaged in farming ever since his term of service in the Civil war closed. He married Letty J. Campbell, who was also born in Crawford county, and three children were born to them, namely: Iva M., who is the wife of Jeremiah Lowmiller; Mervin J. and Claude M. Andrew Gibson and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mervin J. Gibson obtained a common school education and afterward assisted his father on the home farm. He remained until March, 1910, when he took charge of his mother's farm in Whetstone township, where his intelligent methods have brought about very satisfactory results. Mr. Gibson is not an experimenter, his whole previous training having been along the line in which he is engaged, but he is wide awake and keeps posted as to modern methods of procedure and makes use of labor-saving machinery.

On December 22, 1909, Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Austie B. Seif, a daughter of David and Caroline (Deisen) Seif, the former of whom was born in Morrow county, O., and the latter in Germany. Mrs. Gibson has one brother and one sister: Carl D. and Erna C. On December 13, 1910, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, to whom they gave the name, Edith Caroline. They attend the Lutheran church. In politics, Mr. Gibson, like his father, is a Republican. The family is a highly respected one in Crawford county.

REV. ISAAC BEAL, a highly respected retired farmer of Bucyrus, O., and a lay preacher in the German Methodist church, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., August 28, 1828, and is a son of George and a grandson of John Michael Beal, the latter of whom married in their native village near Stuttgart, Germany. He was born September 3, 1759, and she was but a few years younger. After the birth of their children, namely: John Michael, Jr., George, Frederick and Dorothea, they joined a colony that had determined to seek a country where religious opinions were not regulated by law. With this party of their friends and neighbors, the Beals came down the Rhine river to a secluded seaport and on June 9, 1804, embarked on a sailing vessel, the *Margaretta*, for America. They were tossed on the waves of the Atlantic for two and one-half months before they reached their safe haven, at Philadelphia, Pa.

From Philadelphia the party proceeded to Germantown and in the following spring went on their way to the point for which they had started, Williamsport, in Lycoming county. There they built a rough hewn edifice which they dedicated to church purposes, in 1828

and the little building still stands. There Conrad F. Haller expounded the Scriptures to them as a lay reader, being a man of some learning. In 1833 a part of the colony came on to Crawford county with a view of improving their material condition, and from the favorable reports received from them, the Ohio lands were fertile and desirable. This information led to a part of the Beal family coming to Crawford county in 1842 and the remainder in 1843. They purchased land situated about three and one-half miles southeast of Bucyrus and a part of this is still in the possession of the Beal family. The original purchase of 200 acres was made for \$3,000, while this same land at the present time could not be purchased for \$100 per acre.

The grandmother of Rev. Isaac Beal, and one daughter, died in Pennsylvania, but the grandfather survived until he was eighty-nine years old and died in 1848, in Crawford county. His sons became farmers here and all have been noted for good citizenship. A few of the older members of the family have always subscribed to the doctrine of the Pietist community, that being the name given the religious colony, while others have become identified with more liberal sects. While still residing in Pennsylvania, George Beal was married to Barbara Sherer, who was also born in Germany and came to America with her parents when she was five years old. George Beal and wife were among those members of the family who continued in communion with the Pietists. They were worthy, virtuous, self denying people, examples of Christianity, and they were permitted to live long lives together, his death occurring in 1882, two years after that of his wife, when they were about eighty-seven years of age. Four children were born to them, Isaac, the eldest, being the only survivor. Mary, the second in order of birth, died in December, 1910. She was the wife of Nathan Mutchler, who is also deceased. Jacob, the third member of the family, died at Youngstown, O., in 1909, and is survived by a family. Benjamin, the youngest, was a citizen of Bucyrus and for many years was secretary of the Crawford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. A family survives him.

Isaac Beal was reared in Lycoming county

and was with the first section of the Beal family that came pioneering to Crawford county in 1842 and has been identified with this section ever since. After his father's death he became owner of a part of the old homestead and for many years has carried on extensive operations both in farming and stockraising. During his active years on the farm he made a specialty of growing sheep. He continued his agricultural activities until 1891, when he retired to Bucyrus, where he has resided ever since. For many years a member of the German Methodist church, he has also been a trustee and lay preacher, and in the latter relation is valued by a congregation that holds him in the highest esteem.

Mr. Beal was married in September, 1853, to Miss Christina Hurr, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 25, 1831, and was a member of the Pietist colony that came to Crawford from Lycoming county. She is a member of the German Methodist church, in which faith the children have been reared. They are as follows: Simon George, who is a farmer in Crawford county, married Catherine Sherer, who died December 17, 1910, leaving one son, Milton S.; Mary A., who is the wife of H. F. Miller; Lizzie, who is the wife of J. G. Hipp, of Bucyrus, and has five children—Raymond, Rufus, Mary, Naomi and Martha; Benjamin F., a minister of the German Methodist church, and a graduate of Wallace Theological college, having a charge at Cleveland, who married Josephine Deitrich and has six children—Carl, Paul, Theodore, Maria, Catherine and Wilbur; Catherine, who is the wife of Rev. J. C. Gerlach, a German Methodist minister at Cincinnati, a graduate of Wallace college; Ellen B., who lives with her parents; and Martha M., who graduated from the Bucyrus High school in the class of 1894 and for ten years has been an acceptable teacher in the city public schools. The Beal family enjoyed a reunion on August 29, 1911, and among the other entertainments was an interesting history of the family that had been prepared with much care by Miss Martha and was read by her to those present. The record showed a long line of sober, faithful, honest, industrious, law-abiding and God fearing ancestors.

EMANUEL SCHIEBER, who is one of the prominent and representative citizens of Liberty township, Crawford county, O., now serving in his second term as township trustee, resides on his finely cultivated farm of eighty acres, situated not many miles distant from Bucyrus, O. He was born in Liberty township, March 31, 1865, and is a son of Jacob and Eva (Mauer) Schieber, and a grandson of Gotleib and Magdalena Schieber.

Jacob Schieber was born in Germany and was brought by his parents to America when eighteen months old. He became a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen of Liberty township, where his death occurred in 1884, his burial being in the Shealy cemetery. He married Eva Mauer, who was born in Stark county, O., and now resides with a daughter in Liberty township. They became parents of the following children: John; Louisa, deceased, who was the wife of Harrison Klink; Henry; David S.; Emanuel; Mary, who is the wife of F. W. Hieber; Elizabeth, who is the widow of John Hieber; Samuel A., and Jay W., who died when eight years of age.

Emanuel Schieber attended the local schools through boyhood and after enjoying one term at the Northern Ohio University, at Ada, turned his attention to school teaching. He taught five winter terms and proved very acceptable to his pupils, but since then his farm and other enterprises have claimed his entire attention. He carries on his agricultural operations scientifically and meets with very satisfactory results.

Mr. Schieber was married in January, 1891, to Miss Louisa M. Hieber, who is a daughter of Christian and Christiana (Wagner) Hieber, who were farming people in Liberty township for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Schieber four children have been born, namely: Millard E., who is a graduate of the Bucyrus High school in the class of 1911, and has accepted a position with the Second National Bank, Bucyrus, O.; Harry, who is a member of the class of 1913, in the Bucyrus High school; Elsie C., and Dorothy E. Mr. Schieber and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat in politics and has frequently been elected to office on that ticket; for six years he served as a justice of the peace and for three years as a

member of the township school board. Mr. Schieber is a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, O.

HERBERT S. BLAIR, a leading business man of Bucyrus, O., manufacturer of husking gloves, husking pins and other specialties and a jobber all over the great corn belt of the country, has been in this line of business for the past twenty-seven years and has developed a large enterprise from a small beginning. He was born at Bucyrus, August 3, 1859, and is a son of Elias and Anna (McCrory) Blair.

Elias Blair, who is president of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, one of the old and honored citizens of this city, was born in 1824, near Mt. Vernon, O., being of English parentage. In 1852 he made the overland trip to California and spent two years as a prospector and miner in the gold fields, returning to his native state by way of the Isthmus of Panama, with substantial evidences of his success while there. He located in what was then the village of Bucyrus where he embarked in the hardware business being the pioneer merchant in this line. Mr. Blair, together with unmistakable business qualities, has been more or less of an inventor all his life and several of his inventions are made use of in almost every agricultural and stock-raising district in the United States and Europe. Reference is made to his hog anti-rooter device and his hog snout ring, the manufacture of which is still carried on under his name. Mr. Blair is one of the substantial citizens of Bucyrus, the owner of a large amount of property which he and his son have improved. For some years he has been a semi-invalid but still maintains his interest in business and all current affairs. He was married at Mansfield, O., to Miss Anna McCrory, who was born in Pennsylvania and when young was brought to Mansfield by her parents. Two sons and four daughters were born to them. One daughter died in infancy and one son, Bennington, died at the age of eighteen years. The survivors are: Herbert S.; Carrie B., who is the widow of Albert Ensminger, of Bucyrus, and she has one son, Edward; Lizzie B., who is the widow of Edward Roehr, of Bucyrus; and Anna, who is the wife of F. I. Ruhl, who is manager of Mr. Blair's large hardware store. They have

one son, E. Blair Ruhl. Mr. and Mrs. Blair are members of the English Lutheran church, in which he has been an officer for many years.

Herbert S. Blair was reared and educated at Bucyrus and practically grew up in the hardware and manufacturing business. The first husking implement was a simple affair, a pin or peg, which was quite useful but of not nearly the utility of the present device which has been developed together with many other instruments, more than thirty in all, which are manufactured by Mr. Blair, all of these being covered by patents. A large force of workmen is kept at all times and his sales are enormous, one business house of St. Louis, Mo., alone, ordering a shipment of these specialties to the amount of \$7,000. Mr. Blair has seldom purchased an invention, almost all of the original implements and the improvements having been the issue of his own brain and skill.

Mr. Blair was married at Bucyrus, to Miss Belle Frayer, a daughter of the late J. G. Frayer. They have three children: Marietta, who is the wife of Oren E. Smith, of Bucyrus; John, who is a student in a military institute; and Anna Belle, who attends the public schools. One son, Milton Blaine, died aged seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Blair are members of the English Lutheran church. Fraternally he is an Elk and a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE F. DONNENWIRTH, a well known business man of Bucyrus, O., dealing in fine wines and liquors, and a citizen whose public spirit and liberality may be counted on in every emergency, was born in this city, December 6, 1869, and is a son of William and Catherine (Assenheimer) Donnenwirth.

William Donnenwirth was born at New Washington, O. The greater portion of his life was spent on his farm in Liberty township but his death occurred at Bucyrus, when in his fifty-eighth year. He married Catherine Assenheimer, who survives and is a resident of Bucyrus and a member of the German Lutheran church. To William Donnenwirth and wife the following children were born: Carrie; Frank E., who is assistant cashier of the Bucyrus City Bank; George F.; Elizabeth; Rose; Charles A., who is with the American

Clay Machinery Company; Mrs. Bertha Darling; and John, who died at the age of two years.

George F. Donnenwirth was educated in the public schools and gave his father assistance on the farm and continued agricultural pursuits until 1896. In 1900 he became interested in the grocery business, with J. A. Leifer under the firm name of Leifer & Donnenwirth, and continued with that firm until June 1, 1903. On September 8th of that year he embarked in his present business.

Mr. Donnenwirth was married April 4, 1909, to Miss Sue P. Streib, a daughter of M. K. and Kate Streib, residents of Crawford county. In politics Mr. Donnenwirth has always been identified with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM F. MADER, a merchant and chief of the fire department of the city of Bucyrus, O., was born on the lot he now uses for business purposes, Nos. 109-111-113 North Sandusky street, April 27, 1865. He is a son of John George and Christina (Dinkel) Mader.

John George Mader was born in Wertemberg, Germany, in 1839, and died at his home at Bucyrus, O., in December, 1907. He was a son of John George Mader, who was born and reared in Germany and there married Miss Hoch. In the late forties the father of John George Mader, Jr., accompanied by his two older children, took passage on a sailing vessel for America and after a voyage of forty-seven days, reached New York and came on to Bucyrus, O., where he established himself in the hotel business. In 1852 he sent for his wife and the other children and they also crossed the Atlantic ocean in a sailing vessel and came on to Bucyrus, where he was doing a good business, the railroad being then in course of construction and the country opening up in every direction, there being much travel. Some years prior to his death in 1878, he gave up the hotel business and retired to a farm near the city, a large portion of which still belongs to the family. Almost his whole family of ten children grew to maturity and several survive and reside at Bucyrus.

John George Mader, Jr., was the third eldest child of those who survived infancy and was

thirteen years of age when he accompanied his mother and the younger children to America to join the father at Bucyrus. He grew up very helpful to his father in the hotel business and later went into the wine and liquor business on North Sandusky avenue and became a man of ample fortune. He was a Democrat in politics and was frequently sent as a delegate to state and county conventions and served in the city council. He was a member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft society.

At Bucyrus he was married to Christina Dinkel, who was born in this city in 1841 and died here in 1885. She was a daughter of Ludwig and Christina Dinkel, who were early German settlers in this section and faithful members of the German Lutheran church. They had two children, Mrs. Mader and Louis, the latter of whom lives retired in Bucyrus. Five children were born to the above marriage, the eldest of these being William F., of this record. Antonia, the eldest daughter, was the wife of William A. Blicke, cashier of the Bucyrus City Bank and was survived by one son, Frederick. C. Edward, the second son, is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is vice president of the firm of Schall & Co., of New York. He married Miss Wilhelmina Schall and they have seven daughters and one son. J. G., the third son is associated with his eldest brother in business. He married Miss Minnie Schurr. Elsie, the youngest, who was the wife of George G. Koch, of Cleveland, is survived by one daughter.

William F. Mader was reared and educated at Bucyrus and afterward assisted his father and subsequently became his partner in business and still later with his brother, John G. Mader, the brothers being the sole proprietors of the business their father founded. In politics he is a Democrat but has never been what is termed a politician. He has been connected with the fire department for many years and was at the head of the old volunteer company when the apparatus consisted of the old hand engine known locally as the Water Cloud and other primitive accouterments. Since 1888 he has been chief of the present well organized department and its equipments are modern and entirely adequate and Chief Mader is proud of his force of well trained men.

Mr. Mader was married in New York city

to Miss Cecelia Schall, a daughter of Michael Schall, who established the wholesale confectionery supply house of Schall & Co., in that city. Both he and wife were natives of Wertenberg, Germany. After his death his widow and her brother continued the business until her death, since which time it has been operated as a stock company. Mr. and Mrs. Mader have two children: Lucile Dora, who was born in 1892 and Vera Elsie, who was born in 1895. The family belong to the German Lutheran church. Mr. Mader is a member of the Order of Eagles and belongs, like his late father, to the Deutsche Gesellschaft society.

SIMEON F. SHERER, who is a well known citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., and a representative of an old and substantial county family, was born on the farm on which he still lives, March 5, 1863, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Haller) Sherer.

Samuel Sherer was born in Lycoming county, Pa., and was five years old when he was brought to Ohio and he ever afterward lived on the same farm in Whetstone township, Crawford county. He was a man of local importance, a hearty supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in public matters, serving for a number of years as township clerk, township trustee and in other capacities, elected to office on the Democratic ticket. At the time of his death he owned about 308 acres of land in Whetstone township. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Hagenleibly, who was born in this township and at death was survived by two daughters—Catherine, now deceased, who was the wife of Simeon Beal, and Mary, who is the wife of Emanuel Lust. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Haller, who died when her son, Simeon F., was four and one-half years old. He was the eldest born and had one sister, Matilda, who is the wife of John J. Kurtz.

Simeon F. Sherer attended the public schools. He remained with his father and succeeded to the homestead and has lived here ever since, carrying on general farming and raising enough stock for home use. On June 5, 1901, Mr. Sherer was married to Miss Mary Kurtz, a daughter of George and Cath-



JOHN HOPLEY, SR., AND JOHN (III) HOPLEY, JR.

erine (Geibler) Kurtz, who were natives of Germany. The parents of Mrs. Sherer settled first in Pennsylvania and then came to Ohio, where the father subsequently died, the mother now making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Sherer. The latter has the following brothers and sisters: John J. and Isaac; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Dr. C. H. Senn, of Williamsport, Pa.; Laura, who is the wife of C. A. Coppe; and Benjamin.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sherer three children have been born: Robert K., Katherine and Lowell Samuel. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Sherer takes great pleasure in the success his party frequently achieves. He has served at times in public office and has been school director and also township trustee.

JOHN L. TOBIAS, engineer for the Bucyrus Electric Light and Power company at Bucyrus, O., a practical and experienced man in his profession, was born at Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., April 19, 1853, and is a son of William B. Tobias.

John L. Tobias was eleven years of age when he accompanied the family to Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, O., and he was reared here, attending the district schools during the winter time until old enough to work in a saw mill, and passing his summers usefully on the home farm. It was while he was assisting his brother, William F. Tobias, in the lumber industry that he gained his first knowledge of steam engineering, which he has followed alternately for twenty years while also carrying on agricultural pursuits in Marion county. In 1899 he came to Bucyrus and continued work along engineering lines and for the past eighteen months has filled his present responsible position with one of the city's most important utilities.

John L. Tobias was married at Bucyrus, to Miss Elizabeth Meyer, who was born here in 1859 and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Bauer) Meyer, natives of Wurtemberg and Bavaria, Germany. Mr. Meyer was twenty years of age when he came to America and located at Bucyrus where he was married, in 1858, to Margaret Bauer. She was nine years old when her parents brought her from Germany to Bucyrus, and was a daughter of Jacob

and Eva (Stickler) Bauer. Jacob Bauer died at the age of forty years but his widow survived to the age of seventy years. In their religious connection they were German Lutherans. John Meyer was a well known citizen and a very active Democrat, serving in many public capacities, and at one time was city treasurer. He died August 5, 1908, when aged 75 years. The mother of Mrs. Tobias survived until August 2, 1911, when aged 72 years. They were among the most highly respected residents of Bucyrus and were worthy members and liberal supporters of the German Lutheran church. Of their seven children, Amelia died young. The other members of the family are: Mrs. Tobias; John; Jacob B., who is a resident of Lincoln, Neb.; Catherine, who resides in the old Meyer homestead at No. 136 Hill street; Charles, a resident of Bucyrus, who is one of the directors of the Crawford County Infirmary; and Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. Tobias have one daughter, Lillian M., who was born September 15, 1889. She has been carefully educated and is filling a clerical position with the Carroll Foundry and Machine Co. of this city. Mr. Tobias and family belong to the German Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN HOPLEY. One of the citizens of Crawford county who has left a strong impress not only on the local surroundings but upon the affairs of the state of Ohio, is John Hopley, for 40 years owner and editor of the Bucyrus Journal and also head of the company which owned and published the Bucyrus Evening Telegraph. Mr. Hopley was a native of England, having been born at Whitstable, a naval station on the east coast of England, May 21, 1821. His father, Edward Hopley, F. R. C. S., was for 43 years a surgeon in the Royal Navy of England, and after his retirement practiced his profession of medicine and surgery at Whitstable, in Kent, and later at Lewes, in Sussex, one of the oldest towns in England. His mother was Miss Catherine Cooper Prat, who descended from a long line of ancestry distinguished in the Church of England, her great-grandfather, Samuel Prat, having been Dean of Rochester Cathedral in 1697, preceptor of the Royal heir apparent, Canon of Windsor, and head

chaplain to Queen Anne, and is buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor; others, Rev. Daniel Prat and George Prat, are buried in Rochester Cathedral; her father, Rev. John Prat, being buried in St. Dunstons, Canterbury. In the seven generations since Daniel Prat (in 1574) all of his ancestors in the direct line, except, of course, his mother, have been ministers in the Church of England.

John Hopley pursued his education in the Royal Navy Academy at Camberwell, Surrey, a suburb of London. This school was exclusively for sons of naval officers and its course was most extensive and thorough. Here the Bell, or monitor system was in vogue, and this afforded opportunity for the development of character through responsibility. Mr. Hopley excelled in both athletics and study, and won many class honors. At the close of his college course he was made a teacher of the institution, where he remained for some years.

In 1842, soon after attaining his majority, he came to the United States with his maternal uncle, John R. Prat, of Zanesville, whose store he entered in the capacity of clerk. He there continued until 1844, when he began teaching, with a view to entering upon the study of law, and making its practice his life work. In 1845 he went to Logan, Hocking county, to teach. He induced the trustees to establish graded schools there, which were among the first of the kind established in Ohio. They proved a great success and his educational ideas did much to build those schools into prominence and effected an uplifting of the schools of Ohio in general.

On April 19, 1848, Mr. Hopley was united in marriage to Miss Georgianna Rochester, the fourth daughter of Mr. John Rochester, of Logan, Ohio. Her father was born near London, England, Jan. 9, 1796, and in 1816 he married Miss Marian Gladdle, a daughter of a French gentleman who left his native land owing to the French Revolution, and entered the English army as an officer, and was killed in Spain while fighting against Napoleon. Mr. Rochester came to America in 1820, settling at Englishtown, Athens county, Ohio, but soon removed to Logan, where for nearly half a century he was engaged in merchandising, being recognized as

one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the place. For more than 44 years he was a member of the Presbyterian church and served for 34 years as an elder. He aided greatly in promoting the moral advancement of the people among whom he lived, and the memory of his upright career remains as an inspiration and a benediction to all who knew him. He died Oct. 29, 1876, at the age of 81 years. His daughter, Mrs. Hopley, was born Feb. 22, 1826.

Desiring to study slavery and its influence upon the social life of the South, Mr. Hopley soon after his marriage, removed to Tennessee, becoming a teacher in a school at Yellow Creek, and New Providence, and then went to Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, where he had charge of the schools. In 1862 he returned to Logan as supervisor of the public schools, where he remained in educational work for three years. In 1855 he was chosen instructor in mathematics at Granger's Commercial School at Columbus, but the institution, not being in strong financial condition, he only remained a portion of a year and then went to Wellston, Columbiana county, to fill out an incompleting year there. On the 12th of April, 1856, he arrived with his family at Bucyrus, having been elected superintendent of schools at this place, and during the years of his work at the head of the Bucyrus schools he was an important factor in placing them on a firm basis. He entered on his duties here with his usual earnestness and zeal and the system he established soon awakened the admiration of the people of the vicinity and other portions of the state.

In 1858, Mr. Hopley was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with A. M. Jackson, but the following year he decided to open an office of his own, and he continued the practice successfully until 1862 when he went to England with Thomas Alsop, a client, to settle some Alsop family affairs, and when he returned he found his practice practically destroyed; some of his clients were in the army and in many cases important witnesses had enlisted, so that it was impossible to bring cases to trial. Mr. Hopley was then appointed by Mr. Salmon P. Chase to a clerkship in the office of the second auditor of the treasury at Washington, and soon, by special

order of Mr. Chase himself, was transferred to the office of the latter, having a desk in the office of the library of the treasury. As he found opportunity he studied the financial problems and employed his pen effectively in advancing the financial policy of the secretary of the treasury, and the establishment of national banks. After the national banking law was passed he was transferred to the banking and currency bureau. Hugh McCullough, who was then comptroller of the currency, placed Mr. Hopley in charge of the statistical department of the bureau. His duties there included examination of regular reports and reports of bank examiners. Mr. Hopley, during that period of life, occasionally furnished data for speeches made by members of Congress, whereby the statesmen became distinguished.

In 1864 he resigned his position in order to accept an offer of a position in a large bank in New York. In 1866 he was appointed national bank examiner by the Government for all the southern states excepting Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; Kansas was afterward added to the list. After completing this work in 1867 he returned to Bucyrus and in September purchased of James Robinson a half interest in the Bucyrus Journal. The following spring he purchased of Ralph Robinson the other half interest, and after the spring of 1868 he was sole owner of that paper until his death. From August, 1870, to January, 1879, he was postmaster at Bucyrus, having been appointed by President Grant. He was also postmaster at Bucyrus from 1890 to 1894, having been appointed by President Harrison. In 1887 the Bucyrus Evening Telegraph was established as an independent paper but on Jan. 4, 1895 The Hopley Printing Co. was incorporated and since that time the daily and weekly papers have been under one management, Mr. Hopley having been president and general supervisor until his death, which occurred June 3, 1904. His wife, Mrs. Georgianna Rochester Hopley died Oct. 21, 1904, living but a few months after her husband, with whom she had borne the burdens and obligations of life for 56 years.

They were the parents of ten children, their third child having died in infancy, but all the others having grown to maturity. Their old-

est child, Charles Rochester Hopley, died Jan. 19, 1909. The surviving children are John Edward Hopley, now of Bucyrus; Thomas P. Hopley, of Enid, Oklahoma; Mary Catherine Cooper Hopley, of Chicago; Georgianna Eliza Hopley, of Bucyrus; Harriet Evelyn Frances Hopley, of Chicago; James Richard Hopley, Frank Lewes Hopley, and Joseph William Hopley of Bucyrus. There are four grandchildren, Miss Pearl Hopley, the daughter of Charles R. Hopley, now of Newburg, New York; Laura Rochester Hopley, John Curtis Hopley and Rose Hopley, children of Thomas P. Hopley of Enid, Oklahoma.

In his association with the newspaper and editorial work and his efforts in the interests of the Republican party, John Hopley filled an important place in Crawford county and his influence reached pretty generally throughout Ohio. His peculiarly effective schooling fitted him for the work of political writing, and he aimed to give to his editorial utterances a high quality of intelligence and integrity. His pen was often responsible for planks in the Republican state platforms, and his ideas helped in guiding the enactment of tariff legislation, his friends being those responsible for important laws enacted at Washington. While he wrote vigorously on subjects of local interests and while he never hesitated to speak plainly about matters of local discussion, he retained the friendship and admiration of those with whom he had been associated here and his death caused general regret here at Bucyrus. He was in the sixties, secretary of the Crawford County Fair Association, later he was instrumental in organizing the Republican Editorial Association of Ohio and was its first president. He had many friends in public affairs, both at Columbus and in Washington and found much pleasure in his advancement of the big affairs of state and nation.

Charles R. Hopley was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in a Pennsylvania regiment. He later traveled a great deal and spent much time in mining developments, including the Black Hills excitement and the Yukon rush to Alaska. He died in California, Jan. 19, 1909, where he had gone for the winter to escape the rigors of the Alaskan winter.

John E. Hopley was United States consul for seven years, from 1898 to 1905, five years being located at Southampton, England, and two years at Montevideo, Uruguay. He was associated with New York newspapers for years and in 1887 established the Bucyrus Evening Telegraph. He has been very active in politics.

Thomas P. Hopley was educated in Bucyrus schools and established the Temperance Ballot, a newspaper which he afterward changed to the Crawford County News. This he sold in 1893 and went to Oklahoma where he participated in the opening of the "strip" and was one of the founders of Enid, still being one of the "boosters" of the city.

Mary C. C. Hopley is associated with the Open Door Work of Willard Hall in Chicago, and devotes much time to newspaper work.

Georgia E. Hopley, is a well known newspaper worker and has done much important work in reporting women's activities for newspapers. She retired from newspaper work to care of her parents during their last illness and later became the head of the family home at Bucyrus.

Harriet E. Hopley is an expert proof-reader, having been employed in some of the most particular printing offices in Chicago, where she resides.

James R. Hopley was managing editor of the Family newspapers up to the time he was appointed postmaster at Bucyrus.

Frank L. Hopley is advertising manager of the American Clay Machinery Co., and is secretary and manager of the American Clay Products Exposition at Chicago. Though his home is at Bucyrus his work is at Chicago much of the time.

Joseph W. Hopley was a war correspondent with the Eighth Ohio regiment in Cuba. He has charge of the newspaper end of the business of The Hopley Printing Company, of which organization he is a vice president.

FRANK I. RUHL, a successful and enterprising business man of Bucyrus, O., who has been manager of the large mercantile interests of Elias Blair since the latter's retirement from active participation in business, has been identified with his present concern ever since 1893. He was born at Bucyrus, December 16, 1859,

the youngest child of Alexander A. and Amelia M. (Shawke) Ruhl.

The Ruhl family is of German ancestry. It is probable that the grandfather, Jacob Ruhl, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Galion, O., quite early and at one time had large interests north of that place. Jacob Ruhl and wife were old people at time of death and of their large family there is one survivor: Mrs. S. G. Cummings, who is the wife of an attorney living at Mansfield, O.

Alexander A. Ruhl was born at Galion, O., April 4, 1828, where he grew to manhood and then came to Bucyrus. Here he became prominent in town and county affairs, was postmaster during the fifties and was county auditor, county treasurer and county clerk. Politically he was a Democrat. His death occurred in 1891. He was married at Bucyrus to Aurelia M. Shawke, who was born here in 1833 and died in 1906. Her parents were Thomas and Esther (Allbright) Shawke, the former of whom, a blacksmith by trade, came here in 1828, when it was nothing but a mere hamlet. Stories are still told of his remarkable strength and of his fondness for athletics and all manly diversions and also of his affection for children, all of whom returned the sentiment. The Ruhs and the Shawkes have always been Methodists. One daughter and two sons were born to Alexander A. Ruhl and wife, namely: Ida B., who is the wife of Louis Brower, of Bucyrus; George S., who conducts a carriage making shop at Bucyrus, who married Nettie Curran and has one son, Frank M.; and Frank I.

Frank I. Ruhl was reared and educated at Bucyrus and was graduated in 1878. In 1893 he became a clerk for Elias Blair in his hardware store and later became chief clerk and manager. Mr. Blair has placed implicit reliance in him for the past twenty years and has found him faithful to every interest and capable of handling every business problem. Mr. Ruhl was married to Anna, a daughter of Mr. Blair in May, 1891, and they have one son, E. Blair Ruhl, who was born April 5, 1892. He was graduated from the Bucyrus High school in June, 1911, and at the present writing is a student in the Wittenberg college at Springfield, O. Mr. and Mrs. Ruhl attend the Lutheran church.

JOHN D. PFOUTS, a leading citizen and township trustee of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., resides on his farm of thirty-seven and one-half acres, which he largely devotes to the raising of fine poultry. He was born in Lycoming county, Pa., but has been a resident of Crawford county since 1856. His parents were Robert and Jane (Pursell) Pfouts.

Robert Pfouts was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage. He was a canal boatman and his death occurred in middle life, in the infancy of his son, John D. The mother came to Crawford county in 1856, when John D. was five years old, and she survived into her sixty-fifth year, dying on her son's farm.

John D. Pfouts attended the country schools until old enough to secure employment at the old Eagle Works, now the American Clay Machinery plant, at Bucyrus, and three years later became interested in farm work and has continued in that line. His first farm of forty acres was in Liberty township but he has lived on his present place for many years. He carries on general farming but makes a specialty of raising S. C. white leghorn chickens for market, and growing India Runner ducks. He has accommodations on his place for some 800 chickens and safely carries the birds over winter. Giving close attention to this industry, Mr. Pfouts has made it a very profitable one, the demand for his birds always exceeding the supply. He has made all the improvements on his property and has erected all the present substantial buildings.

Mr. Pfouts married Miss Alice Fralick and they have two sons: Earl, who has great musical talent and lives in the city of Philadelphia; and P. R., who is a rural mail carrier out of Bucyrus. He married a daughter of Joseph B. Quaintance. In politics, Mr. Pfouts is a Democrat and he is a member of the National Union. He is a representative man in Holmes township and as one of its trustees looks carefully after the interests of all residents, and probably no man is better known or more highly respected.

EUGENE VAN VOORHIS, deceased, was born at Bucyrus, O., March 4, 1854, a son of Daniel and Eliza (Hoffman) Van Voorhis, who came from Mansfield, O., to this section

at an early date. Daniel Van Voorhis was well known in business circles at Bucyrus, where he was in the restaurant line for many years and died here when aged sixty-five years. His widow survived him, passing away in October, 1911, at the home of a daughter, Mrs. James Hamilton, at Pittsburg, Pa. Of their eight children, four survive.

Eugene Van Voorhis was the eldest of his parents' family and he grew to manhood at Bucyrus and spent about all his life here after learning his trade of tinner and working for a time at Sulphur Springs and Bellefontaine. He was a skilled workman and completed many important contracts. Politically he was a Democrat but never was an active party worker, and the only fraternal organization with which he allied himself was the Royal Arcanum.

In 1887 Mr. Van Voorhis was married to Miss Emma Squier, who was born at Sulphur Springs, O., December 6, 1857, where she was educated. She is a daughter of Dr. John B. and Dorothy (Hottel) Squier. Dr. Squier was born at Salem, N. Y., in 1818, coming to this state three years later. He first learned the millwright trade but afterward became a physician and practiced many years at Sulphur Springs and was known all over this section. His death occurred December 16, 1890. Prior to the campaign of Hon. Horace Greeley he was a Republican but afterward identified himself with the Democracy. He was a power in local politics and during the Civil war was a loyal supporter of President Lincoln. A patriotic poem entitled *Old Abe Lincoln*, written about this time, became very popular. He was an acquaintance of that strange character known as Johnny Appleseed. He was thrice married. Thomas Corwin, a son of his first union became a soldier in the Civil war, where he was captured by the Confederates and died a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga. One daughter of his second marriage survives, in the person of Mrs. Ella Humiston of Sandusky, O. His third happy union was with Dorothy Hottel, who was born at Bristol, Trumbull county, O., November 14, 1830. While on a visit in Crawford county she became acquainted with Dr. Squier and subsequently married him and six children were born to them: Edgar Allen, who is a resident of Springfield, O.; Emma,

who was born December 6, 1857; Anna, who is the wife of Dr. Charles F. Sexauer, a physician of Franklin, O.; Flora, deceased, who was the wife of John A. Torrence, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Oscar W., who is employed in the offices of the Big Four Railroad, at Kenton, O.; and Effie S., deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Black, of Pittsburg and is survived by two sons. Mrs. Black was the author of that tender little book of poems entitled *Heart Whispers*.

To Mr. and Mrs. Van Voorhis the following children were born: Charles Fred, who is in the jewelry business at Prospect, O., and who married Nina Kibler and have one daughter, Dorothea; Walter S., a graduate of the Bucyrus High school,—with his brothers Harry V. and Donald E.,—who is chief engineer and draughtsman for the American Dredge Company at Seattle, Wash.; Harry Victor, who formerly was agent for the Adams Express Company, but now connected with the American Clay Machine Company, and lives at home; Paul V.; and Donald E., who is agent for the Adams Express Company at Columbia City, Ind., and who married Esther L. Alleman, of Warsaw, Ind., to whom one son was born, David Alleman. Mrs. Van Voorhis and sons are Presbyterians.

HERMAN F. MILLER, who has been engaged in the fire insurance business at Bucyrus, O., for some ten years, having a convenient office in the Miller block, which was erected by his father, was born in 1853 in Crawford county, O., and is a son of John G. and Mary (Krebe) Miller.

John G. Miller was born in Wertemberg, Germany, in 1826, where his parents lived and died. His father was a baker and the youth learned the business and worked as a baker in his own land until 1852, when he decided to emigrate to the United States, in the hope of bettering his fortunes. He took passage on a sailing vessel at Bremenhaven, Germany, and after a long voyage was safely landed at the port of New York. In the following year he reached the village of Bucyrus and was so pleased with the people that he decided to remain here although, at that time, he found but a moderate demand for bakery goods, the housewives still doing much of their own bak-

ing. Hence he found that by attending to his oven at night, after working at different things during the day, he could supply sufficient bakery goods for his customers, and for a long time thus did business. In the meanwhile the excellence of his bread, pies and cakes gained him custom and slowly but surely he prospered and finally opened a bakery shop on South Sandusky street and made baking his main business and continued to be in active trade until his death, July 3, 1895. In 1876 he erected the handsome three-story brick block on the southwest corner of the Public Square and acquired and improved much other property. He was a Republican in politics but declined office, attending closely to his business. For many years he was a consistent member of the German Methodist church, and was one of the most respected citizens of Bucyrus. In Germany he married Mary Krebe, who was born in Wertemberg in 1824. She accompanied him to America and to her frugal habits and careful management he attributed much of his business success. She has reached her eighty-seventh birthday and her many friends hope that she will live to see many more. But one child was born to the above marriage, Herman F.

Herman F. Miller was educated at Bucyrus and then learned his father's trade and subsequently became a partner in the business and operated it until 1900, when he disposed of it and embarked in the insurance line and represents a number of standard companies. He has never been greatly interested in politics but votes with the Republican party. He is identified fraternally with the Masons and Elks.

Mr. Miller was married at Bucyrus to Miss Mary Beal, who was born in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, June 4, 1876, and is a daughter of Rev. Isaac and Christiana (Hurr) Beal, natives of Germany who came to America when young and were reared to marriageable age in Pennsylvania. In 1843 they came to Crawford county and settled on wild land in Bucyrus township, which they cleared, developed and improved and remained on their farm until 1896, when they retired to Bucyrus and now reside in great comfort in their home on South Sandusky avenue. Rev. Beal, now eighty-five years of age, for thirty-five years has ministered to the German Methodist

church without compensation. His wife has passed her eighty-third birthday. They are well known and much beloved people. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had two children: Rufus E., who died at the age of seven years; and Lillian, who was born in 1877 and is the wife of E. W. Petrie, of Galion, O., and has one son, Kenneth Miller Petrie.

CHARLES F. HOOVER, who carries on general farming and stock-raising in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., where he and wife own eighty-five acres of valuable land, additionally operates 150 acres belonging to another party. Mr. Hoover is a native of Crawford county and was born in Dallas township, December 18, 1873, and is a son of Christian and Lorena (Kirby) Hoover, the former of whom is a retired farmer of Dallas township. The latter died December 8, 1910. Of their children, Charles F. is the third in order of birth, the others being: Ernest B., Bardette K., Maud, and Madge, who is the wife of Arlington L. Blair.

Charles F. Hoover completed the common school course in Dallas township and then became a student in the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, O., remaining for three years, after which he taught school in Crawford county for about twelve years. Since retiring from the educational field he has devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits and is numbered with the progressive and successful farmers of this section.

In October, 1897, Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Elnora Kerr, who was born in Bucyrus township, on the present farm of herself and husband, and is a daughter of George T. and Lydia (Eckelberry) Kerr, early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr had the following children: Bertie, who is the wife of Irvin Dickey; Elnora, who is the wife of Mr. Hoover; Beva, who is the wife of Fred J. Albright; Clementine, who is the wife of J. W. Hudson; Ava, who is the wife of Floyd Hull, and Walter J. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have the following children: Helen, Wayne, Clifford, Marjorie and Doris Lillian. Mr. Hoover and family attend the United Brethren church. He is a Republican in his political sentiments and while living in Dallas township, served three terms as township clerk. He is identified

with but one fraternal organization, the Knights of Pythias, attending at Bucyrus and taking much interest in the order.

FRANK PIGMAN, an able member of the bar at Galion, O., of which city he has been a resident since 1907, was born at Coshocton, O., March 24, 1874.

From the public schools of his native place, Mr. Pigman entered the Northern Ohio University at Ada, where he was graduated in the class of 1899, thereafter entering the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he a teacher in the schools of Coshocton, where he served for five years, also as a member of the board of school examiners, and later was an instructor in a military school at Chicago. In 1905 he was graduated from the Chicago Law college and was admitted to the bar in the same year and became associated in the practice of law with David K. Tone. In 1907 he came to Galion and entered into partnership with J. W. Coulter, whose death occurred in 1910 and who had been a member of the Galion bar since 1865. Since that time Mr. Pigman has practiced alone and in addition to private clients he is the local attorney for the Erie railroad.

Politically Mr. Pigman is a Democrat and as a citizen having the best interests of the community at heart, is active in promoting movements which promise better conditions along every line. He is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs also to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Pigman is unmarried. He owns what is probably the most complete law library in Crawford county, which includes all the Ohio reports together with hundreds of books that are authorities on law.

DAVIS W. HILLIS, a veteran of the great Civil war and an honored and widely known citizen of this section of Ohio, has been a resident of Galion since 1900, when he retired and purchased his comfortable residence at No. 879 East Walnut street. He was born in Fairfield county, O., July 20, 1850, and is a son of James Franklin and Eleanor (Turner) Hillis.

James F. Hillis was born in Maryland and died in Wyandot county, O., in February, 1897, when aged seventy-seven years. He was married in Fairfield county, O., to Eleanor

Turner, who was born at Circleville, O., where she attended school and in childhood was a playmate of Philip Sheridan, later the distinguished military hero. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hillis moved to Upper Sandusky and from 1851 until death, they lived in Wyandot county, Mrs. Hillis surviving her husband for but six weeks. He was a farmer and stock raiser and a solid, representative man and patriotic citizen. Early in the Civil war he became a member of the 83rd O. Vol. Inf., as a private but later was made hospital sergeant as he had medical knowledge from having given some attention to medical study in his earlier years. While with General Sherman's command on the great march to the sea, he contracted yellow fever at Newberne, N. C. He was in an unconscious condition when he was sent north and was discharged from the service on account of disability, but finally was nursed back to health and lived many years afterward. Three children made up his family: Elizabeth, Sarah A. and Davis W. Elizabeth died in girlhood. Sarah A., who is one of the most highly esteemed residents of Akron, O., where she owns a beautiful home, for twenty-five years as a valued teacher in that city. She is a graduate of several well known institutions, afterward making educational work her leading interest, and in recognition of her scholarship and of her faithfulness as a teacher, she has been presented with many medals and other testimonials.

Perhaps Davis W. Hillis was one of the youngest soldiers of the Civil war, for he had not yet passed his fifteenth birthday when he succeeded in enlisting at Upper Sandusky, in Co. I, 192nd O. Vol. Inf., and took part in all the hardships of this command until he was honorably discharged, September 7, 1865, at Winchester, Va. He took part in many minor engagements and skirmishes and saw many of his comrades fall and once was wounded in the knee, at Halltown, Va. His worst experience, however, was when he was captured, when coming down the Shenandoah river, by a band of General Mosby's guerrillas, and for eleven days was forced to march with them in his bare feet and when they released him it was not until they had taken all his clothes. All this hardship and indignity was visited on him after peace was declared, but he was in the

enemy's country, and at that time defenseless. After he returned to Ohio he engaged in farming and stock raising and was interested in developing race horses for a time. In 1872 he located at Bucyrus and continued to live there until 1900, when he came to Galion, where he has lived as stated above. He is a valued member of Keller Post, G. A. R. at Bucyrus.

Mr. Hillis was married in Holmes township, Crawford county, by Rev. J. Crouse, to Miss Susan M. Sell, a member of an old family, who was born there January 7, 1849, a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (McBride) Sell. The father of Mrs. Hillis was born in Stark county, O., where his people were early settlers. He married Rebecca McBride, whose ancestry was of Virginia, old Revolutionary stock, and at the time of marriage she was a teacher in Crawford county. The Sells later moved on a farm which they developed and improved and there Mrs. Sell died May 1, 1895, aged eighty-one years, having survived her husband since 1874. She had been reared in the Society of Friends but later united with the Lutherans, while he was a life-long Methodist. One of their sons, Isaac D. Sell, who now is a resident of Troy, Kans., was a valiant soldier in the Civil war. Jeremiah Sell is a resident of a western state; Newton, another son, lives in Oklahoma, while another son, Jacob A., is a Baptist minister located at Cleveland, O. Mrs. Hillis has three sisters: Anna, who married John Hill, resides at Galion and they have three children; Mary Ellen, who lives in Holmes township, unmarried; and Jennie, who lives on the old Sell homestead, married but has no children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hillis the following children were born: Jay J., who died in infancy; Franklin T., who lives with his family on a farm in Jefferson township; William D. W., a railroad man residing at Cleveland, who is an ex-soldier of the Spanish-American war, and has a wife and five children; Emmor G., who served with his brother in the same company in the Spanish-American war, and is also a railroad man and lives at Cleveland with wife and one child; Ella J., who is the wife of Horace Warrick, of Whetstone township, and has one son; James A. G., who is a contractor at Galion, and has one son; Pearl B., who is the wife of Edward Couts of Bucyrus, and has

one daughter; and Earl R., who is employed in the match factory at Barberton, O. The children of William D. W. and Emmor G. Hillis have the honor of having a great-grandfather and a grandfather who served in the Civil war and fathers who were in the Spanish-American war. Mr. and Mrs. Davis W. Hillis are members of the Christian church.

JACOB HIEBER, whose model farm of 101 acres lies seven miles northeast of Bucyrus, O., in Liberty township, was born on this farm in 1875, and is a son of Frederick and Lydia (Lust) Hieber. The Hieber family is of German extraction on both sides and the father of Jacob Hieber was born in Germany, while the mother was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, of German parents. Ten children were born to them, namely: Frederick W., Elizabeth, Samuel, Benjamin, Joseph, Jacob, Sarah, Isaac, Sophia and Reuben.

Jacob Hieber was educated in the district schools. He remained at home and operated the home farm until he purchased the same in 1908, since which time he has made many excellent improvements and it may now be numbered with the model farms of the township.

Mr. Hieber has a pleasant family circle. He married Miss Louisa Kafer, who is a daughter of Jacob and Magdalina (Shealy) Kafer, old residents of Crawford county, and they have had two children: Winfield Jacob, who died at the age of two and one-half years; and John Frederick, who resides at home. Mr. Hieber and wife are members of the German Lutheran church. He is an intelligent, wide awake citizen and as such is interested in public affairs in his neighborhood. He is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES P. BRYANT. The Bryant family according to the earliest records that have been discovered, originated in Holland and possibly went to that country from England. Simeon Bryant was born in Holland at the close of the 16th century. At an early age he came to the American colonies and settled at Hackensack, N. J., and about 1617 he located at Springfield, N. J. His family con-

tained four sons: Simeon, Jr., Hannes, Samuel and John.

Simeon Bryant, Jr., the progenitor of Charles P. Bryant, of Bucyrus, O., was born in 1710. He married Hannah Searing and they had eleven children, the ninth being David, the grandfather of Charles P. Bryant.

David Bryant was born in 1756, in New Jersey and he participated in the Revolutionary war. The official record shows that for one month in 1776 he served as a private minute man, Captain Joseph Horton's Company, First Regiment, Essex County Militia, and later served eight days more in the same company and between 1776 and 1779, served an additional three months in the same company and regiment. Afterward he served seven monthly tours under Capt. Joseph Horton during the continuance of the war, and he participated in the battles of Springfield, Farmers and Elizabeth. This brave man and patriot married Catherine Wooley, a daughter of Major Abram Wooley, who was a member of the U. S. garrison holding Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, Pa., and he was allowed a pension. In 1791 he moved to Washington county, Pa., and in 1816 came to Knox county, O., locating near Mt. Vernon. Fifteen children were born to him. At the age of eighty years he was still a man of such robustness and vigor that he did not hesitate to undertake new enterprises, one of these being the establishment of a new home at Crown Point, near Hebron, Ind. This proposed undertaking Mr. Bryant, however, did not live to complete, his death occurring on the way, at Fort Wayne, Ind. His widow survived him only four days. They were people widely known and of the highest merit.

Isaac Bryant, the third born in the family of fifteen children, was born June 18, 1786. He married Maria Fisher, a daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Quigley) Fisher, the former a native of France and the latter of Ireland. The Fishers lived at Utica, N. Y., where Mr. Fisher was interested in the manufacture of rope but he lost his rope-walk by fire and this deprived him of his resources. After his death Mrs. Fisher moved to Kentucky where her death occurred. At the time of marriage, Isaac Bryant was fifty-seven years of age and

was over seventy years of age when his ninth child was born, his death occurring two years later in 1859. At the time of marriage he was at Circleville, O., but later moved to Little Wyandot, where he remained. In politics he was a Democrat and was well known in his day. His widow, born November 7, 1819, died May 4, 1890. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, a woman of admirable character. To Isaac Bryant and wife the following children were born: Isaac and Frederick, both of whom died in infancy; Catherine; John, who died in 1884, aged thirty-five years, who married and had two children; Maria M., who died at the age of seventeen years; Ann, who died in infancy; Jennie W., who is the wife of Frank Sheckler; Charles P., and Benjamin F., who married and lives in Idaho.

Charles P. Bryant was born in Wyandot county, O., November 27, 1855, where he was reared and was carefully educated, his parents providing a governess for their children, a highly educated lady. In 1880 he came to Bucyrus and began the study of surveying and mastered the useful branch of knowledge and accompanied surveyors on many trips in order that he might have plenty of practical experience. Afterward he was appointed city engineer and still later was made deputy surveyor under Surveyor H. E. Valentine, serving under that official until September, 1894, when he became deputy to Surveyor Flickinger, under whom he served six years. In 1900 Mr. Bryant was elected surveyor of Crawford county, assuming the duties of the same in 1901 and served as surveyor until 1907, when he again became deputy, Charles A. Guiss being elected surveyor, and was with Surveyor Guiss until the expiration of the latter's term in September, 1910. Mr. Bryant is one of the leading Democrats of the county and has served as a delegate to both Senatorial and Congressional conventions many times and for two years was secretary of the Crawford County Democratic Central committee. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias and thereby has earned a Knight's medal. He belongs also to the Eagles of which organization he has been past worthy president and is a trustee and charter member. Mr. Bryant became interested in the Elks at the time of its organization in 1894 and has

been an active and interested member ever since. Mr. Bryant has never married.

GEORGE C. MAYER, whose well cultivated farm of eighty acres lies four miles west of Bucyrus, O., this location giving him an easy market for his produce, was born at Wittenberg, Germany, June 23, 1876, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Swenck) Mayer, both of whom still reside in Germany, where the father is a farmer and a carpenter. The family is one of nine children and three of them live in America.

George C. Mayer obtained his education in Germany and remained in his native land until 1903, when he came to the United States and ever since locating in Ohio has been engaged in farming, first in Jefferson township, Crawford county, and since 1905 on his present place in Holmes township. Here he made all the improvements, even erecting his comfortable residence. He is a hard-working, prudent, sensible man and is prospering.

In October, 1900, Mr. Mayer was married to Miss Emma Steinhilder, a daughter of Francis Steinhilder, who is a substantial farmer of Tod township. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are members of the Martin Luther church in Tod township. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have no children. Their one son, Francis Wesley, who was born July 10, 1902, lived not quite two years, dying May 15, 1904. Mr. Mayer has become a citizen of the United States and has identified himself politically with the Democratic party.

GEORGE M. BIRK, Ph. D., of the drug firm of Birk Bros., at Bucyrus, O., located at No. 4 Opera House block, was born at Bucyrus, February 25, 1869, and is a son of John G. and Joanna (Kuhn) Birk, and a grandson of John G. Birk, who came from Germany to Ohio in 1849, one of that notable band of patriots which included such men as Mr. Birk and the late Gen. Carl Schurz, both of whom became honored citizens of their adopted country.

George M. Birk attended school at Bucyrus through his boyhood but, unlike several of his brothers, did not incline to learn the father's trade of harnessmaking. He seemed to have natural talent in the direction of chemistry

and by himself followed a course of reading along that line although he never had any collegiate training. In 1885 he went to Nebraska and there passed the strict examination demanded by the State Board of Pharmacy, and in 1889, two years before he had reached his majority, he was licensed to practice. In 1892 he returned to Bucyrus and in the same year associated himself with his older brother, Hon. Christian F. Birk, in the drug business and for twenty years he has been at the head of his present store. This is the third oldest drug store in this city, having been started in 1878 by A. C. Lewis, who operated it until 1892, when the present firm took possession. They not only carry a complete line of pure drugs and honest proprietary remedies, but all the sundries to be found in a first class establishment of its kind and additionally have a side line in wall paper.

George M. Birk married Miss Florence Mae Eckhart, who was born at Marion, O., a daughter of William H. and Julia C. (Martin) Eckhart, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio, both of German parents. Mr. Eckhart died in Marion county, O., at the age of fifty years, while his widow makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Birk, who was an only child. Mr. and Mrs. Birk have one daughter, Kathryn Eckhart, who was born May 12, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Birk are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM SIDNEY SWENEY, who owns and carefully cultivates the old homestead farm of 61 acres, which is situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., was born on this farm, June 28, 1850, and is a son of John L. and Jane (McCurdy) Sweney.

The father of Mr. Sweney was of Scotch-Irish parentage but was born in Adams county, Pa., near the historic city of Gettysburg. He came to Crawford county in early manhood and followed farming and stock raising as long as he lived, he and wife both now resting in the Stewart cemetery. She was born in Franklin county, Pa., and was also young when she came to this section and subsequently

was married to John L. Sweney. They had the following children born to them: James Addison; Sarah Elizabeth, who died when aged twenty-four years; Martha Jane, John W., Isaac Newton, Nancy Louise and Thomas Leander, all of whom are deceased; and William Sidney, the youngest born. The latter's paternal grandfather was John Sweney. His maternal grandfather, James McCurdy, was one of the three first elders in the First Presbyterian church at Bucyrus.

William S. Sweney was not quite satisfied when he had completed the common school course and therefore spent one term at Lebanon, O., after which he willingly returned to the farm, where he has led a contented and prosperous life ever since. He assisted his father until the latter's death and then took entire charge of the homestead and carries on a general farming line and raises enough stock for his own use.

Mr. Sweney was married (first) to Miss Margaret Ellen Hess, who died March 29, 1888, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Henery) Hess. Three children were born to this union: Alva May, who is the wife of Earl Preston; Edgar Blaine, and a babe that died. On May 14, 1891, Mr. Sweney was married (second) to Miss Anna Crall, a daughter of Henry and Julia Crall, farmers in Liberty township, well known people. Mr. and Mrs. Sweney attend the Lutheran church. He has always been identified with the Republican party but has been no seeker for office, but is one of the township's steady and reliable men.

CHARLES E. GEIGER, a well known business man of Bucyrus, a member of the firm of Dobbins & Geiger, wholesale and retail dealers in live stock, meats, sausages and fish, doing all their own butchering and manufacturing, was born at Sandusky, O., January 6, 1879, and is a son of John E. and Adelia (Barbarick) Geiger.

John E. Geiger was born at Sandusky, a son of Rudolph Geiger, who was born in Germany. After coming to the United States the latter followed the brickmaking trade at Sandusky for some years and then purchased a farm in Huron county on which he lived during the rest of his life, his death occurring at the age of seventy-nine years. For many years John

E. Geiger has been a substantial business man of Sandusky, where he now lives. He married Adelia Barbarick, also a native of Ohio and they had five children, four surviving.

Charles E. Geiger attended school at Sandusky and secured a commercial course in one of the business colleges before he entered into business for himself. His father was a butcher and market man and he has been in the business more or less all his life. The present Bucyrus house is an old one, started about forty years ago and for some time prior to Mr. Geiger's interest in it, the name was Snavely & Dobbins. The present style has been in operation for the past twelve years. Both partners are practical butchers and reliable business men and they have a large trade and their business is on a substantial foundation.

Mr. Geiger was married in 1904 to Miss Lillian Ehrhart, who died eight months afterward. He was married secondly to Miss Colette Kronenbarger, who was born in Crawford county and educated at Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger are members of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the fraternal order of Eagles. In public matters Mr. Geiger has shown himself an earnest and public spirited citizen and was elected alderman at large on the Democratic ticket, in which office he is at present serving.

DAVID B. EICHELBERGER, a well known man in Crawford county, O., and a leading citizen of Sandusky township, resides on one of his several farms, eight and one-half miles northeast of Bucyrus, O. He was born in 1846, in Crawford county and is a son of Isaac H. and Catherine (Bibler) Eichelberger.

Isaac H. Eichelberger was born in Virginia but came to Ohio when three years old; his wife was born in Ohio. The following children were born to them: Charles, Sarah, Rebecca, Catherine, Casper, Isaac, Oscar, Elizabeth, Noah and David B.

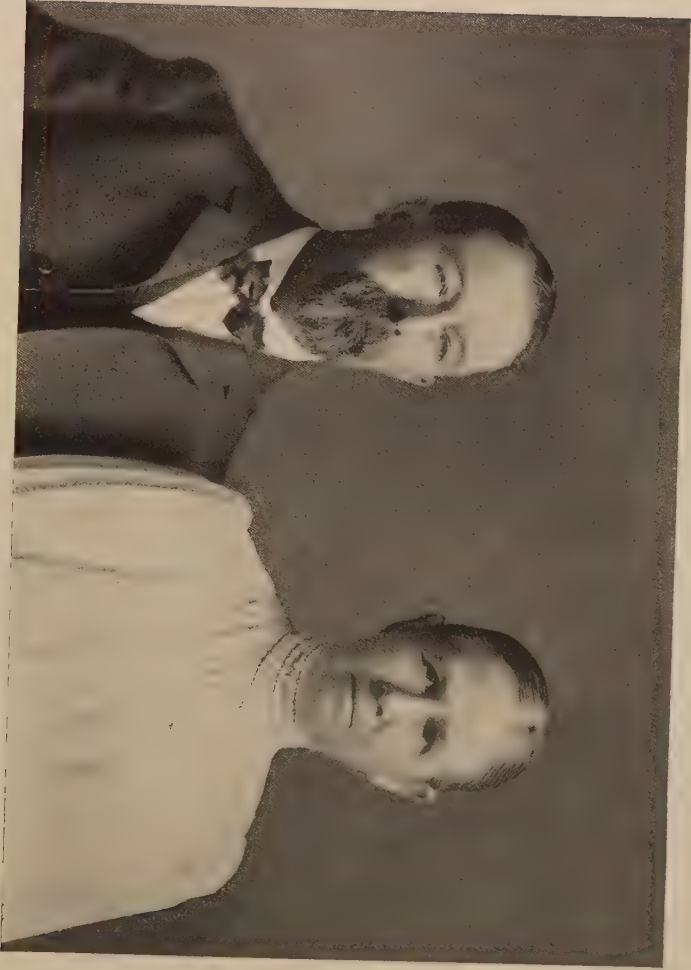
David B. Eichelberger grew up on his father's farm and in boyhood attended the district schools with his brothers and sisters, all of whom survived infancy except Noah and Elizabeth. Mr. Eichelberger owns a great amount of land, some 400 acres, fertile and well improved, and its value is an-

nually increasing. He has additional interests, being a director in the Farmers & Citizens Bank at Bucyrus and is the adjuster for the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Crawford county.

Mr. Eichelberger was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth J. Decker, who is a daughter of Aaron and Nancy (Bishop) Decker, and six children have been born to them: Elta, Ladema, Williard, Edgar, James and Cora. Elta is the wife of Alexander Smith, a prosperous farmer in Sandusky township, and they have four children: Lester, Wayne, Ivan and Edgar. Ladema married C. L. Laughbaum and they have five children: Emmerson, Glenn, Charles, Jennie and Donald, the family home being in Auburn township. Williard is a resident of Whetstone township. He married Elizabeth Sherer and they have two children: Miriam and Loren. Edgar is a farmer in Sandusky township, married Fannie Crider and they have three children: Helen, Mildred and Florence. James is a farmer in Sandusky township, married Jessie Littler and has two children: Elden and Dale. Cora is the wife of Charles McKeehen and has three children—Lois, Wendell and Orlo—and they reside in Sandusky township. Mrs. Eichelberger's father was born in New Jersey and her mother in Ashland county, O. She has two brothers and one sister, namely: James, who married Alice Briggs and lives in Crawford county; John, a resident of Bucyrus, who married Mary Steiffle; and Melvina, who is the wife of Emer Swonger and lives in Arkansas. Mr. Eichelberger and family are members and liberal supporters of the English Lutheran church.

FRED F. HARTER, who carries on general farming and moderate stock raising on his sixty acres of valuable land, situated one mile east of Oceola, O., is a son of the late Captain J. H. Harter, and was born in 1868, at Nevada, O.

Fred F. Harter was educated in the public schools of Nevada and Oceola, O., and for twelve years afterward taught school in Crawford county, and was considered an excellent educator. As his father then needed his assistance he engaged in farming the home place and in 1898 came to his present farm



MR. AND MRS. DAVID B. EICHEMBERGER

where he erected a modern residence and made other substantial improvements.

Mr. Harter married Miss Kitty Steiner, who was born in Crawford county, and they have three children: John R., William F. and Stephen F. In politics, Mr. Harter is a pronounced Republican and at present is serving on the school board. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen and the J. O. U. A. M. With his family he belongs to the United Brethren church.

HUGH MCFARQUHAR, a retired machinist and one of Galion's highly respected citizens, was born in Inverness, Scotland, January 12, 1838, and is a son of Duncan and Isabella (Frazier) McFarquhar.

The parents of Mr. McFarquhar were born in Scotland and the father followed the trade of stone cutter until his death in 1847, when aged sixty years. His widow subsequently crossed the ocean to Canada and died at Toronto. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Of their family of two sons and four daughters, one son and one daughter survive: Hugh and Margaret, the latter being the wife of Frank Holder, of Chicago, Ill., where they have a son and daughter.

Hugh McFarquhar was the youngest born of the family. In 1854 when he accompanied his mother to Canada, he was sixteen years of age and his school days were over. They joined other members of the family who were at Toronto and Hugh soon was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he went to Dunkirk, N. Y., and was chief machinist for two years with the Erie railroad and then settled at Galion and became a machinist for the Atlantic & Great Western, now the Erie Railway, with which he was identified more or less continuously since 1875. For over twenty years he was at the head of the gang and foreman in the locomotive building department, a man always to be depended upon, steady, efficient and faithful to his employers.

At Litchfield, Ill., Nov. 3, 1864, Mr. McFarquhar was married to Miss Margaret Tannock, who was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, July 28, 1843, and was seven years old when her father brought her to America. He had been dispatched to Paterson, N. J., to take

charge of a department in the Rogers Locomotive Works, and later, for five years was foreman in the Erie Railway shops at Susquehannah, Pa., removing from there to St. Thomas, Canada, later to Guelph. During the Civil war he returned to the United States and settled at Fort Wayne, Ind., after the war moving to Litchfield, Ill., at all these places being connected with railroad work. His death at the age of ninety years, occurred March 8, 1912, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McFarquhar. His wife died here in 1910, when aged eighty-eight years. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McFarquhar: Elizabeth J., who was born at Galion, and who is the wife of C. G. Smith, of Cleveland, and has four children—Louise, Eugene, Garrett and Hugh; John, who occupies a responsible position as manager of the office of a manufacturing concern at Denver, Col.; Margaret, who died when aged but seventeen years; Andrew, who lives at Buffalo, N. Y., and is assistant to the general foreman of the Erie Railway, who married Myrta Kincaid and has one son, William; Charles, who was accidentally killed on the Erie Railroad when aged seventeen years; and Janette, an accomplished and educated young lady, who is acceptably filling the position of secretary to a manager of a Working Woman's club at Davenport, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. McFarquhar are members of the Presbyterian church in which he has been an elder for ten years.

VICTOR L. KEMP, one of the representative citizens of North Robinson, Crawford county, O., manager of the elevator at this place for the Switzer & White Elevator Company and a member of the town council, was born at Union City, Ind., and is a son of Joshua and Rachel (Fields) Kemp.

Joshua Kemp was born at Baltimore, Md., in early manhood, locating in Randolph county, Indiana, where he married Rachel Fields, and they both are deceased, their burial being at Union City, Ind. Mr. Kemp was a farmer and made a specialty of gardening. His children were as follows: Alonzo; Lola, who is the wife of William Haney; Laura and Hattie, both of whom are deceased; Victor L.;

John; Herschel; Ora, who is the wife of Albert Bogan; and Robert.

Victor L. Kemp attended the public schools in Indiana and then learned the carriage painting trade which he followed for some eleven years and was afterward otherwise engaged until April, 1907, when he accepted the management of the North Robinson elevator. A large business is done here and the Switzer & White Company is known all over the county.

Mr. Kemp was married December 31, 1898, to Miss Aretta Newhouse, who is a daughter of Michael and Olive (Johnson) Newhouse and a granddaughter of Charles Newhouse and Henry Johnson. Her father was born in Germany but spent his last years in Crawford county. The mother of Mrs. Kemp was born in Crawford county and now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, the latter being the youngest of four children, the others being as follows: Oliva, wife of Augustus Tracht; William H., deceased, and Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp are members of the English Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Kemp is a Democrat and is active in local affairs. He is identified with Tent No. 256 K. O. T. M., at North Robinson.

JOSEPH F. WARNER, who occupies the position of a Government railway mail clerk, with home at Bucyrus, O., belongs to an old New England family of more or less prominence in colonial days. His grandfather, William Warner, came, in 1815, from Connecticut, to Medina county, O., accompanied by his wife, formerly Clarissa Warner. They were people of thrifty ideas, just the resourceful kind that made successful pioneers. When they started for the new lands in Ohio it was a great undertaking, but they had a strong ox-team and they decided to load their wagon with buttons and, by disposing of these at Cleveland, would secure money that would be very useful when they had left civilization behind them, and also would enable them to provide housekeeping necessities to take with them. In all probability their plans were successfully carried out and by the time they reached their new home with their two babies, a log cabin was awaiting them, it having been ordered built by William's father. They lived

into old age on their land in Medina county and were respected and esteemed people.

Three sons and one daughter were born to William and Clarissa Warner. Lucius, the eldest, lived and died in Medina county, survived by one daughter, Mary, who lives in California, the widow of Alfred Armstrong. Lorenzo was educated in Kenyon College, at Gambier, O., for the Methodist ministry. He married and had three sons and one daughter. Joseph was born June 3, 1818, on the new farm, in Liverpool township, Medina county, O., and died in 1903. The one daughter died in infancy.

Joseph Warner inherited the old homestead and gave his parents filial care in their declining years. At the time of his death he was the oldest resident of Liverpool township, being aged eighty-five years. In his early political life he was a Whig but in 1857 identified himself with the Republican party at its birth. He was married in Medina county, O., to Emily A. Mathewson, who was born also in Liverpool township, in 1822 and died at the age of seventy-seven years. They were members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church. To them the following children were born: Lucius W., who was born October 1, 1841, who is a farmer in Lorain county, O., and who married Julia McMillian and has three children—Cora, Eva and Adella; H. Ellen, born June 12, 1843, who is the widow of Rev. D. O. Fox, and has an adopted son, John Fox; Olive, born April 9, 1845, who is the wife of David Torbet, of Albany College, at Albany, Ore.; Clarissa P., who died at the age of sixteen years; Philip L., who is a farmer on a part of the old homestead; and Joseph Fremont. The above family all had excellent educational advantages. Mrs. Fox was graduated with the highest honors at Baldwin University, Berea, O., and won the degree of M. A. She became a member of the faculty and held the chair of mathematics and was also a collaborer with Prof. A. Schuyler in his mathematical works and is also the author of several volumes. In early womanhood she went to India as a missionary and while there met Rev. D. O. Fox, who was sent into the missionary field from Illinois. After twenty-five years of faithful missionary

work Mrs. Fox does not yet feel that the harvest is ripe enough for her to rest from her labors. She is a woman of extraordinary mentality, Christian zeal and executive ability.

Joseph Fremont Warner was born on the old homestead in Medina county, O., July 1, 1855. He completed his education at Baldwin College and afterward, for twelve years, devoted himself to educational work, teaching in Ottawa, Cuyahoga and Medina counties. In 1890 he accepted the position of Government railway mail clerk and during all this time has been on the Pennsylvania Railroad, being now a fifth grade clerk. Every one does not realize the knowledge that is made a requisite for a position of this kind and in the five states covered by his distribution—Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota and Nebraska—Mr. Warner declares that he is not only familiar with every post-office location but with every fence corner. For five years prior to locating at Bucyrus, in 1890, he resided at Mansfield, O.

In Medina county Mr. Warner was married to Miss Mary L. Gano, who was born in Wood county, O., July 2, 1859, and died at Mansfield, August 26, 1894. She was survived by the following children: Blanche A., born July 16, 1878, who is the wife of F. M. Young, of Logansport, Ind., and has one daughter, Frances; Maude A., born July 13, 1880, who is the wife of Jesse Casteel, a farmer at Lake Geneva, Wis., and has three children—Luella, Harry and Ellis F; Jessie M., who was born July 26, 1882, and died March 6, 1902; and Greeta L., who was born November 7, 1886, and died December 8, 1902.

At Mansfield, O., Mr. Warner was married (second) in 1895, to Miss Georgia Casteel, who was born at Haysville, Ashland county, O., January 9, 1872, where she was educated. She comes from an old Castilian family of Spain, her ancestors having been driven from that country by religious persecution. They found their way to the eastern coast of the American continent and were among the early settlers at Jamestown, Va. Mrs. Warner is a daughter of Elias and Sarah M. (Fry) Casteel. Her father was born in Ohio and her mother at Evansville, Ind., and they were married at Hookstown, O. On July 4, 1876,

they settled at Evansville, Ind., later moving to Mansfield, O., where he carried on business as a shoe merchant. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering the 101st O. Vol. Inf., from which he was subsequently discharged on account of disability, when he returned to Haysville, O., and there his death occurred December 3, 1884. His wife survived until January 12, 1897. The family belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and to the same religious body Mr. and Mrs. Warner are attached. They have had two children: Fremont Casteel, who was born September 7, 1902, and died October 5 in the same year; and Lolo Belle, who was born October 20, 1907. Politically Mr. Warner is a Republican but his busy life scarcely affords him time or opportunity to accept any public office although few men are better qualified, but he takes an intelligent citizen's interest in all that promises to benefit his city. For many years he has been a member of Trinity Lodge F. & A. M., at Bucyrus. He and family enjoy an attractive and comfortable residence and their circle of friends is a large one.

J. E. JOHNSON, general farmer and stock raiser, who owns a well improved farm of 42 acres, which lies four and one-half miles north of Bucyrus, O., was born in Washington county, Md., September 7, 1871, and is a son of Luther and Mary (Furry) Johnson.

Luther Johnson was born in Maryland and from there went to Franklin county, Pa., where he engaged in farming for many years and died at the age of 62. Some 30 years ago he came to Crawford county and spent a few weeks here but returned to his old home in Pennsylvania and never came back. He was married in that state to Mary Furry and they had the following children born to them: J. E., William, Clara, Lizzie, Mac and David, Mac being now deceased.

J. E. Johnson had common school advantages in Franklin county, Pa., and assisted his father afterward until 1886, when he came to Crawford county, O. For thirteen years afterward Mr. Johnson worked on farms in this county, becoming well acquainted with the people and with the relative value of different sections in the farming districts. After marriage he purchased a farm in Marion county

and operated it for two years and then moved to Galion, where his wife died and after disposing of his property there he went to Henry county. Subsequently he married again and then returned to Galion and later went to Bucyrus where he worked for one year for the American Clay Machinery people, after which, in 1907, he bought his present farm and has been here ever since. The buildings were sufficiently comfortable and in good enough repair for use but there were many other improvements that Mr. Johnson has thought desirable and has put them in place. He is numbered with the competent and successful agriculturists of Holmes township and is one of its most respected citizens.

Mr. Johnson was married first to Miss Cora Meyers and second to Miss Kate Meyers. His two children, Howard W. and Stanley C. were both born to his first union. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Democrat and while living in Marion county he served on the school board, but has accepted no office since coming to Holmes township.

D. W. BRICKLEY, M. D., physician and surgeon at Galion, O., specialist in general surgery and a member of the medical firm of Morgan & Brickley, operating a private hospital, was born at Galion, O., in 1877 and is well known to the people of this city. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Hershner) Brickley.

Samuel Brickley was born in Morrow county, O., was a farmer and carpenter in both Crawford and Morrow counties and died in Troy township in the latter county, in June, 1911, when aged seventy years. His widow survives and continues to occupy the old homestead in Troy township. She is a member of the United Brethren church. The family consisted of four sons and one daughter.

D. W. Brickley enjoyed educational advantages in different sections and attended the Johnsville High School and completed additional work in Mansfield, O., and later, from 1896 until 1900, engaged in teaching and study, after which he entered the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, O., where he was graduated in the class of 1904. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate (Medical) School and Hospital, where he secured valu-

able surgical and hospital experience. He was engaged in practice at Canal Winchester prior to coming to Galion. Here, in partnership with Dr. Morgan he conducts a private hospital and the firm are the surgeons for the Big Four and the Erie Railways and official examiners for the U. S. Marine corps. He is a member of the county and state medical bodies and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Brickley was married in Morrow county to Miss Luetta B. Baker, a daughter of C. A. and Ellen (Emig) Baker. Mr. Baker is now established in the undertaking and furniture business at Truman, Minn. Dr. and Mrs. Brickley have two sons: Daniel W. and Charles Lester. They are members of the United Brethren church. He is a 32nd degree Mason, belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Galion, the Council at Bucyrus, the Commandery at Mansfield, the Consistory at Columbus, and the Shrine at Toledo. His time is too much occupied to permit of much political activity but in national matters he casts his vote with the Democracy.

T. M. DROLESBAUGH, who has been a resident of Crawford county, O., since his nineteenth year, carries on general farming and stock raising on his well improved place six miles northwest of Bucyrus. He was born at Oil City, Pa., and is a son of James and Elizabeth Bell (Marshall) Drolesbaugh.

James Drolesbaugh was a farmer before he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of the 171st Pa. Vol. Inf., and contracted illness during his service which caused his death, when he was 41 years of age. He married Elizabeth Bell Marshall, who now resides in Perry county, Pa., being in her seventieth year. They had three children: T. M., Mrs. Catherine Gray and Mrs. Amanda Smith, both sisters of Mr. Drolesbaugh being residents of Perry county.

T. M. Drolesbaugh was young when his parents moved to Perry county, Pa., and he attended the public schools and Bloomfield Academy. Afterward he migrated to Crawford county, O., and worked for some years as a farm hand, and then embarked in the implement business and conducted the same for fourteen years at Bucyrus. After selling he purchased a farm which he operated for

two years and later bought his present place of 150 acres on which he has resided ever since.

Mr. Drolesbaugh was married in Perry county to Miss Anna Meminger, who died in October, 1908, at the age of 46 years, leaving two children: Guernsey and Amy, both of whom reside with their father. Mr. Drolesbaugh served almost ten years in Company A, 8th Regiment O. N. G., and has in his possession three honorable discharges and also telegrams received during the strike of 1895 from President McKinley, who was then Governor of Ohio. As captain of the Sons of Veterans Mr. Drolesbaugh put Col. Lemet Camp on a substantial basis as to membership and finances. He has a wide acquaintance with big game hunters, having been near Hudson Bay, Canada, and all over the northern portion of the Province of Quebec. In politics, Mr. Drolesbaugh is a Democrat and locally is influential in his party. He served four years as constable of Bucyrus. At present he is serving in the office of constable for Holmes township.

JOHN W. McCARRON, attorney at law, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Galion, O., since 1901 and is a representative and useful citizen, was born in Richland county, O., February 12, 1874, and is a son of Fred., and a grandson of James McCarron.

James McCarron was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and possibly was born in New Jersey, from which state he came to Ohio at an early day. He located first in Columbiana county but later moved to Fredericktown, in Knox county, where he engaged in brick manufacturing until his death, when aged fifty years. He married Jane Baker, who lived to the age of eighty-five years, passing away in Ashland county. They were among the early supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church, in that section.

Frederick McCarron was born in Columbiana county, O., and has spent the greater part of his life as a farmer. He still resides near Fredericktown, in Knox county, where he is well known and much respected. He is a Democrat in his political views but has never sought public office. He was married in Rich-

land county, O., to Priscilla Hunter, who was born there in 1848, and died in Knox county, March 10, 1908. Her parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Jump) Hunter, and her brother, Robert Hunter, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College and a resident of Richland county, is a prominent man of that part of the state. The grandfather, James Hunter, who served in the War of 1812, was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. To Frederick McCarron and wife a family was born and five of their children survive, all of whom, with one exception, have domestic circles of their own.

John W. McCarron was reared in Knox county, attended school at the Ohio State Normal School, Ada, O., and for a few years before graduating in law, taught school, but was admitted to the bar shortly after his twenty-first birthday, in June, 1895. For about six years Mr. McCarron engaged in law practice at Mt. Vernon, O., and then came to Galion, where he has built up a very satisfactory practice.

Mr. McCarron was married to Miss Julia Menges, who was born at Sandusky, O., a daughter of Jacob and Julia (Stecker) Menges, who came to America from Germany when young. The parents of Mrs. McCarron reside at Crestline, O., and are aged about seventy-five years. For fifty years Jacob Menges has been a piano instructor and is a man of great musical talent. Mrs. McCarron, the only daughter in a family of four children, has inherited a large measure of musical talent. She was two years old when her parents moved from Sandusky to Crestline and was educated there. Mr. and Mrs. McCarron have two children: Ruth M. and Robert F., aged respectively eleven and six years. The family belongs to the First Presbyterian church. Mr. McCarron is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Foresters. His political rearing was in the Democratic party and he has continued loyal to its principles.

CHARLES G. F. REIFF, who owns a fine, well improved farm of eighty-two acres, situated in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., has spent almost all his life here but was born in Seneca county, O., in 1862, and is a son of J. C. and Mary (Shaub) Reiff.

J. C. Reiff was born in 1836, in Germany, and from there came to the United States when he was eighteen years of age and located in Seneca county, O., moving from there to Crawford county in the fall of 1862. He died here October 23, 1887, and of his ten children there are seven yet living.

Charles G. F. Reiff was an infant when his parents came to Holmes township. After his attendance in the district schools was over he engaged in farming and also learned the stonemason's trade. While he has continued to operate his farm he has also done considerable work in this section as a mason and is well known in that connection all over the county. Mr. Reiff has improved his property and has built a comfortable and commodious residence. He married Miss Minnie A. Snavely and they have four children: Floy E., Lulu F., Arthur A. and O. M. Mr. Reiff and family attend the United Brethren church. He is an active citizen in local matters, takes much interest in the public schools and at present is serving as a school director. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. E. GELSANLITER, one of the substantial citizens and representative business men of Galion, O., proprietor of the Boston Street Meat Market, was born in Polk township, Crawford county, O., April 2, 1861, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Burgener) Gelsanliter.

George Gelsanliter was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1834, and some years later accompanied his parents to America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a sailing vessel that required three months to make the voyage. The family located in Richland county, O., and ten years later the father died. He helped to clear off the timber that then covered the present site of Crestline. For many years he was a well digger and pump manufacturer but later became a farmer and since 1865 has resided on his valuable farm located just outside the limits of Galion. He married Elizabeth Burgener, who was born in Morrow county, O., and she also survives, and, like her husband, is in the enjoyment of excellent health. They are members of the English Lutheran church. One son and two daughters were born to them, the latter being

Alice Rosella and Bertha May. The younger daughter was the first wife of Leonard Fickersen and at death she left two children: George and Leonard. Mr. Fickersen subsequently was married to the older daughter and she is now living at the home of her parents with the boys. Mr. Fickersen died about five years ago, leaving no children of his second marriage.

J. E. Gelsanliter has always lived in Polk township, Crawford county, and he lived on the home farm until he came to Galion and went into business, some twenty-four years since. He started in the grocery business on the corner of Grove Avenue and Boston Street, opening up his place April 30, 1888, and he conducted the Boston Street Grocery for ten years, when he sold his grocery business to Evans & Kurrley and since then has devoted himself exclusively to his meat business. When he started he opened with his first stock of goods in a private house and now has a large and commodious establishment and owns property extending along Grove Avenue from Boston to Union Street.

Mr. Gelsanliter was married near Galion, O., to Miss May Belle Cummings, who was born in Crawford county and is a daughter of Samuel and Emily (Baker) Cummings. The father of Mrs. Gelsanliter still lives on his old farm, being now in his 67th year, but his wife died in early life at the age of 28 years, survived by two children: Mrs. Gelsanliter and Charles, the latter of whom lives in Polk township and is a machinist by trade. To Mr. and Mrs. Gelsanliter six children were born, namely: Bessie, who died at the age of eighteen months; Olive, who graduated from the Galion High School and is now a member of the class of 1913, at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O.; Norma Ethel, who graduated from the Galion High School in 1910 and is a student at Wittenberg College; Charles and George, both of whom are students in the Galion High School; and Alice May. All the family, except the youngest child, are members of the English Lutheran church. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Gelsanliter has served two terms on the city council and for the past six years has been a member of the board of education.

CHARLES L. SHAWK, general farmer and stock raiser, residing six miles northwest of Bucyrus, O., where he owns seventy-six acres, was born on the old home place north of Bucyrus, in 1861, on which his father, J. T. Shawk, still resides, being now in his seventy-sixth year.

Charles L. Shawk attended the schools of Crawford county and afterward was a student for two terms at Hillsdale, Mich., and then returned to the home farm and assisted his father for several years. From there he moved one mile south of Wingert's Corners or Brokensword, where he remained until March, 1883, when he returned to the home farm for two years and then settled on the old Thomas Shawk's farm, south of Wingert's Corners or Brokensword, and after two years there came to his present place. He has made all the substantial improvements here and also on his other farm of eighty acres, which lies one-half mile to the west.

In March, 1885, Mr. Shawk was married to Miss Laura Wilhelm, a daughter of the late Christian Wilhelm, and they have three children: Guy, Arthur and Grace. In politics Mr. Shawk is a Democrat. With his family he belongs to the United Brethren church at Bethe in Holmes township.

T. C. Shawk, who resides four miles northwest of Bucyrus, on his farm of eighty acres, was born on the old Shawk farm north of Bucyrus, in 1872. Since leaving school he has been continuously engaged in farm pursuits, remaining on the homestead for some ten years following his marriage and coming then to his present farm on which he built both the house and barn. In 1896 he was married to Miss Emma Meck and they have three children: Russell, Willard and Warren. With his family he belongs to the Evangelical church at Harmony. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHARLES JEFFERSON CRISSINGER, who controls a large amount of the real estate and insurance business at Galion, O., was born in Crawford county, O., August 6, 1846, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Coblen) Crissinger, and a grandson of George Crissinger.

George Crissinger was of German extrac-

tion but was born in Northumberland county, Pa., was reared there to farm pursuits and all his life expressed himself in the Pennsylvania German dialect. He married in Pennsylvania and there his five sons and perhaps an equal number of daughters were born and they accompanied him when he moved to Crawford county, O., in the early thirties.

Jacob Crissinger, son of George and father of Charles J., was born in Pennsylvania, in February, 1812, and died in Ohio, May 13, 1885. He was a young man when he accompanied his parents to Ohio but subsequently returned to Pennsylvania to marry Elizabeth Coble, who was born there in 1817 and died in Ohio September 23, 1861. After returning to Ohio they lived in Whetstone township, Crawford county, and became some of its most respected people. Jacob Crissinger was a carpenter by trade and also was an auctioneer and cried sales all over the county in both the German and the English languages. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their family contained the following children: Catherine, who was born October 20, 1838, died in 1876, married Samuel Kennedy and left seven children, all now deceased; Malinda, born in 1840, died July 17, 1881, married William Hile, also now deceased; Eli, who was born March 26, 1843, died unmarried, September 22, 1873; Emanuel C., who follows the carpenter trade at Galion; Daniel, who follows the same trade, in Whetstone township; William, who was born in 1848, died unmarried in 1861; Andrew, who was born in 1859, died in 1862; Sarah, who was born in 1854, died in 1856. Jacob Crissinger was married (second) to Mrs. Keziah Cramer and the following children were born to this union: Moses, who was born September 26, 1866, died April 7, 1873; Jacob, who is a resident of Marion, O., and has a wife and three daughters; Sarah, who is the wife of a Mr. Fisher, of Marion county, and they have a large family; and Hattie, who is the wife of Joseph Reber, and they live at Chicago, Ill.

Until he was sixteen years of age, when he started out to take care of himself, Charles J. Crissinger attended school and gave his father assistance. He continued to work at farming until he was twenty-three years old and then learned the carpenter trade, which he followed

until 1887, when he embarked in the grocery business and continued until 1901. In that year he disposed of his grocery interests and went into the real estate and insurance business and has been very successful along this line and through his efforts much real estate has changed hands here and capital has been brought to this section. Mr. Crissinger is one of the representative business men of the city.

In early manhood, in Whetstone township, Mr. Crissinger was married to Miss Civilla Noblit, who was born there October 4, 1850, and they have been residents of Galion since 1872. Her parents, Robert and Susanna (Albright) Noblit, were born in Pennsylvania and came to Crawford county as early settlers and lived and died on their farm in Whetstone township, the father passing away at the age of sixty-three years but the mother surviving to the age of seventy-four years. They were members of the Reformed church. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Noblit, namely: Samuel, who died unmarried, in 1861; John, who resides with his family in Whetstone township; Mary M., who is a resident of the above township; and Isaac, who is a resident of Bucyrus, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Crissinger had one son, Edward Wilson, who was born September 30, 1872. He was a young business man of promise and had a bright future before him when he was accidentally killed on a railroad crossing, January 4, 1901. He was survived by his young wife, Mrs. Mary F. (Burwell) Crissinger. She was born in Jefferson township, Crawford county, O., a daughter of Calvin and Martha (Gledhill) Burwell, old residents of Jefferson township, where they spent their entire lives. Mr. and Mrs. Crissinger were members of the United Brethren church. In his political views he is a Democrat.

WINFIELD S. SPEIGEL, who owns and resides on the old Miller homestead, which is situated four miles north of Bucyrus, O., was born near Pleasant Home in 1872, and is a son of John Speigel, one of the early settlers of Holmes township, Crawford county, O. The family is of German extraction and it has many representatives in this section, all substantial and respected people.

Winfield S. Speigel attended the country

schools and then turned his attention to farming, beginning on a place just west of his present farm, where he cultivated eighty acres until 1912, when he moved to the farm he recently purchased. In the latter he has fifty-nine acres and he still retains his first farm on which he made all the improvements and erected the substantial buildings. General farming has been successfully carried on and moderate stock raising.

Mr. Speigel was married in early manhood to Miss Amanda Walther, who was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., and they have two children: Marie and Alberta. As a citizen, Mr. Speigel takes an interest in public matters and votes with the Democratic party but he has never desired to assume the cares of office.

RALPH O. PERROTT, secretary and manager of the American Clay Machinery Company, of Bucyrus, O., has been identified with this large manufacturing concern since 1901 and has occupied his present position since 1906, entering the business as a stenographer immediately after his graduation from the Bucyrus High School. He was born in this city in January, 1883, a son of John R. and Nancy J. (Bacon) Perrott.

The parents of Mr. Perrott were born, reared and married in the western part of Pennsylvania and for a number of years have been residents of Bucyrus, where they recently celebrated their fifty-second wedding anniversary. About 1860 they came to Ohio and located at Crestline where John R. Perrott was employed in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a skilled machinist. In the early seventies they removed to Bucyrus and this has been their home ever since, and during the greater part of this time up to the present, Mr. Perrott has been with the Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredging Company. So highly do his employers regard his capacity as an expert machinist that they entrusted to him the making of their exhibition dredges which excited much interest when they were shown at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill. Mr. Perrott is now 73 years of age but, nevertheless, quietly and efficiently carries on his usual activities daily and his company yet relies on his skill and judgment in



RALPH O. PERROTT

everything concerning their machinery. With his wife he attends the Presbyterian church. They have five children, two of whom are married.

Ralph O. Perrott was educated in his native city and, as he has taken care of himself, in a practical way, since he was seven years of age, may justly be termed a self made man. As a lad he delivered newspapers and then conceived the idea that he would like to be a printer. Accordingly he entered the Hopley printing establishment and learned the business in all its departments. From the very first he had saved a portion of his earnings and when he decided to turn his attention to other than newspaper work, he had enough means laid by to ensure him against financial embarrassment. After showing ability as a stenographer with the American Clay Machinery Company, he was transferred from the general office to the credit department, where his powers of organization were soon shown and he was placed at the head of this important branch of the business. Through his systematic methods and good judgment he soon established this department on a firm basis and not only succeeded in collecting debts of large volume that had been considered worthless by the firm, but so regulated the line of credits that such embarrassments in the future could be largely eliminated. His value as an executive officer could not be overlooked and in 1906 the board of directors elected him first secretary of the corporation and manager of the Bucyrus factory, a timely recognition of his talents, fidelity and industry. Mr. Perrott is yet numbered with the city's young business men but he stands high in this connection and enjoys the confidence of people who have known him all his life.

Mr. Perrott was married at Bucyrus to Miss Blanche Quilter, who was born and educated in this city, a daughter of Frank and Bridget (Kane) Quilter, the former of whom is superintendent of the Broken Sword Stone Company of Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Quilter and Mrs. Perrott are all members of the Roman Catholic church. On May 24, 1909, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Perrott, whom they named Margaret Maxine. Mr. Perrott is a member of the Episcopal church. He is active in local interests of various kinds,

is a director of the Farmers National Bank; secretary of the Bucyrus City Hospital Association; and chairman of the finance committee, of the Y. M. C. A., in which relation he assisted in raising the sum of \$17,000. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is an active member of the order of Elks. Politically both he and his father are Republicans.

JOHN SANFORD BURNISON, who has been identified with the Erie Railway Company for 33 years—continuously since 1876 with the exception of three years—has been conductor on the Fourth Division between Marion and Dayton, O., since 1884 and is justly popular with the public as he is held in high regard by the company. He was born near Galion, O., October 1, 1858, and is a son of John and Mary (Myers) Burnison.

John Burnison was born February 20, 1819, at Canton, O., and died in Hardin county, November 27, 1880. His father, who was born in Scotland, came to the United States quite early in life and secured later 200 acres of land in Stark county, on which the city of Canton now stands. He and wife both died in Wyandot county. John Burnison became a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits in Marion, Crawford and Hardin counties. He was a man of sterling qualities and was well known and much respected. He married Mary Myers, who was born in Germany, March 4, 1820, and was sixteen years of age when she came to the United States and died in Ohio at the age of sixty years. In early married life they were members of the United Brethren church but later united with the Dunkard body. They had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. The three surviving members of this family are: John Sanford; James H., who lives in Hardin county, O.; and Emma, who is the wife of Alvin Wall, a resident of Hardin county.

John Sanford Burnison was married (first) in Hardin county, to Miss Jennie Wall, who was born there in 1860 and died March 14, 1906, survived by one son, Roy O., who was born August 27, 1882. He was educated in the Galion schools and has his home at Crestline, being a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He married Miss Kittie Fecke, and they have one daughter, Dorothea, who was

born December 14, 1905. Mr. Burnison was married (second) to Miss Viola May Cole, who was born in Sandusky township, Crawford county, November 11, 1882, a daughter of Samuel F. and Delora N. (Lauchbaum) Cole. The parents of Mrs. Burnison retired from their farm to Galion, in 1911. The father is a Republican in politics and both he and wife are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. and Mrs. Burnison have a bright little son, John Franklin, who was born April 25, 1909. They attend the United Brethren church. Mr. Burnison belongs to the order of Railroad Conductors, No. 109, at Galion.

FERDINAND HECK, a respected resident of Galion, where he owns property, is a locomotive engineer, employed on the Cincinnati division of the Erie Railroad, was born in Prussia, Germany, about 20 miles from Berlin, Feb. 12, 1861. His parents, John and Frederica (Erest) Heck, were natives of the same place. In 1864 they emigrated with their family to the United States in a sailing vessel, the voyage occupying six weeks. They landed at Castle Garden, New York City and continued on to Mansfield, Ohio, where John Heck found employment at his trade of mason. After following his trade in Mansfield for ten years, he turned his attention to farming, at the end of ten years thus occupied locating on a five-acre tract of land near Shelby, Richland county, O., where he died September 24, 1898, at the age of 78 years. His wife died March 17, 1905, at the age of sixty-two. They belonged to the German Lutheran church and he was a Democrat in politics. Their children—five in number—were as follows: Amelia, who is the wife of Michael Menchen, resides on the old homestead near Shelby and has two children—William and Anna. Ferdinand, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Rena, who lives near Shelby, O., is the wife of Jacob Ginder and has two children—Wilbur and Edith; Augusta, who was born on the voyage to America and who died in Mansfield, O., at the age of four years; and Anna, born in Mansfield, O., who is the wife of Martin J. Molder, resides in Shelby, O., and has three children—John, Myrtle and Glenn.

Ferdinand Heck was reared and educated

in Mansfield and in Richland county, Ohio. He acquired a knowledge both of mason work and farming, but at the age of 24 years obtained employment on the Big Four Railroad. Later he secured a position as fireman on the Erie road and was thus employed for twelve years, at the end of that time being promoted to engineer on the Cincinnati division of the Erie road (known as the Third Division) and has since been thus occupied. Some time ago he purchased half a block of land on East Main street, Galion, on which he has two large residences, one of which he occupies.

On June 25, 1885, he was married in Mansfield, O., to Miss Susie Placer, who was born near Richland, Ohio, March 10, 1862, and who was there reared and educated. Her parents were Conrad and Elizabeth (Christman) Placer, natives of Germany, who came to America when young people and who were married in Mansfield, later locating in Richland county, where Mr. Placer died in 1868 at the age of about forty years. His wife died in Crestline, on the Richland county side of that city, June 19, 1888, when she was nearly 60 years of age. They were German Lutherans in religion. Their daughter Susan (Mrs. Heck) was the fourth born of six children, three of whom are yet living, namely: Mrs. Heck; a half brother, J. C. Klingelhafer, who resides in Galion, is married and has three children—Ruth, Robert and Mary; and a sister, Mrs. Sarah Placer, who is now residing with Mrs. Heck. Mr. and Mrs. Heck have no children; the latter is a member of the English Lutheran church. Mr. Heck is a socialist in his political views. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and is a reliable and progressive citizen.

ALFRED LEUTHOLD, attorney at law at Bucyrus, O., was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, November 11, 1874, one of a family of nine children born to his parents, Christian Leuthold, Jr. and wife, and a grandson of Christian and Sarah (Von Bergen) Leuthold. The paternal great-grandfather was a prominent physician in Switzerland.

Christian Leuthold, Jr., was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, in 1841 and died at Bucyrus February 15, 1906. In his native land he was a grower of stock. He married Kath-

erine Knoti, of Canton Bern, and they, with their nine children, came to the United States in 1884, landing at the harbor of New York. From there they made their way to Upper Sandusky, O., and four years afterward moved to Bucyrus township, Crawford county. The father and sons rented a large farm, all of his sons helping industriously in order to acquire homes of their own. After the father died the mother retired to Bucyrus, where she still lives at the age of seventy-four years. At present this family owns valuable land and stock and is numbered with the substantial ones of the county. Their children were as follows: Katherine, who is the wife of Jacob Bohn, a farmer in Holmes township, and they have three children: Christian, who is a farmer in Crawford county, married Clara Geisman and they have eight children; Rosa L., who is the wife of Godfrey Welty, a farmer in Holmes township, and they have eight children; David, who is a farmer in Holmes township, married Louisa Geist, and they have one child; John, who is a farmer in Bucyrus township, married Anna Spring, and they have two sons; Godfrey, who is an attorney at Bucyrus, is unmarried; Alfred, the subject of this sketch; Samuel, who is associated in the practice of law with his brother Alfred, married Tena Miller, and they have one son; and Louisa, who resides with her mother and is an exemplary daughter.

Through many hardships and discouragements, Alfred Leuthold secured an education and was graduated in the class of 1897 from the Ohio Northern University at Ada, O., with the degree of A. B., having been admitted to the bar before he was graduated. Later he taught school in Crawford county, O. When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898, he enlisted as a private in the 4th Ohio and served for one year, during this time being stationed for three months on the island of Porto Rico. He was honorably discharged January 20, 1899, and then came to Bucyrus, where he established himself in the practice of law. He is a member of Camp Thoman, No. 33, Spanish-American War Veterans, at Bucyrus. Mr. Leuthold was married in Crawford county to Miss Hattie Keplinger, who was born in Liberty township in 1874 and was educated in the public schools. They have

three children: Emerson, who was born in 1903; Warren Keplinger, in 1905; and Ruth Katherine, whose birth took place May 12, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Leuthold are members of the United Brethren church.

DAVID H. WHITE, who has been identified with the mills operated by Zigler & Co., at Bucyrus, O., for the past twenty-seven years and for eighteen of these has been a member of the firm, has been connected with the industry since he was thirteen years of age. He was born at Beaver Falls, Pa., in 1859, and is a son of Hugh and Sarah J. (Boyles) White. They also were natives of Pennsylvania and the father died in that state some years ago. For a considerable period he had been superintendent of a steel company and was widely known. His widow resides at Cleveland, Ohio.

David H. White is the eldest of a family of seven children born to his parents, all of these surviving. He entered one of the first flour mills built at Beaver Falls, as an apprentice, when he was merely a boy, learned the business and has devoted himself to it all his life. Since he has been a resident of Bucyrus he has made his influence felt as a worthy and dependable citizen, and served through three terms as a member of the city council, elected on the Democratic ticket. Mr. White was married at Bucyrus to Miss Anna M. Zigler, a daughter of G. K. Zigler. She is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. White is a member of several fraternal organizations and is prominent in Masonry, belonging to the Consistory at Toledo and the Shrine at Cleveland. He is also a director in the Second National Bank.

HON. THOMAS BEER—distinguished along many lines, the late Judge Thomas Beer will long be recalled as one of Crawford county's eminent citizens. He came of an ancestry notable for its achievements, but his fame rests sufficiently upon what he accomplished himself, his indebtedness to his forebears, however, always having been a matter of pride to him. They were soldiers and patriots, missionaries and scholars—men of courage and women of beauty and refinement

—and heredity was clearly shown in the character of their descendant.

Thomas Beer was born September 7, 1832, the third of a family of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. His parents were Rev. Thomas Beer, D. D., and his wife, Margaret (Cameron) Beer.

The earliest paternal ancestor on record was William Beer, and the line of descent was through Thomas and Adeline (Aten) Beer, and through Thomas and Margaret (Cameron) Beer.

William Beer was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1717 and emigrated to America in 1764, accompanied by his son, Thomas, and they settled in Northampton county, Pa.

Thomas Beer, son of William, was young when his father came with him from Ireland and probably was still a youth when he first enlisted, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, in Col. Stroud's regiment, serving further under five enlistments. When wounded at the battle of Trenton, he was taken to the home of Lieut. Richard Aten (Auten), and was nursed back to health by the young daughter, Adeline Aten, whom he subsequently married. Lieut. Aten was a member of Capt. Riddle's company, 2nd regiment of the Sussex militia, N. J. He was a son of Adrian and Jacobje, or Jemima (Middagh) Aten, the former of whom died at Readington, N. J., in 1758. The Atens and Middaghs emigrated to America from near Amsterdam and Leyden, Holland, settling first, between 1660 and 1680, near Flatbush, L. I., but later both families moved to Somerset county, N. J. Lieut. Aten finally settled in Northampton county, Pa., six miles north of Belvidere, N. J., where he established a ferry which was known as Aten's Ferry for more than 120 years.

Thomas Beer, son of Thomas and Adeline (Aten) Beer, was born in Northampton county, Pa., March 22, 1801, and in 1827 was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he entered the Western Theological seminary, which had just been established at Allegheny, Pa., and in 1829 was licensed to preach, being graduated from the seminary in the following year. He was sent first as a missionary to Virginia and later to Ohio and after some time passed

in Wayne township, Wayne county, he returned to Mt. Hope. His parishoners came for miles to the Mt. Hope church, which held about 1,000 persons. This church was erected under his pastorate. During this period he also served as pastor to the Presbyterian churches at Congress and West Salem. He held these charges over a quarter of a century. His latter years were passed at Ashland, O., his death occurring October 7, 1886. He had been honored with the degree of D. D.

On October 9, 1828, he was married to Margaret Cameron, a daughter of John and Mary (Symmes) Cameron. John Cameron, a member of Clan Cameron, was born in Inverness, Scotland, and served as a soldier in the British army. In 1804 he emigrated to America and settled at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he married the daughter of a Revolutionary patriot, who lost his life at the storming of Quebec. Margaret (Cameron) Beer was born March 7, 1809, and lived until March 27, 1880. She was a remarkable woman in many ways, an example of wifely devotion and maternal solicitude.

Thomas Beer, bearing the favorite family name, when very young, displayed an interest in learning, insisting on accompanying his older brothers and sisters to the near-by school. His opportunities were meager but he evidently made the most of them, as he was accepted as a teacher when he was only sixteen years of age, the salary of \$12 per month being carefully saved to assist in paying his way when he entered Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, O., of which his father was one of the trustees. He early felt a predilection for the law, and during 1851-2 he devoted himself to the study of his profession, in the office of John C. Tidball, at Coshocton, O., and also taught special pupils. His means not being adequate, however, to cover his expenses while devoting his entire time to the study of law, he looked about for some method of self support and in 1853 became a railway telegraph operator at Alliance, so continuing until 1858. In the latter part of 1853 he was appointed postmaster at Alliance and attended to his official duties until 1858, in connection with the rather trying ones of his profession, and then became editor and publisher of the Stark County Democrat. After two years of newspaper

work, he had made the property so desirable that he was able to dispose of it at a very good figure, after which he came to Bucyrus and resumed journalistic work, becoming editor of the Crawford County Forum and thus continued until 1862.

In the meanwhile he had never lost sight of his original ambition and in the above year was admitted to the bar and immediately entered into practice. From 1864 until 1868 he served in the state legislature, where he displayed qualities of a patriotic statesman and eloquent orator, and in 1873-4 was a member of the constitutional convention, secretary of its judicial committee and otherwise prominent in its deliberations. In August, 1874, Governor Allen appointed him judge of the court of common pleas, a position he filled until 1885, with signal distinction, after which, until 1893, he served on the circuit bench, retiring then from public life and devoting his attention exclusively to his private practice. He was engaged as counsel in a number of important cases, in which the emoluments were large and the outcome for his clients eminently successful. All his life he was a democrat, one of the old school, whose principles could never be changed or his views on public questions swayed by money or influence. On many occasions he was tendered offices of the greatest honor and responsibility, being twice nominated for supreme judge, while he twice declined the nomination by his party for governor of Ohio. He had the eloquent tongue of an orator and his political, professional and judicial addresses were gems of learning illuminated by flashes of wit and humor. He was an honored member of the Ohio State Bar Association and his last public address, "Coke Literature," was delivered before this body, on July 7, 1909.

Judge Beer was a man of versatile gifts and many accomplishments. Had opportunities been afforded him he would have been able to make a name for himself in music, and, without any particular instruction, was a fine performer on the flute, violin and piano, and the writing and composing of a music score seemed as easy to him as the settling of a legal point. He was an artist, also, and had a natural talent for friendly caricature, one often exercised for the amusement of his friends.

His memory was remarkable, and was also a natural gift, for no training could ever have brought it to the perfect state which enabled him to recall, at an instant's notice, pages of law books, technical points needed in prosecuting or expounding some obscure law problems and precedents on every subject. Having once read certain data in relation to his profession, even after the lapse of years, he could remember facts, book and page. It was sometimes said of him that he absorbed libraries, so learned was he and so entirely accurate in all his knowledge. Poetry always appealed to him and often, in his quiet moments, he relaxed his mind by repeating choice selections that had taken his fancy as he read them, and were never forgotten. As may be imagined, these various gifts made him an invaluable member of the different organizations in which he took an interest. He was a member of the Society of Natural History, was a mason, and belonged for many years to the State Historical Society. Perhaps, outside of a public institution, there is no finer collection of engravings, prints and books than belonged to Judge Beer. For many years he was interested in collecting autographs and many important ones are the names of his friends and contemporaries, while there are many others, including one of King George III, most of Lord Chancellors of England and many English and American authors. He was a great lover of nature and his avocation was farming to which he turned for relaxation and rest from his legal duties.

In Ashland county, O., April 23, 1856, Thomas Beer was married to Tabitha Mary Dinsmore. She was a friend of his childhood and one of his classmates at Vermillion Institute. She also attended the seminary at Hudson, O., and taught school several years. Her father, James Alexander Dinsmore, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and was a retired civil engineer, who came to Ohio in 1833 and lived afterward on his farm in Ashland county, O. To Judge and Mrs. Beer nine children were born, seven of whom are living, namely: James Dinsmore, who is a practicing physician of Wooster, O., married Jean Lyle Thoburn, and they reside in Ashland county, O.

James Alexander Dinsmore's earliest paternal progenitor was Laird Dinsmoor, born

about 1600, who lived on his estate at Achenmead, Scotland, on the Tweed. His son, John (1650), rebelling at being compelled to hold the stirrup of his eldest brother's saddle when the latter mounted his horse, ran away from home in 1667 and settled in Ballywattick, county Antrim, Ireland. His grandson, Andrew (born at Ballywattick, Ireland, 1753), emigrated to America, 1771-72, was a soldier in the Revolution, settled at Peach Bottom, York county, Pa., where he married Catherine, daughter of James Alexander, a Revolutionary patriot. Their eldest son, James Alexander Dinsmore, was born at Peach Bottom, Pa., March 20, 1788. He was one of the defenders of Ft. McHenry at Baltimore. In 1814 he came to Ohio and entered a half section of land in Jackson township, Ashland county, O. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he resided on a farm near his father's until 1833, when he and his family, consisting of his wife and four children, of which Mrs. Beer was one, journeyed by wagon over the mountains and through the wilderness to Mr. Dinsmore's farm in Ashland county. He died here January 7, 1863.

He was married March 14, 1826, to Grizzell, daughter of David and Dorcas (Neel) Collins of Chanceford, York county, Pa. David Collins' father, Cornelius, with his wife and several children, emigrated from Ireland and took up land in Colerain and Drumore townships, Lancaster county, Pa., where he lived as a farmer until his death. He was a member of the Associate Reformed church. His son, David (born 1768, died March 28, 1828), farmed his property of 160 acres at Chanceford, York county, Pa. His wife, Dorcas Neel, was a daughter of Lieut. Thomas Neel (born March 25, 1744, died April 5, 1824), a gallant Revolutionary officer, who owned a large estate with fishery and mill on the Susquehanna, near Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa. The mother of Dorcas Neel was Grizzell Penny, born Dec. 1, 1753, who died Sept. 1, 1833. They were married Dec. 1, 1770.

To Judge and Mrs. Beer nine children were born, seven of whom are living, namely: James Dinsmore, who is a practicing physician of Wooster, Ohio, and who married Jean Lyle Thoburn and has four surviving children—

Mary Margaret, Thomas, Jean Lyle and Dorcas Katherine; Thomas Cameron, who is a resident of Bucyrus; William Collins, who is engaged in the practice of law in New York city, married Martha Ann Baldwin, and has three children—Alice Baldwin, Thomas and Richard Cameron; Dorcas Grizzell, who has been engaged in educational work for a number of years; Katherine Jeannett, who resides with her mother; Robert Lea, who is assistant postmaster at Yonkers, N. Y., married Mary Goodrich Fitch and has one daughter, Mary; and Mary Elizabeth, who is widely known as a grand opera singer, and made her debut and appeared several seasons in grand opera at Rome, Italy, as a member of the National Opera company.

FRANK J. SNYDER, proprietor of a first class grocery store, located at No. 108 West Main Street, Galion, O., is one of the representative business men of this city and is serving in the office of clerk of the Board of County Elections. Mr. Snyder was born in Morrow county, O., June 26, 1861, and is a son of George Snyder, who came to Galion with his family about 1865.

Frank Snyder has been a resident of Galion since childhood. He was educated here and graduated from the Galion high school in the class of 1878, immediately afterward becoming associated with his father in the grocery business. This store was established by George Snyder in September, 1865, and has ever since been continued by the Snyders. The location is excellent and the building, 25x57 feet in dimensions, affords sufficient space. First quality goods are carried, honest methods of business prevail and this is known to be a reliable and dependable business house. For the past twenty years it has been under the direct management of Frank Snyder. He has other city realty, including a handsome residence on the corner of West Main and Orange streets.

Mr. Snyder was married at Galion, O., to Miss Nina Wineland, who was born at Upper Sandusky, O., but was reared and educated at Galion, being a graduate of the Galion high school in the class of 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have two children—Norma and Maude. These young ladies are high school graduates and are numbered with the younger

social set in the neighborhood in which they have grown up. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Snyder is a republican and is an active and upright citizen. He served two years as a member of the city council, seven years on the county board of elections. For twenty years Mr. Snyder has been one of the directors of the Galion Building & Loan Association and was one of its organizers. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

J. FOSTER HUBLEY, proprietor of the Hubley confectionery store and ice cream parlors, at No. 110 East Main street, Galion, O., is one of the prosperous business men of this city, which is his native place. Mr. Hubley was born April 29, 1873, and is a son of George and Hannah C. (Pague) Hubley.

The parents of Mr. Hubley were born at Shippensburg, Pa.—the father, August 27, 1830—their parents being of German extraction. In 1854 George Hubley and wife came to Galion, O., where Mr. Hubley went to work for the Big Four Railway company. His work caused his home to be in other parts of the country at times and he was in Pennsylvania when the Civil war broke out and for several years was connected with the quartermaster's department, with headquarters at Chambersburg, Pa. In 1870 he returned to Galion, where he still resides and where his wife died in the fall of 1906, having lived to celebrate her golden wedding anniversary. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which Mr. Hubley also belongs. He is a democrat in his political opinions. Of his family of eight sons and two daughters, six sons and one daughter survive, all being married and having families of their own.

J. Foster Hubley obtained his education in the Galion schools and then learned the candy making trade, beginning in an establishment that occupied the site of his present fine store. He is a practical confectioner and has been in the business for twenty-nine years, serving under different proprietors. The stand at No. 110 East Main street is the oldest confectionery stand in the city and Mr. Hubley has been proprietor of the business for the past five years. His building has dimensions of 18x160 feet and built to accommodate 100 guests at

one time in his ice cream parlor. His equipments are modern in every particular and in the manufacture of his dainties and sweetmeats every sanitary precaution is used. He enjoys a large patronage and is regarded as one of the honorable business men of his city.

Mr. Hubley was married at Galion, O., to Miss Luella May Kunkler, who was born at Wadsworth, O., but has been a resident of Galion since childhood. They have two children: Lorimer, who is his father's assistant, and Lois, who still attends school. Mr. and Mrs. Hubley are members of the Baptist church. Politically he is a democrat and fraternally a Mason, and both he and wife belong to the Eastern Star.

CLARENCE E. GREENICK, general farmer and dairyman, residing one and one-half miles from the public square, Bucyrus, O., owns a farm of eighty acres situated in Whetstone township and another of twenty acres, in Bucyrus township, and is one of the substantial and prosperous citizens of Crawford county. He was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., Sept. 15, 1862, and is a son of Jacob L. and Louisa (Lichtenwalter) Greenick.

Jacob L. Greenick was born in Germany, a son of Jacob Greenick. In his early manhood he worked as a machinist and operated a stationary engine but later became a farmer and at the time of death owned the home farm of his son, Clarence E., who later purchased it. Both he and wife died at Bucyrus. She was of German parentage, a daughter of John Lichtenwalter, but was born in Ohio. Three children were born to them, one of whom died in infancy and another when aged five years, Clarence E. being the only survivor. The parents were members of the Lutheran church.

Clarence E. Greenick attended the public schools and was about sixteen years old when his parents moved on his present farm on which he has lived ever since. While he carries on general farming with much success, his main interest is dairying and he owns a valuable herd of twenty-five Holstein cows. Bucyrus draws from his dairy sixty gallons of milk daily.

On Oct. 29, 1885, Mr. Greenick was married to Miss Emma Padgett, a daughter of

Stewart and Mary Jane (Lones) Padgett. The father of Mrs. Greenick was born in Indiana and the mother in Ohio and both are now deceased, the burial of the father being in his native state and that of the mother in Seneca county, O. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Padgett married George Schafner. All her children were born to her first union: Josephine, who married Dennis Mulligan; Margaret, who married Joshua Lichtenwalter; Emma; and George L. and Robert C.

To Mr. and Mrs. Greenick the following children were born: Nina L., who married Harry Ryland and has two children—Edith and Virginia; Jessie Marie, who died in infancy; and Arthur Raymond, Harold Preston, Josephine June, Grace Hildred and Clarence Edwin. Mr. Greenick and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a democrat as was his father.

GEORGE W. HOOVER, a representative citizen of Bucyrus, O., a retired farmer who has resided in this city for some seven years and is well known in many circles, is a member of one of the old families of Ohio, the name being connected with pioneer settlement. He was born in Dallas township, Crawford county, O., and is a son of William and Phebe (Swisher) Hoover, a grandson of Christopher and a great-grandson of George Hoover.

George Hoover was probably of German ancestry but he was born in Virginia and from there came to the Western Reserve and secured government land in what is now Pickaway county, prior to 1803, when the territory became a state. Christopher Hoover was born about 1785 and grew to manhood on his father's farm in Pickaway county. His first wife died there and he married a second, and with his family moved to Crawford county and, like his father, secured government land. He became a successful farmer and accumulated property and felt justified in retiring from active life, moving then to Sandusky in the early fifties. They succumbed to cholera in the prevailing epidemic and both died on the same day. By his first marriage, Christopher Hoover had two children, William and Hannah. The latter married Wesley White and they lived and died in Dallas township and three of their children survive.

William Hoover was reared in Dallas township and naturally became a farmer. He continued to farm and raise stock until 1866, when he came to Bucyrus, where subsequently he went into business as a member of the firm of Fry, Sheckley & Hoover, which was merged into the large enterprise now known as the American Clay Machinery Company, in which he was a large stockholder. His death occurred in June, 1897, when he was eighty-one years. He was married in Franklin county, O., to Phebe Swisher, who died at Bucyrus on May 9, 1911, having passed her ninety-fourth birthday. She and husband were members of the English Lutheran church. Of their ten children eight survive, three of whom live in Crawford county and two in the city of Bucyrus—George W and Mrs. Thomas Jessem.

George W. Hoover was the fourth born child in his parents' family and the third son. His birth took place on the old homestead on January 27, 1847. He attended school in Dallas township and later at Bucyrus, after which he engaged actively in agricultural pursuits until 1903, when he retired and established his home at Bucyrus. He still owns his excellent farm in Bucyrus township but no longer operates it. Mr. Hoover, like his late father, is a staunch republican but he has never been willing to accept public office. He has never married.

GODFREY LEUTHOLD, a well known attorney at law at Bucyrus, O., was born in Daerstetten township, Simmenthal valley, Canton Bern, Switzerland, which was the scene of the early history of the Leuthold family, a country held in affectionate remembrance by those who have, nevertheless, found happy homes in other lands. The father of Mr. Leuthold was Christian Leuthold, who was the only son of Christian Leuthold, the latter of whom spent his life in Canton Bern, his ancestors coming from Southern France.

The Leuthold family was an old and vigorous one, but Grandfather Leuthold died when comparatively young and left but one son, but his early death reflected credit upon him in that he contracted scarlet fever, from which he died, while ministering to a stricken neighbor. His widow subsequently married again but had no issue to the second marriage. She be-

longed to the royal family of Von Bergen and all her life was noted for her high bred qualities, her charities and many virtues.

Christian Leuthold, Jr., the only son, was born in 1842 and grew to manhood in his native place and there married Katherine Knoti, who came from one of the most industrious and wealthiest families of her township. Her father, Gottlieb Knoti was accidentally killed by a fall over a precipice in the mountains. The mother, of a healthy constitution, married again and with her second husband, emigrated to the United States and died at the age of 84 years in the state of New York. After the birth of their nine children, Christian Leuthold and wife decided to leave Switzerland and seek better fortune across the ocean than they were sure of, with so large a family, in the more constricted regions of their native land. At Havre, France, they took passage on the emigrant ship, America, and with great hopes set sail for New York, where, after a long voyage, they were safely landed arriving at said city in the month of April in the year 1884. From there they made their way to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, the place of their destination. Here the family was warmly received by David Geiger, a brother-in-law of Christian Leuthold.

The first year the family lived in a cottage one mile east of Upper Sandusky, all the members working industriously in order to add to the capital of \$300.00 which they brought from Switzerland. Godfrey Leuthold then being but eleven years old, like four of his brothers was compelled to work for other people. The second year they rented a small farm four miles east of Upper Sandusky; here they resided for three years. The boys continued to work during the summer months for other people, mostly for farmers in Crawford county.

In the year 1888 the family came to Crawford county. For five years they lived on a large farm which they rented south of Bucyrus. During the first years they met with difficulties and failures and the boys were often compelled to bear great hardships. But at the end of the five years the family was able to buy a good farm of 80 acres two miles north of Bucyrus. Here the father died February 15, 1906. The mother then moved to Bucyrus

into a handsome new house provided for by her sons. Here she still resides, living with her daughter Louisa a retired life.

Godfrey Leuthold is one of the younger sons in the above family. He was permitted to attend the township public schools during the winter months till he was 16 years old. Then, though having a passion to devote himself to study, he was compelled to help work and manage a farm till he was 21 years of age. This was a strenuous life, which deprived him of the pleasures of youth and compelled him to cope with great difficulties, due to the fact that the family was then heavily involved in debt. On one Friday, September 15th, he was of age and left home under most discouraging circumstances. Having worked bitterly hard for his father, he was obliged to leave home with nothing else but the clothes he wore while working at home. But he left with a determination to work and save his money. The first three months he worked for farmers, cutting and husking corn; thus he earned his first money, every dollar of which he saved. When winter set in he determined to work for his board and then attended the public schools in Liberty township, in order to get a better education, which he was deprived of while working for his father. The next spring he was licensed to teach school without ever having attended a high school. The following winter he taught school and worked on the farm in the summer, aiming to save all the money possible in order to prepare himself financially to attend a college.

In the fall of the year 1898 we find him attending the college at Berea, Ohio, a Methodist school. He was graduated in the classical course and received the degree of B. A. in June of the year 1903. The year preceding he was chosen by the Goethe society of which he was a member to deliver the valedictorian address.

It was during the difficult struggles while working for his father that he first realized the usefulness and power of the knowledge of the law. So after being graduated at the college at Berea, he at once took up the study of law and completed a course in this science at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, and was graduated at this school in the fall of the year 1904, receiving the degree of B. L. In

December of the same year he was admitted to the Ohio bar and has ever since been in the active practice of law at Bucyrus, Ohio.

In June of the year 1907 the college at Berea conferred upon him the degree of M. A., he having first fully complied with all requirements for this honor.

Mr. Leuthold always took an active part in the politics of the republican party which in his county, at present is in the minority. With an aim to do justice to all and with malice toward none his judgment and principles are respected by men of both parties, his character being clean, his influence uplifting. He was reared in the Methodist church of which he has been a faithful member.

To consider the career of Mr. Leuthold in all its bearings, it is indeed inspiring, his success demonstrating what can be accomplished through persistent effort and in the face of difficulties and discouraging circumstances.

MICHAEL A. RICKSECKER, who now lives retired at Galion, O., after many years of honorable connection with the great Erie Railroad system as locomotive engineer, was born October 19, 1839, in Springfield township, Richland county, O., and is a son of Greenberry and Elenora (Firestine) Ricksecker.

Greenberry Ricksecker and wife were born at Hagerstown, Md., where they married and after two children had been born to them—Mary A. and Charles A.—they started for a new home in Ohio. This was in 1835 and they came overland to Springfield township, Richland county, and located on land which was wild at the time, but which they developed into an excellent farm. The old log house which served as their first home is still one of the landmarks of that section. Greenberry Ricksecker was a whig in early political life but later became a republican and, notwithstanding his southern birth, was an anti-slavery man. An underground railroad station, the name given to sheltering places for escaping slaves prior to the Civil war, was situated in the home of a neighbor, John C. Finney, and as Mr. Ricksecker was in sympathy with the movement, he often helped negroes on their way to the Canadian border, where they were safe from pursuit. Another neighbor who of-

fered a place of concealment to escaping slaves was Joseph Roe and through the efforts of these philanthropic men, many men, women and children escaped from slavery. In many ways Greenberry Ricksecker was an admirable man and he was esteemed and respected in his community, where he lived to be seventy-three years of age, his wife passing away when aged sixty-one years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. After reaching Richland county, two more children were born to them—Michael A. and Helen. All the children married and reared children of their own and became respected and useful members of society.

Michael A. Ricksecker is the only survivor of his parents' family. He attended school in Springfield township and helped his father, after school, on the farm and also in his carpenter shop and frequently assisted in the erection of log houses for other settlers. He thus gained a practical knowledge of carpentering while quite young. By the time he was fourteen years of age he was anxious to provide for himself and soon found a place where he could work for his board and receive \$4 a month. When sixteen years of age he worked at cutting cord wood for forty cents a cord and also split rails, as did Abraham Lincoln in early manhood, and while keeping busy and contented in this way he also kept on assisting his father as a carpenter.

On April 21, 1861, Mr. Ricksecker responded to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men and entered Co. H, 15th O. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Hiram Miller and Col. Moses R. Dickey, and served through a first enlistment of three months. On December 11, 1861, he re-enlisted for three years in the First Ohio Independent Battery, Light Artillery, under command of Capt. McMullen, and was honorably discharged December 13, 1864. During the larger part of the time he served in West Virginia with the Army of the Potomac, taking part in such hard fought battles as South Mountain, Frederick city and Antietam. Ever at the post of duty, Mr. Ricksecker made a record as a brave and efficient soldier, and having faced the many hazards of war without being wounded, returned safely to his home.

He then turned his attention to railroading

and entered the service of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company (now known as the Erie Railroad) in the capacity of brakeman, at a time when the company sent out only one train a day, this being in March, 1865. In April following he made the trip on the first through freight train that left Galion, and in July of the same year was promoted and became fireman. Until January, 1868, he was engaged in freight and passenger transportation and then was promoted and made engineer and operated both through and local freight trains until June, 1880, and from that time until October 23, 1910, when he was retired on the age limit, his place was in the cab of the passenger train on the Cincinnati division, east. Mr. Ricksecker is still retained by the company, which knows how to recognize efficient service, and fills the position of assistant train dispatcher, his duties making no heavy demand on his health.

On June 17, 1869, at Ontario, O., Mr. Ricksecker was married to Miss Mary A. Rater, who was born in Germany and was three years old when her parents brought her to Richland county, O. She was born April 3, 1844, and died June 10, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Ricksecker had no children of their own, but they adopted a little seven-year old maiden, Elizabeth Keiser, who was born at Mansfield, O. She has been a real daughter to them and her foster parents have had reason to take much pride in her as a sweet and amiable member of the household, as a good student, being a graduate of the Galion high school, and as a singer in the choir and teacher in the sabbath school of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which religious denomination Mr. and Mrs. Ricksecker were long very active members.

In politics Mr. Ricksecker is a decided republican but has never had the politician's desire for public office. He is yet, as always, interested in the progress and development of the city's various interests, where he has investments and almost lifelong friends. He has been very active in Dick Morris Post, G. A. R., No. 130, of which he is the present commander—a dignity well deserved—and on several occasions he has attended encampments held in other and distant cities. For many years he has been identified with the

Masonic fraternity, uniting with the order in young manhood and belongs to Galion Lodge, No. 414, F. & A. M.; to the Chapter No. 142, at Galion, and to the Council, at Bucyrus. Mr. Ricksecker belongs also to another organization, one that is known all over the United States and numbers thousands of trained and experienced men in its ranks—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—he being connected with Division No. 16. For forty years he has preserved his membership in this representative industrial body and in recognition of this, at the termination of the above period, he received a handsome gold badge, suitably inscribed, which, it is needless to say he values highly. Mr. Ricksecker is a valued member of the Richland County Historical Society and his reminiscences of former events have contributed to the interest of its published reports on many occasions.

MRS. SARAH A. DICE, a highly respected and well known business woman of Galion, O., who, for twenty years has successfully conducted a millinery business here, was born in Crawford county, O., near Galion and is a daughter of Isaac and Susan (Smith) Garberich.

The parents of Mrs. Dice were of German ancestry, but were born in Pennsylvania and both accompanied their parents when young, to Crawford county. The father of Mrs. Dice engaged in farming in Polk township for many years and died there in 1897, when aged 61 years. The mother of Mrs. Dice still survives and lives on the old homestead, hale and hearty, despite her 83 years. Isaac Garberich was a strong Republican. He was a man of sterling character, honest and upright, and was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his widow also belongs. Mrs. Dice is one of a family of nine children born to her parents, three sons and six daughters, all of whom survive.

After creditably completing the public school course, Mrs. Dice learned the millinery business, for which she had a natural aptitude and has been in business for the past 26 years and for twenty years has been at her present location, where she erected her building. She carries the finest line of

millinery and millinery goods to be found at Galion and caters to a very exclusive trade. Her display of tasteful and attractive millinery would do credit to any large city, while her long experience and natural artistic talent in the blending of colors and materials and in adapting them to the lines of head, face and figure are so well known and appreciated that her taste and judgment are depended upon by a very particular class of purchasers. Too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. Dice for her energy and enterprise in building up and enlarging this business enterprise and her unusual success reflects the high opinion in which she is held by those who have known her from childhood. Mrs. Dice has two children: Clare D., a resident of Galion, a machinist by trade; and Gladys C., who is the wife of John Scott Boyd, who is superintendent of the Galion Iron Works Company. Mrs. Dice and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

REV. THOMAS J. SHEPPARD, well known among Civil War veterans as the "Andersonville Chaplain," was born at Zanesville, O., June 22, 1834, being a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (LeHue) Sheppard. He was of Puritan and Huguenot stock, his grandfather, Joseph Sheppard, having been born at Attleboro, England. The family came to the United States in 1811, landing at Boston. On his mother's side the LeHue family came from France, and were Huguenots, one of the founders of the American branch coming to America with Marquis de Lafayette as a volunteer in the American Revolution. Others of the LeHue family were already settled in Winchester, Frederick county, Va. Thomas J. Sheppard, the subject of this sketch, was practically born into the Baptist church. His grandfather, Rev. Thomas Sheppard, was a leader in the denomination at Zanesville and on the formation of the Market Street Baptist Church, of Zanesville, in 1825, his parents united there. Thomas J. Sheppard spent his early life in Zanesville. His parents both died there in 1853, his mother's death occurring in July and his father's in Novem-

ber. He after that lived with his sister Elizabeth, the wife of Capt. John Thompson, north of Dresden. He spent six years in the drug store of Capt. Thompson and attended West Bedford Academy, where he met Miss Margaret Collins of Moundsville, W. Va., who became his wife June 1, 1859, the wedding being at the Collins family home, the residence of William Collins at High Oaks on the hills overlooking Moundsville. After marriage he took up the reading of law at Zanesville and his interest in church work started at that time. At the close of a revival service in 1854 he was licensed to preach and thereafter continued to conduct religious services regularly for 54 years. On Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Co. E, 97th O. Vol. Inf. under Capt. Eagan, being appointed fifth sergeant. He was in eleven important engagements including Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge and Stone River. He was captured June 27, 1864, during a night skirmish before the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, while on picket duty. He was sent to Andersonville where he was confined almost eleven months. While in prison here he conducted religious services and became known as the "Andersonville Chaplain," a term of endearment applied to him by men he helped there. His naturally sunny disposition and firm religious conviction gave him power to do good among the discouraged prisoners. At the close of their term in prison a testimonial was prepared and signed by 155 prisoners commending his work and recommending him for appointment as a regular army chaplain. This testimonial he has prized highly, but did not desire to take up the work of an army chaplain, feeling he could do more good as a minister, pastor of a church. Mr. Sheppard was mustered out of the service at Camp Chase, June 15, 1865. He was associated with the United States Christian Commission after the war and took up his higher education at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he was graduated with the class of 1870. His first pastorate was at Kirkersville, Ohio, from 1865 to 1869. He held pastorates in Ohio at West Jefferson



WILLIAM BENDER

and Lisbon, Clyde and Sidney, and was special agent for Denison University from 1876 to 1884. He became pastor of the Baptist church at Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1884, where he remained until 1889, when he went to Kenton as pastor and where he built a new church. In 1892 he was appointed chaplain of the Ohio State Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, and from there went to Grass Lake, Michigan, but in 1899 he retired from active work and located at Granville, where the family lived until the death of Mrs. Sheppard, July 3, 1911, since which time he has lived with his daughter, Mrs. James R. Hopley at Bucyrus. His son, Thomas Hamilton Sheppard, died at Los Angeles, Calif., April 3, 1911. His son, William Collins Sheppard, is a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and his daughter, Mrs. James R. Hopley, lives at Bucyrus. Many years ago the Ohio association of Ex-Prisoners of War elected him chaplain-for-life and it was while a resident of Bucyrus in 1887 that Keller Post advocated his selection as chaplain of the Ohio association of the G. A. R., a place he filled with honor.

Rev. Mr. Sheppard has done much literary work, mostly of a religious and patriotic nature. He has written a number of poems, some of which have been set to music. His lecture on "Battle Fields and Prison Pens" has been heard in many towns and cities of the country. It was in introducing Mr. Sheppard to an audience at Lansing, Michigan, that the late Governor Pingree, a prison-mate at Andersonville, alluded to him as "the man who preached to me in Hell."

WILLIAM BENDER, who is a retired farmer and one of the highly respected citizens of Tiro, O., occupies his comfortable home on North Main Street but still retains his farm of 180 acres, situated in Auburn township, Crawford county. He was born in Richland county, O., March 26, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Hoffman) Bender.

Jacob Bender was born near Heidelberg, Germany, Oct. 5, 1816, where he was reared to manhood and in 1840 married Catherine

Hoffman, who was born also in Germany, Aug. 13, 1816. In the year of their marriage they emigrated to America, and on reaching the United States settled in Richland County, O. He purchased 40 acres of land near Shelby, to which he later added 20 more acres, and after clearing and developing both tracts, purchased a farm of 160 acres, four miles south of Shelby. In 1862 they came to Crawford county and purchased 200 acres of land from George Cummings. He was a large landowner also in other states, having 300 acres in Iowa and 300 acres in Michigan. His death occurred Sept. 26, 1897, when he was aged 80 years. His wife died Jan. 15, 1885. They were members of the Lutheran church, in America, but he had been reared a Catholic and she in the Reformed church. They were good, Christian people in each organization. To them the following children were born: Jacob, Henry, Charles, Christina, Anthony, William, Catherine, who died Aug. 31, 1886; Lizzie, John Phillip, and one that died in infancy.

William Bender was his father's helper on the home farm until he reached the age of 21 years. After marriage he located on 80 acres of his present farm, then the property of his father-in-law, and while renting the same for 11 years, was an extensive stock dealer. In 1882 he purchased a tract of 104 acres adjoining on the east and in 1885 bought his present homestead and now has land in both Auburn and Vernon townships. He improved his farm properties, erecting a handsome residence in 1889 and a substantial barn in 1890 and resided there until he retired to Tiro. He is interested in the Seamless Tube Mills at Shelby, O.

On Sept. 3, 1873, Mr. Bender was married to Miss Cornelia Sawyer, a daughter of Albanus Sawyer. Albanus Sawyer was a native of this county while his wife was born in Pennsylvania. They had the following children besides Mrs. Bender: Asa, Rule, Royal E., John F., Erastus, deceased, Clara, deceased, Anna and Lottie. Mr. and Mrs. Bender have three children: Rilla May, wife of John W. Hutt, of Richland county, O.; and Minnie Luella, wife of Walter Ervin; and Ruth Ione. While Mr. Bender has never been very active in politics, he has always exerted

his influence in support of movements that have made this section law abiding and a desirable place in which to live. Mr. Bender is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Tiro. He served as supervisor for 25 years. The family attends the Lutheran church and Mr. Bender has been a liberal contributor to the building of the church and to its support.

JOHN S. MURPHY, a representative farmer of Dallas township, who is the owner of 80 acres of land, was born in Springfield, Fayette county, Pa., June 23, 1860, but came to Crawford county in 1866. His parents, William H. and Elizabeth (King) Murphy, were natives of Fayette county, Pa.

William H. Murphy was a blacksmith by trade but in later years devoted his attention to farming. He was a Democrat in politics and he and his wife belonged to the U. B. church. They made their home with their son, John S. Murphy, for ten years previous to their decease. William H. Murphy lies buried in Nevada, Ohio, and his wife in Scotsdale, Pa. They were the parents of the following children: John S., whose name heads this sketch; Mary, the wife of Zeph. Chance; Frederick, deceased; and Lula, the wife of Arizona Carmean.

John S. Murphy received a common school education in the schools of Crawford county and at the age of 19 years began to learn the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation for 21 years. He still does some of this work, having quite recently built for White Brothers what is the largest barn in this county. Mr. Murphy's main interests, however, lie in his farming, and he has met with success in his endeavors in this line. Besides his general farming he raises some stock, but only enough for his own use. In 1900 when Mr. Murphy bought his farm it was covered with woods and swamp and he has cleared all the land and has also built his house and barn.

In 1885, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Heinlen. She is the daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth (Bickel) Heinlen, who were very early settlers in Crawford county, but who were natives of Germany. Their children were,

namely: Elizabeth, the wife of A. E. Bollinger; John; Samuel; Lena, the wife of Byron Kent; Frank D.; Matilda, the wife of James Johnston; Mathias; and Lucinda, the wife of the subject of this article. To Mr. and Mrs. John S. Murphy have been born children who were named as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. D. C. Lust); Charles; Dora, deceased; Lloyd, who met his death from the kick of a horse; Frank, deceased; Cooler; Lula, deceased; Roy, John, Thomas and Stella.

Mr. Murphy is a Democrat in politics. He and his family attend the U. B. Church. He belongs to the F. & A. M. at Nevada, Ohio.

CHARLES A. GUISS, civil engineer at Bucyrus, O., and formerly county surveyor of Crawford county, is numbered with the reliable men of his profession in this section and has satisfactorily completed every contract he has undertaken. He was born at Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, O., Aug. 24, 1878, and was two years old when his parents moved to Chatfield township, where he was reared. He is a son of John and Susan (Fry) Guiss, who are highly respected retired residents of New Washington.

The Guiss family is of German ancestry and it was founded in Ohio by the grandfather, Abraham Guiss, who came to Crawford county prior to 1838 and secured a large tract of land from the Government in Cranberry township. As soon as he had secured a home here he sent for his family and it is said that his wife drove with children and household goods, an ox-team, the entire distance from Columbia county, Pa., to Crawford county, O. She was a typical pioneer woman, strong and resourceful, and outlived her husband, dying at New Washington in extreme old age. They were members of the German Lutheran church.

John Guiss, father of Charles A., was born in Cranberry township, Crawford county, where he was reared and lived for some years after his marriage, when he moved to West Liberty and later to Sulphur Springs, engaging in mercantile pursuits

and was a member of the firm of Albert, Fry & Co. Afterward he engaged in farming in Chatfield township and served in numerous township offices, elected to the same on the Democratic ticket. He was township clerk and trustee and also a justice of the peace. He married Susan Fry, a daughter of John Fry, who was born in Switzerland and came in early manhood to Chatfield township, securing Government land on which he lived until his death when aged 89 years. He married a member of the Helm family, in Crawford county. Six children were born to John and Susan Guiss, namely: William H., who is a physician at Tiro, O.; Melville O., formerly auditor of the Birmingham & Nevada Railroad and general manager of the Georgia & Alabama Iron Company, now located at Memphis, Tenn.; Ethie R., who is the wife of Frank Derr, of New Washington; Charles A.; Warren G., who is in the oil business at Tulsa, Okla.; and Maude R., who lives with her parents.

Charles A. Guiss was graduated in the State University at Columbus, in the class of 1905, with his Civil engineer degree and afterward was appointed deputy county surveyor of Lake county, O., under County Surveyor J. C. Ward, and continued his duties there for about one year and then came to Bucyrus. He followed his profession privately from 1906 until 1907, when he was elected county surveyor of Crawford county and satisfactorily served out his term, retiring then to give his entire attention to his personal business. He is a Democrat in his political leanings and fraternally is identified with the Elks and the Eagles, both of Bucyrus.

JOHN MEUSER, deceased, was identified with the Erie Railway for a number of years, for 19 of these operating a freight engine and for more than ten years being a passenger train engineer. He was born in Richland county, O., Dec. 31, 1842, and his accidental death occurred, while in the path of duty, Dec. 30, 1901, the direct result of the explosion of an engine pipe.

John Peter Meuser, father of the late

John Meuser, was born in Prussia and served in Napoleon's Army at the Battle of Waterloo, in 1815, receiving a medal for his bravery, which is still in the possession of the family. He afterward came to the United States and settled in Richland county, O., where he followed the cabinetmaking trade. Late in life he came to Galion, where his death occurred Aug. 11, 1869, when he was aged 79 years. He was twice married, his first wife dying without issue. His second wife, Catherine Swain, was born in Switzerland, in November, 1823, and was brought to America by her parents in childhood. She died at Galion in 1863, the mother of nine children, eight of whom grew up, six of whom married and three of whom survive.

John Meuser was the eldest born of the above family of children and remained in Richland county until 1865, when he came to Galion, entering the Erie Railway service. Through ability and fidelity he rapidly gained promotion and enjoyed the confidence of both his superiors and his associates in business. It was while running the Wells Fargo Express train on the Fourth Division, between Marion and Caledonia, O., that the accident occurred that cost this brave and experienced man his life. He was quite prominent in railway circles, and for many years had been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was fraternally identified also with the Odd Fellows. Politically he was a Democrat, while in his religious connection he was active in the First Lutheran Church.

On July 11, 1869, Mr. Meuser was married at Galion to Miss L. Agnes Sheaffer, who was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., Aug. 8, 1852, but has been a resident of Galion for 56 years and owns the valuable property on which he lives. Her parents were William W. and Savilla (Albright) Sheaffer, the former of whom was born in Dauphin county, Pa., April 16, 1827, and died May 20, 1889. He came to Whetstone township, March 17, 1850, in the following year was married to Savilla Albright, who was born in Whet-

stone township, June 11, 1833, and died November 29, 1884. Her parents were John and Sarah (Sheaffer) Albright, who were pioneers in Crawford county, from Pennsylvania. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meuser: Letta L., who is the wife of R. C. Case, of Richwood, O.; and William W., a fireman on the Erie Railroad, lives at Galion, who married Virda Nelson. Mrs. Meuser is very active in the First English Lutheran Church, to which her parents also belonged, and is interested in the Foreign Missionary Society.

JOHN M. LEITZY, whose well cultivated farm of 80 acres is located in Dallas township, is a son of Francis and Hannah (Smith) Leitzzy. He was born in Holmes township, Dec. 26, 1855.

Francis Leitzzy was born in Germany but came to this country when young. His father, also named Francis Leitzzy, resided in Crawford county at his death. Francis Leitzzy, Jr., upon his arrival in the U. S., secured land and followed his occupation as a farmer. He married Hannah Smith, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and they had seven children, namely: Catherine, who is the wife of George Strohm; Rose Ann, the wife of Philip Strohm; Mary, the wife of Jacob Staiger; John M., our subject; Elizabeth, the wife of Frederick Schiefer; William; and Joseph. He was a Democrat politically and in religious faith, a Lutheran. He is buried in Crawford county, Ohio.

John M. Leitzzy since completing his education has spent his life in farming. His first experience in the cultivation of land was obtained while working for his father, with whom he continued until about 25 years of age. He then went to Bucyrus township, Crawford county, and rented a tract of land there. After five years spent at that place he went to Tod township, where he also rented land but before long he returned to Bucyrus township. Seven years ago he bought his present farm from M. M. McBeth and he has here successfully followed general farming since that time. He also raises stock for his own use.

In February, 1881, Mr. Leitzzy married Miss Barbara Staiger. Her parents, John and Rickey (Klink) Staiger, were prominent farming people of Crawford county, but are now deceased. Their children besides Mrs. Leitzzy were: Samuel; Joseph; Lena, the wife of Robert Rice; Rickey, deceased; Elizabeth and Mary, twins, the former the widow of Jacob Beller and the latter deceased; and Lydia, the wife of William Roaker.

To Mr. and Mrs. John M. Leitzzy there have been born the following children: Frederick, a music teacher and dealer in musical instruments; Laura, who is the wife of Clarence Shroll; Irvin G. and Corvin C., twins; and Richard F.

Mr. Leitzzy is a Democrat and has served his township on the school board and as road supervisor. He with his family are attendants of the Martin Luther Church.

CHARLES A. BEILHARZ, the leading contractor in painting and decorating at Bucyrus, O., has been a resident of this city since boyhood, but was born in Republic township, Seneca county, O., April 16, 1853, a son of Dr. William and Maria B. (Crockett) Beilharz, and a grandson of Rev. John P. Beilharz.

Rev. John P. Beilharz was born in 1795 and was educated in Germany and for many years after coming to America served pastorates in the German Lutheran church in Ohio. It is remembered that he preached the impressive sermon at the laying of the corner stone of the present old German Lutheran church edifice at Bucyrus. He died in Seneca county in May, 1867, aged 72 years, honored and esteemed to the end. His remains are buried in Fremont, O.

William Beilharz, son of Rev. William and father of Charles A., was born in 1819, in Germany, and was a child when his parents came to America and they settled in Birks county, Pennsylvania. He became a dentist and prior to the Civil War practiced dentistry at Tiffin, O., and from there came to Bucyrus and opened an office on Sandusky Street, where he continued in his

profession for some years and then retired, his death occurring June 23, 1899. He was married in Seneca county to Maria B. Crockett, who was born in Thomaston, Maine, March 30, 1824, and was a child when her parents moved to Seneca county, O., and settled in Eden township. She survived her husband, dying May 14, 1903, at the age of 79 years. Dr. and Mrs. Beilharz were members of the English Lutheran church. They had three children: Charles A.; Anna, who is the wife of F. L. Ingman, a merchant, farmer and real estate dealer in Iowa; and Cassius M., who was accidentally killed at Columbus, O., Aug. 29, 1891, while attending to his duties of conductor, on the T. & O. C. Railway. His widow, Henrietta Beilharz, died June 20, 1900.

Charles A. Beilharz was educated in the Bucyrus schools and learned his trade under the supervision and direction of Samuel Welsh, who was a very competent man in his line. For 25 years Mr. Beilharz has been engaged in contracting in painting and decorating and has had important work to do with both public and private buildings and his judgment is pretty apt to be asked when any work of especial magnitude is contemplated.

Mr. Beilharz was married to Miss Ella M. Choate, who was born at Napoleon, Henry county, O., a daughter of Col. William A. and Rosina (McGill) Choate. Colonel Choate was killed in battle while leading his regiment during the Civil War. In politics Mr. Beilharz, like his late father, is a Republican. He is identified with the Elks and since 1883 has been a member of the Knights of Pythias.

PERRY CHALMERS FULTON, a highly respected retired resident of Bucyrus, O., is a member of one of the early families of this city, in which he was born, Dec. 26, 1849. His parents were Andrew and Elizabeth Harper (Scott) Fulton.

Andrew Fulton was born in Stark county, O., in 1820, where he lived until 21 years of age and then came to Bucyrus. Here he followed the cabinetmaker's trade, which in-

cluded the manufacturing of furniture, by hand, and the making of coffins. Many of the latter were constructed of walnut and as they were usually ordered after the death of an individual, it was no unusual thing for Mr. Fulton to work sometimes the entire night fashioning the last receptacles for the dead, polishing and making them as attractive as possible. For some ten years he was in partnership with his brother, David Fulton, but in 1863 David went into the grocery business and Andrew became sole proprietor of the former concern, but died in the following year, on Nov. 13, 1864. He married Elizabeth Harper Scott, a daughter of Wilson Scott. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1826, and was only two years old when her parents moved to Crawford county, reaching Bucyrus on Dec. 25, 1828, and camping over night on what was then the village square. Shortly afterward Mr. Scott secured 300 acres of Government land in Whetstone township, on which he erected a log cabin and there he and family spent many years. Late in life, when aged 75 years, he went to Springfield, Mo., and afterward all record of him was lost. Mrs. Fulton survived until Oct. 28, 1898, passing away at the age of 73 years. Both she and husband were members of the Presbyterian church. Five children made up their family, Perry Chalmers being the first born. Anna Z. married Fred Tipple and they live at Youngstown, O., and have a family of children. James T. went out to Fairbanks, Alaska, but his wife and daughter have not yet joined him. Estella E. died at the age of 18 months. Andrew D. resides with his wife and two sons at Somerville, Mass.

Perry Chalmers Fulton attended the public schools of Bucyrus and all his subsequent business life has been passed here and since June, 1888, he has been connected with the T. & O. C. Railroad. He was married at Bucyrus, Sept. 20, 1888, to Miss Mary Heller, who was born in 1840, and died at Bucyrus, Sept. 11, 1911. She was a daughter of Jacob D. and Margaret (Daniel) Heller. For some years she was connected

with the U. B. church, but later became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bucyrus and was always actively interested in its mission and charitable work. Mr. Fulton has four children, namely: Chalmers C., who resides with his wife, son and daughter, at Bethlehem, Pa.; Blanche Estella, who married Homer Eggleston and they live at Chicago, Ill., and have one daughter; Wesley J., who resides with his family at Cardington, O.; and Harvey Williams, who is in business at Dubuque, O. Politically, Mr. Fulton is somewhat independent but nominally a Republican, and is connected fraternally with the order of Foresters and Royal Home.

M. H. SCHILL, doing business under his own name at New Washington, O., in the clothing and gent's furnishing line, custom tailor and representative of the Royal Tailors, of Chicago, Ill., is well known in this part of Ohio and is a representative citizen of New Washington. He was born Sept. 11, 1865, in Richland county, O., but was mainly educated at Shelby, O.

Mr. Schill entered upon his business career as a dry goods salesman, afterward traveling for a firm for two and one-half years through southern Ohio and West Virginia, and then went into the clothing business and resided for the following seven years at Shelby, being connected with the Kennedy Clothing House. On Jan. 16, 1907, he came to New Washington and here for three years was manager for Kennedy-Robison Company, of Shelby, on April 12, 1911, embarking in business for himself and his trade name is Schill, the clothier. In addition to the stocks above mentioned, he handles a fine line of suit cases and trunks, having excellent business accommodations on West Mansfield Street. Mr. Schill is acknowledged to be a man of taste, skill and practical knowledge in his special line and attracts a very high class of patronage.

Mr. Schill was married to Miss Elizabeth Fabian, who was born at Galion, O. They are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Schill is identified with the Knights of

Columbus, Mansfield Council; with the Eagles, at Shelby, O., and C. K. of O., of the same city.

JOHN W. LOOMIS, a well remembered educator in several sections of Ohio, has been a resident of Bucyrus since 1904, when he became connected with the U. S. Railway mail service and at present is a railway postal clerk on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Crestline, O., and Chicago, Ill. He was born in Seneca county, O., in 1871, and is a son of George and Susan C. (Beery) Loomis.

The Loomis family is of New England ancestry but has been established in the State of Ohio for about 100 years. Reuel Loomis was one of the early colonists from Connecticut to settle in the Northwest Territory and secured land in Sandusky county shortly after Ohio became a State. In 1820 he moved to Tiffin and was one of the pioneer farmers of Seneca county. There his son, Wildman Loomis, grandfather of John W. Loomis of Bucyrus, was reared, his birth having taken place in 1819 in Sandusky county. He died on his farm in Eden township, Seneca county, when aged 83 years. He was intensely loyal to the Union and when civil war was precipitated entered the Federal Army, accompanied by his son George, and served as corporal of Co. B, 164th O. Vol. Inf., throughout a full term of enlistment.

George Loomis was born in Seneca county, O., in April, 1841, and died at Hicksville, O., in 1905. He engaged in farming through most of his active period and was well known in his native state. He married Susan C. Beery, who was born in April, 1847 and died at Hicksville, O., in 1892. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their children were seven in number, as follows: John W.; Mary C., who is the wife of Noah Ames, residing at Hicksville, O., and they have two children—Richard D. and Rachael N.; Ella E., who died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years; H. Edward, who is engaged in the harness-making business at Hicksville, married there

Ruby Coburn and they have three daughters—Susan L., Lulu M. and Alma L.; James W., who died in infancy; Lula M., who died when aged seven years; and Laura E., who died in infancy.

John W. Loomis enjoyed excellent educational advantages in youth and early manhood, attending school both in Seneca and Wyandot counties and completing the scientific course at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, O. For some ten subsequent years he taught school in Defiance and Henry counties and for some time was at the head of the schools of Florida, O., and was principal of the Hicksville High School. After two years of travel in the South he was connected for a few years with the circulating department of the Bucyrus Journal and Daily Telegraph. For the past eight years as mentioned above, Mr. Loomis has been in the Government service.

Mr. Loomis was married at Bucyrus in January, 1908, to Miss Maude May Minton, who was born in 1881, at Bradford, O., where she attended school and later perfected herself in music at Ada, O. She is a daughter of Ellis and Bertha (Burt) Minton, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, and a granddaughter of Dr. Henry Harrison and Elizabeth (Shellenbarger) Minton. Dr. Minton was a prominent physician at Bradford, where he practiced for 32 years. Mrs. Loomis has one sister, Alma G., who is supervisor of drawing and music in the New Comerstown schools, in Tuscarawas county, O. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis have one daughter, Grace Isabel, who was born Sept. 6, 1910. They are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Loomis is a Republican and fraternally he belongs to Demas Lodge No. 108, Knights of Pythias.

H. O. DUTTER, manager of the Bucyrus Telephone Company, a prosperous business concern of Bucyrus, O., was born at Garrettsville, Portage county, O., Jan. 16, 1873.

In 1891 Mr. Dutter was graduated from

the Garrettsville High School, after which he gave two years to electrical study and practice at Athens, O., which prepared him to fill a position of some responsibility in the electrical engineering department of the Electric Light and Power Company, of that city. From 1893 until 1896 he was connected with the Light and Power Company at Delphos, O., and from then until 1901 was superintendent of the Clyde, O., Light and Power Company and for one year was also city engineer there and after that occupied a similar position with a municipal plant at Bryan. From 1902 until 1905 he was superintendent of the gas department, with the Peoples Gas and Electrical Company, at Defiance, O. In 1906 he was connected for some time with the Light and Power Company at Alliance, O., coming from there to Bucyrus, where he became superintendent of the Light and Power Company of this city, assuming the management of the present company in October, 1910. The Bucyrus Telephone Company was incorporated in 1898, with an authorized capital of \$150,000. Its officers are: Dr. J. A. Chesnes, president; H. S. Blair, vice president; A. D. Stoltz, secretary and treasurer, the board of directors including the officers and three additional capitalists: Benjamin Shearer, J. Wentz and E. Blair. The company operates 1000 automatic telephones and 500 farm telephones and they also have long distance connection with the Bell and Independent companies. Constant employment is given to twenty people. This is one of the most successful local enterprises of this section.

Mr. Dutter was married at Delphos, O., to Miss Katherine Florence Mahoney, who was born and educated there. Mr. Dutter is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the Commandery at Marion, O., and to the minor branches at Bucyrus. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Defiance, O., and is past chancellor of Clyde Lodge No. 146, Clyde, O.; to the Elks, at Bucyrus; to the Maccabees at Defiance, O.; and is a member of the American Gas Institute and an associate member of the American Insti-

tute of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Dutter is a busy, practical, competent man and is valued as a citizen.

ISRAEL ULMER, one of the representative farmers and good citizens of Crawford county, who owns a fine farm in Bucyrus township, in partnership with his brother, William Ulmer, containing 113 acres, was born in Crawford county, March 18, 1853, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Bahler) Ulmer.

Adam Ulmer and wife were born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and they came when young to Crawford county, married here and had the following children: John, William, Minnie, Israel and Mary. The father of the above family died in 1856 and in 1860 the mother married Henry Miller and they moved to Henry county, O. They had four children: Sophia, Jacob, Pauline and Margaret.

Israel Ulmer obtained his education in the public schools and afterward learned the carpenter trade which he followed for five years, all the rest of his mature life having been spent as a farmer. In 1884 he was married to Miss Mary Steiger, a daughter of George G. and Magdalena (Stohm) Steiger. The parents of Mrs. Ulmer were farmers in Holmes township where the father still lives, the mother being now deceased. Of their family of children, Mrs. Ulmer was the second born, the others being: Charles; Magdalena, wife of Charles Unger; George Emanuel; David; Moses; Emma, wife of Noah Lust; and Martha, wife of Warren Dinnenger; Philip; and Amelia, the wife of Casper Meyer.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ulmer the following children have been born: George F.; Emma, who is the wife of Arthur Luke and has two children—Clinton and Leola; and Minnie, Otto, Milo, and Eunice. Mr. Ulmer and family attend the German Lutheran church. The Ulmers have always been staunch in their support of the Democratic party. Mr. Ulmer has served three years as school director, taking much interest in school matters in his township and in every

other way performing his duties as a responsible and reliable citizen.

HENRY A. BARTH, who is a member of the business firm of William F. Barth and Brother, barbers, at Bucyrus, O., is a prominent Democratic politician of Crawford county and is serving in the office of city auditor. He was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., Aug. 4, 1862, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Boll) Barth, who reared a family of seven children. The father was born in Germany and when he came to Ohio settled on a farm in Chatfield township. His death occurred in 1882.

Henry A. Barth was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the country schools. In 1880 he came to Bucyrus and here learned his business and in association with his brother, conducts a large establishment. He has been for years an active, interested and reliable citizen, served one term as a member of the city council representing the Third Ward, and in 1907 was elected city auditor. He is an officer in the National Union and is a member of the Barbers' Union and is treasurer of the local organization.

Mr. Barth married Miss Amanda E. Orthwein, a daughter of Jeremiah Orthwein, of Crawford county, and they have two daughters: Stella V. and Helen R. They reside at No. 325 S. Spring Street, Bucyrus, and they attend the German Lutheran church.

JOHN WEIRICK, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Whetstone township, where he owns 218 acres of valuable land, was born at Perrysville, Richland county, O., June 6, 1840, and is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Broner) Weirick.

Levi Weirick and wife were both born in Union county, Pa., both came to Ohio when young and both died in Crawford county, where their burial took place. By trade he was a chair maker and he followed the same all his life. In early days he was a Whig but later identified himself with the

Republican party. Both he and wife belonged to the United Brethren church. To them the following children were born: Charles H., who is deceased; Mary, who is the widow of John Smith; John; Margaret; Clarine, who is the wife of Henry Steinhelfer; William and Sabina.

John Weirick attended school through boyhood and then worked on farms by the month until he was 21 years of age. The Civil War was then in progress and with many other patriotic young men of the neighborhood, he entered the Union Army, enlisting in Co. C, 23rd O. Vol. Inf., in which he served for three years, receiving his honorable discharge at Cumberland, Md., in January, 1865. He saw hard service and in addition to participating in the wearying marches and many skirmishes, he took part in such important battles as South Mountain, Antietam and Cedar Creek. After the close of the war, Mr. Weirick came to Crawford county, O., with the intention of securing farm land and establishing a permanent home. For the first seven years he rented land and then purchased his first 100 acres of his present farm and later added 118 acres more and for many years carried on his agricultural industries by himself but now these responsibilities are carried by his son. General farming, including the raising of a good grade of stock, occupies the attention of Mr. Weirick.

In 1867, John Weirick was married to his cousin, Miss Matilda Weirick, who is a daughter of Aaron and Margaret (Clark) Weirick, substantial farming people of Whetstone township who had the following children: Harriet, who is the wife of Hiram Anton; Matilda; Lucinda, who is the wife of William Miller; Clark M.; Charles; Mary Ann, who is the wife of Hiram Trautman; Nancy Jane, who is the wife of Henry Tate; and Catherine, who is the wife of John Brubaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Weirick have had the following children: Catherine Irene, who is the wife of Charles D. Wise, and has one son, Clyde DeWitt; Charles, who died at

the age of two years; Edna Viola, who is the wife of James Heinlen and has three children—Hilda, Mildred and Iva; Horace, who married Ella Hilliss, and has one son, Neal; Levi, who married Emma Bonner, and has two children—Ivan and Harold; Alberta, who is the wife of Simon Roberts; Margaret, who lives at home; and Ida, who is the wife of Charles I. Wise, and has two children—Eugene and Geraldine. The paternal grandparents of both Mr. and Mrs. Weirick were Henry and Mary Weirick. During his active years, Mr. Weirick served usefully in a number of local offices and was school director and road supervisor and for two terms was constable. He is a man of pronounced temperance principles and votes with the Prohibition party. Both he and family have long been active members of the United Brethren church and they are all people who stand very high in the esteem of their neighbors and fellow citizens.

GEORGE W. NEUMANN, carpenter contractor, is a well known business man of Bucyrus, O., of which city he has been a resident for 27 years. He was born in Polk township, Crawford county, O., June 14, 1855, and is a son of George and Mary (House) Neumann.

George Neumann was born at Berlin, Germany, in 1824, and his wife at the same place in 1822 and both died on their farm in Tully township, Marion county, O., he in 1892 and she in 1881. They came to America in 1850, with their first two children, Peter and Elizabeth, landed at New York and from there moved to Polk township, Crawford county, O. There four more children were born—George W., Mary, Henry J. and Jacob R., four of the family still surviving.

George W. Neumann was young when his parents moved to Marion county and there he was reared and attended a local school in boyhood, afterward learning the carpenter trade. In 1885 he came to Bucyrus and here has continued to be actively engaged in business ever since. He

is a skilled workman and has been concerned in the erection of many of the substantial structures of this city and vicinity.

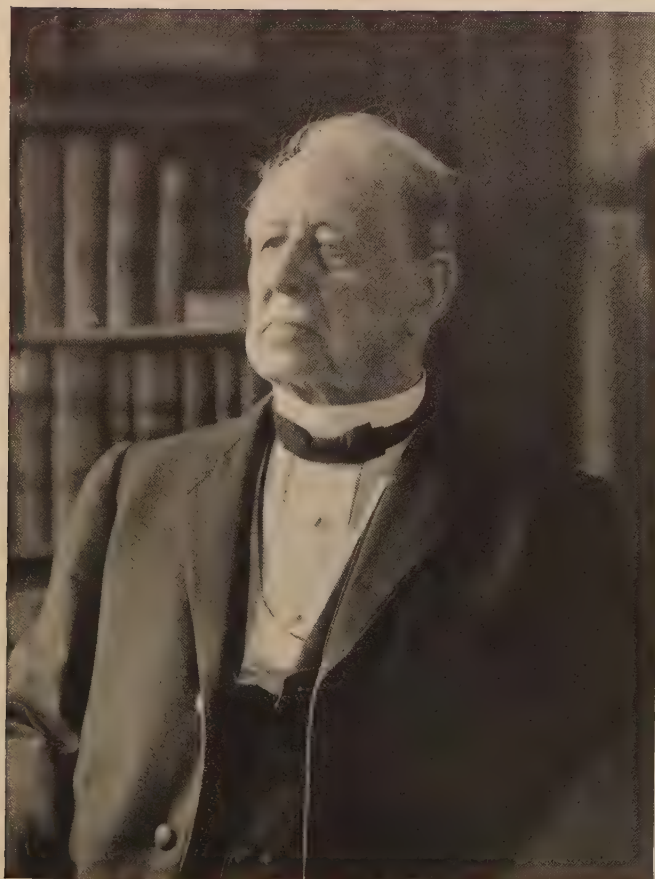
In 1889 Mr. Neumann was married to Miss Laura Lowmiller, who was born at Bucyrus and is a daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Kiefer) Lowmiller, and a granddaughter of Adam Lowmiller. The latter was of German parentage but was born in Pennsylvania in 1808 and died at Bucyrus in 1889. Daniel Lowmiller, father of Mrs. Neumann, was born in Pennsylvania in 1838 and came to Ohio in early manhood. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering the First Ill. Bat. I. Light Artillery, and served until the close of the Rebellion. He participated in many battles and in every situation displayed true courage and patriotic spirit. After the war he came to Crawford county and married here and resided at Bucyrus until his death in 1896. The mother of Mrs. Neumann is a well known resident of Bucyrus. She was born in one of the Rhine provinces, Germany, in 1842, and was nine years old when her people came to Crawford county. Mr. and Mrs. Neumann have four children: Bessie Irene, born October 18, 1889; Martha Mildred, born July 7, 1896; Louise Elizabeth, born March 26, 1901; and George William, born July 30, 1908. Mr. Neumann and family are members of the German Lutheran church. In his political views, Mr. Neumann denominates himself an independent Democrat.

FRANKLIN ADAMS. Among the forceful and sterling citizens of Crawford county who in recent years have passed to the Great Beyond was he whose name begins this brief notice. He was born at Alstead, N. H., Nov. 16, 1813, a son of John and Susanna (Morse) Adams. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Adams, was a native of Massachusetts and a colonial soldier in the American Revolution. The name of Adams stands prominently out in American history and the family of which our subject was a member is the some which furnished two presidents to the United States, while the eloquence of another representative of the family inspired the Declaration of In-

dependence. The Morse family to which Mr. Adams' mother belonged has also been conspicuous in Bay State annals. The parents of our subject were both born in Massachusetts. They resided for some time in New Hampshire, but in 1820 removed to Canadice, New York, and thence to Michigan in 1836, in which last named state both died. They had four sons and five daughters.

Franklin Adams, after attending the common schools in early boyhood, entered an academy at Middleburg, Wyoming county, N. Y., and later continued his academic course in Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y. On attaining his majority in 1834 he joined the general trend of emigration westward, believing that in a newer country he would find better opportunities of advancement. Settling in Ashland, Ohio, he made that place his home for 18 months, and it was while here that he began the study of the law, under the direction of Silas Robbins. He continued it subsequently at Mansfield, Ohio, under James Purdy of that city. At the July term of the Supreme Court of Ohio, held in Bucyrus in 1836, Mr. Adams was admitted to the bar and also licensed to practice by the District Court of the United States, held in Columbus in 1839. He began the practice of his profession at Mansfield, in association with Mr. Purdy, his preceptor, but on the 10th of August, 1837, he came to Bucyrus, of which place he subsequently remained a citizen until his death, which took place on August 1, 1909. From 1838 to 1845 he held the office of prosecuting attorney, which was the only political office ever held by him. From 1852 to 1854 he was secretary and treasurer of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company when it was first built between Crestline, Ohio and Fort Wayne, Ind., which road is now a part of the Pennsylvania Railway system. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, but his undivided time and attention were given to the practice of the law and he never sought political preferment. His character as a lawyer has been well summed up in the following words:

"As a lawyer his has been a general practice, covering the usual variety of litigated interests that make up the docket of *nisi prius* courts in a country town. To chancery he has given special attention, especially to the



FRANKLIN ADAMS

administration of estates. He accomplished much toward settlement of cases outside of the courtroom. He has always advised compromises rather than settlement of difficulties in the courts. In early days it was not unusual for disputants to bring before him their respective grievances for arbitration, and thus he became in the best sense counsel for both parties, and in fact took the part of counsel and judge. An amiable disposition, unquestioned integrity, unflinching tact, insight into human nature and regard for equity as well as law, enabled him to solve hundreds of difficulties and restore the relations of friendship and confidence between men who had become antagonistical over some point and were inclined to ruinous litigation. Always a student, always thorough, and ever exact, Mr. Adams has long held the reputation of being a learned and able lawyer, accurate and exact in his pleadings, alert in trial, logical and convincing in argument."

Mr. Adams might well have been called the Nestor of the Crawford county bar. At a banquet tendered him by the bench and bar of Crawford county at the time he had completed his 70th anniversary as a lawyer he received from his professional associates and townsmen most complimentary and eulogistic expressions of their appreciation of his ability, of his devotion to duty and of his character as a man, among the principal speakers being Col. Wilson C. Lemert. The proceedings were published in pamphlet form making some forty or more pages.

Mr. Adams was not only a lawyer of marked ability, he was also an able business man. He acquired a large amount of agricultural property and had a beautiful home, with spacious and well cared for grounds near the public square in the heart of the city. He was never married but left his large estate to Miss Elizabeth Ostermier. It was about 1870 that Miss Ostermier became acquainted with Mr. Adams. She was then employed at the Sims Hotel (now the Deal House), where Mr. Adams was living at that time. He was attracted by her agreeable manners, her kindness, and the efficient way in which she performed her duties and soon made her an offer to become his managing housekeeper, which she accepted in 1878. She held this position

to the close of Mr. Adam's life and was as faithful and efficient in it as she had been in her duties at the hotel, and caring for him tenderly in his last illness. As a reward for this faithful service, he willed to her all his valuable property in fee simple, and she has since kept up and conducted the household in the same neat and systematic manner that he desired when living. Miss Ostermier is a woman of natural refinement as well as business and administrative ability and those who know her best feel that she has met with a well deserved reward.

Mr. Adams was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being in fact a charter member of La Salle Lodge, of Bucyrus. As a man his life was irreproachable and at his demise there were many to mourn his loss.

F. C. McGAUGHY, D. D. S., one of the leading professional men of Galion, who for 14 years has been engaged in the practice of dentistry in this city, was born April 4, 1875, in Chesterville, Morrow county, Ohio. He is a son of Hugh P. and Hannah L. (Boner) McGaughy.

Hugh P. McGaughy was born in Pennsylvania and came to Morrow county, Ohio, in early manhood, where he married, and he and wife settled in Chester township, where he engaged in farming and also worked as a house carpenter. His death occurred in 1910, at the age of 72 years, his wife having passed away in 1904. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was reared in the Presbyterian faith. She was of Baptist rearing, and her people were of Dutch and Welsh extraction.

F. C. McGaughy attended the public schools in Chesterville, and then entered The Ohio Medical University, at Columbus, Ohio. The Ohio Medical University has since been consolidated with The Starling Medical College, to form The Starling Ohio Medical University. He was graduated from the dental department of said university in the class of 1897. In the following year he came to Galion, and has built up a large and substantial practice. He has a well equipped office, and keeps

thoroughly abreast with the times in all advancements in dental science. His residence is situated at No. 658 West Main Street, Galion.

Dr. McGaughy was married at Bucyrus, Ohio, to Miss Eva A. Matthew, the only daughter of Charles F. Matthews. She was born at Bucyrus, in 1878, and was reared and educated in her native city. Dr. and Mrs. McGaughy are members of the Presbyterian Church. Professionally, Dr. McGaughy is a member of The Central Ohio Dental Society, component society of The Ohio State Dental Society, and fraternally is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

DAVID C. GAIBLER, whose valuable farm of 134 acres is well cared for and is a profitable property, situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., was born in Germany, January 19, 1869, and is a son of Gottlieb and Frederica (Schaaf) Gaibler.

The parents of Mr. Gaibler lived in Germany until 1887, when they followed David C. Gaibler to Ohio, and for six months lived at Bucyrus. Gottlieb Gaibler and wife then moved to Frontier county, Nebr., and there the latter died in 1909, after which Mr. Gaibler went to Oregon for several years and then returned to his Nebraska farm. His children were: Christian; David C.; Mary, wife of Christian Schurr, Gottlieb, Pauline, Frederica and Nina.

David C. Gaibler attended the public schools in Germany and afterward learned and worked at the carpenter trade. He was the first one of the family to come to America, which was in 1884, and since then he has engaged in farm work to the exclusion of everything else. He purchased his present farm from the heirs of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth (Kerr) Sennet, who was born and spent her life on this place. Mr. Gaibler carries on all kinds of farm activities and is prosperous.

In January, 1896, Mr. Gaibler was married to Miss Jennie Sennet, a daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Kerr) Sennet, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and now resides with his children. The mother

of Mrs. Gaibler died Dec. 29, 1896. Mrs. Gaibler has four sisters and one brother: Sadie, wife of Dennis Miller; William; Rosa; Della, wife of David Culp; and Daisy. The grandparents were Oliver and Elizabeth (Wooster) Sennet. Mr. and Mrs. Gaibler attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Democrat in his political opinions, but takes no very active part in politics, being a practical, hard-working farmer and no seeker for office.

JOHN W. BIRK, M. D., was born in Crawford county, Ohio, March 3, 1874, a son of Christian F. and Martha S. (Volk) Birk. He is a grandson of John G. Birk, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to the United States in 1845. After residing for a time in Albany, N. Y., John G. Birk removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio; but he did not remain there long, as in 1847 he came to Bucyrus, where he established a harness making business, which he carried on for many years and which is still flourishing. He became a prominent citizen and served as treasurer of Crawford county from 1874 to 1876. His death took place Nov. 10, 1888.

In 1851 he married Miss Joanna Kuhn, who was also a native of Germany and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Crawford county, her people having come to this section of Ohio in 1836. She died in October, 1893, having attained the age of 65 years. In their family were the following children: Christian F., father of Dr. John W. Birk; George M., who is engaged in the drug business with his brother, Christian; Emanuel R., who is now proprietor of the harness shop established by his father and is doing a very extensive business; Lewis C., who is foreman in the harness store; and Elizabeth, wife of F. P. Donnenwirth, a retired citizen of Bucyrus, O.

Christian F. Birk was educated in the common schools of Bucyrus, which he attended until he was 14 years of age. He then began assisting his father in the harness shop, where he mastered the business,

which he mastered in all its details. For several years he was a partner with his father in the enterprise, which was carried on under the firm name of J. G. Birk & Son. For 53 years the business has been continued as the Birk's Harness Store, and is one of the most successful commercial institutions of the city, being now conducted by two of the sons of J. G. Birk, as above intimated.

In 1892 Christian F. Birk, in connection with his younger brother, G. M. Birk, established a drug store, which they are still conducting. They carry a large and well assorted stock of goods and conduct their business so as to retain their patrons and build up their trade. Their sales are constantly increasing and the proprietors enjoy a good income. Christian F. Birk is also connected with the Board of Trade. In Bucyrus, in 1873, he was married to Miss Bertha S. Volk, a daughter of William F. Volk, who came to Crawford county about 60 years ago. They had three children—John W., Carrie Elizabeth and Edna, of whom Carrie E. is the wife of G. W. Kerr, of Wrightsville, Pa., and Edna, at one time a teacher in the public schools, is now the wife of Otho Kennedy. Mrs. Christian F. Birk died Aug. 10, 1898, a month after her son, John W., had sailed for Cuba on military service and while he was on the island.

Mr. Christian F. Birk is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the German Lutheran church and in politics is a stalwart Democrat. When only 23 years of age he was elected to the city council and after an interval he was chosen, in 1896, for a second term of two years. He served as city marshal from 1884 until 1890 and in the latter year entered upon a four years term as county sheriff. His fellow townsmen conferred upon him the highest honor within their power when in 1898 he was elected mayor of Bucyrus, and two years later they again called him to the same position, a fact which indicates how faithfully he had served them, his administration being prac-

tical, progressive and beneficial. His public career has been epitomized as follows: "Public spirited, he has withheld his support from no measure that he believes will promote the welfare and substantial advancement of Bucyrus, and his discriminating mind enables him to judge correctly of the value to the city of any measure introduced. Over the record of his public life and private career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and he is rich in those qualities which win and retain personal friendships."

John W. Birk, the direct subject of this article, was educated in the common schools. He graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois, in 1901. Previous to this, however, he had seen military service, being first lieutenant in Company A, Eighth O. Vol. Inf., during the Spanish-American War, and was present at the surrender of Santiago. He began the practice of medicine in 1903, locating in Bucyrus in that year. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Curtis, who is a daughter of Dr. Geo. Curtis of Hawley, Pa., and the family consists of one child, Margaret H. Dr. Birk and his family are now residents of Chicago, Ill. He belongs to the Masons and the Elks.

WESLEY SAMUEL COOK, who carries on general farming and stock raising to some extent in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., has 114 acres of well cultivated land, this being the old homestead on which he was born, June 8, 1879. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Mutchler) Cook.

The parents of Mr. Cook were both born in Lycoming county, Pa., and both married twice. The first wife of Jacob Cook was Mary Kiess and she was survived by the following children: Philip, Lena, wife of Amos Meck and Mary, wife of Joseph Wagner. His second marriage was to Mrs. Elizabeth (Mutchler) Walter and Wesley Samuel was the only child born to this union. To her first marriage Mrs. Cook

had three children, namely: Elmer; Addie, who was twice married, first to a Mr. Ball and second to John Cook; and Emma, who is the wife of Joseph Steinhilfer. Jacob Cook died on this farm Feb. 17, 1907, on which he had lived for many years. Politically he was a Democrat. Both he and wife attended the Evangelical church, to which his son also belongs.

Wesley Samuel Cook obtained his education in the township schools and has always lived on the homestead, which he owns, subject to his mother's dower right. On June 8, 1904, he was married to Miss Bessie Kelley, a daughter of Walker and Hannah (Albright) Kelley, who live retired at Bucyrus. Mrs. Cook has one brother and one sister, Clarence and Hattie, the latter of whom is the wife of Ernest Steifel. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have three bright boys, Robert, Carson and Richard, who will be carefully reared and well educated. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are Christian people, belonging to the Evangelical body. A Democrat, like his late father, Mr. Cook votes for his party's candidates in National affairs but in local elections uses his own good judgment.

FOREST R. MCFARLAND, who, for the past eleven years has been a railway mail clerk for the U. S. Government, on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburg, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., in which connection he has proved himself a dependable and efficient official, was born in Champaign county, O., April 11, 1876, and is a son of Robert I. and Agnes (Baker) McFarland.

The McFarlands were originally of Scotland and in about 1650 the branch from which Forest R. McFarland came, moved into Ireland, and in 1740 the first representative came to America. This ancestor located first in Virginia and from there went into Kentucky as a pioneer. Rev. Robert McFarland, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., March 7, 1782, and moved to Kentucky with his parents in 1796. He became widely known as a Methodist missionary and he,

with several other families, came to Ohio under the guidance of Gen. Simon Kenton, the noted Indian fighter, in 1807, and began his ministry here among the Indian settlements on the Mad River and was closely associated with those days of pioneer struggle and hardship in this now peaceful valley. He lived until 1864, having been born in 1782. For a long time his cabin was his church but later Concord Chapel, which still stands, was erected, and there he expounded Methodist doctrine for many years and ministered up and down the valley to all who needed spiritual help or instruction.

John McFarland, son of Rev. Robert, was born February 18, 1824, and spent his life within one mile of his birthplace and followed agricultural pursuits. His death occurred May 7, 1895. For years he was an official in the Methodist Episcopal church and for thirty of these was the leader of the church choir. In his native county he married Sarah Ann Gibbs, who was possibly born in Kentucky, in 1826, and died in 1883. Of their five children there are four survivors, namely: Robert I.; William, who is manager of a hotel, at Columbus, O., who formerly was a school teacher; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Luther Myers, of Columbus, and has one daughter; and Harry L., who is engaged in the life insurance business at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Robert I. McFarland, son of John and father of Forest R. McFarland, was born August 23, 1850, on the old Mad River Valley farm, in Champaign County, O., where he continued to reside and followed agricultural pursuits until some five years since, when he retired to Bucyrus, where he still lives. For a number of years he filled township offices and gave his political support to the Republican party. Mr. McFarland has always been known as an upright man and good citizen. He married Agnes Baker, who was born near Natural Bridge, Rockbridge county, Va., Dec. 30, 1847. Her father, Isaac Baker, brought his family to Ohio when she was quite young and for ten years they lived in Allen county and

then moved into Champaign county, where he died in 1902, after passing his 91st birthday, having been born in 1811, of Swiss-German parentage. The mother of Mrs. McFarland died in middle age. Both parents were members of the German Reformed church. At the time of death, Mr. Baker was one of the oldest Democrats in Champaign county and was a well known man.

Forest R. McFarland is an only child and he was carefully reared by good parents and taught to be thoughtful for others and to be kind and courteous in his demeanor, and these habits have not been detrimental to his advancement in business or social life. After graduating from the local High School he spent one term in the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, O., and afterward taught school until he received his appointment to his present position, as mentioned above.

In 1900 Mr. McFarland was married at Bucyrus to Miss Caroline Albright, who was born and reared here and in 1898 graduated from the Bucyrus High School, after which, until her marriage, she was a teacher. She is a daughter of George W. and Jemima (Scott) Albright, prominent families in Crawford county. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have three children: Martha Marguerite, who was born May 13, 1902; Isabelle Jemima, who was born January 6, 1906; and Agnes Georgiana, who was born August 8, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is an official in the same and in the Sunday school.

OSCAR K. SHARROCK, a contractor and prosperous citizen of Bucyrus, O., was born in a log hut near Iberia, Morrow county, O., September 6, 1849. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Woodside) Sharrock, and he is a great grandson of James Sharrock, who came to this country as a captain in the English army during the early years of the Revolutionary period, probably about 1776 or 1777. While in charge of a party succoring the wounded on a field of action, after the battle, he as-

sisted a wounded American soldier, whom he recognized as an old schoolmate. Their acquaintance was renewed, they talked about the war and the causes of difference between the colonies and the mother country and Captain Sharrock finally became convinced that the cause of the colonies was a just one. He accordingly took an early opportunity of terminating his relations with the English army and, with some others, joined the Americans, serving under Washington and Lafayette against his former comrades. The principal scene of his military activities, while in the American army, was in New York State and he was engaged chiefly in patrolling the debatable ground between the advanced posts of the two armies, which was overrun and ravaged at frequent intervals by marauders of semi-military character from both sides. While engaged in these duties, he met and married Constance Williams, who was a sister of David Williams, one of the captors of Major André. They resided in New York State but later, after the war, settled in New York City, where Capt. Sharrock acquired a quarter section of land in the heart of the city, in the vicinity of Wall Street. Here they both died when well advanced in years. They had a large family consisting of eleven sons and one daughter. Ten of the sons were sea captains, the exception being Benjamin, grandfather of the direct subject of this sketch, who was the second in order of birth.

Benjamin Sharrock, above referred to, was born probably before the close of the Revolutionary War in a log cabin in New York State. He contributed to the military record of the family, serving under Jackson at New Orleans in the War of 1812-15. At its close he returned home to New York State, but soon after, and before his marriage, removed to Ohio, settling in Guernsey county. Here he married a Quakeress by the name of Cotwell, of Quaker City in that county. This act seems to have been displeasing to his parents, as we are told that he was disinherited because of it. His father James had previously forfeited valuable property in England on account of his desertion of the Royal cause, which fact

does not seem to have made him act generously towards his son. However, the latter exercised his right to select his own wife, perhaps reflecting philosophically that "true love never does run smooth." Benjamin was a farmer by regular occupation and also a preacher, being known as Rev. Benjamin Sharrock. In 1821 he came with certain others to Crawford county, where he had a very large tract of land, a part of it being secured from the Government and State for services as a surveyor, he having laid out some of the earliest roads in northern Ohio. His last years were spent quietly near Iberia, Morrow county, where he was a prominent citizen, being also widely known throughout this section. He had made a careful study of Indian life and nature, and was respected by the Indians, whom he had always treated justly. He died November 16, 1879, at the remarkable age of 104 years and was buried at Iberia, in Morrow county. Shortly before his death he walked from near Iberia to four miles west of Bucyrus. The stone that marks his grave is a mill stone that he cut in 1820 for the mill he owned at Rockford, this county, and which was a famous old time grist-mill. Benjamin Sharrock was a remarkable man in more than one respect. He never used intoxicating liquors, though their use was almost universal during his earlier years, and though he attained so great an age, he never used glasses to aid his sight; moreover at the time of his death he still retained all his teeth, these last two facts, together with his age, indicating a wonderful vitality. His wife, who had passed away some years before him, was the daughter of a pioneer settler of this part of Ohio, who also was familiar with Indian life and customs and who was a well known citizen.

Rev. Benjamin Sharrock and wife were the parents of quite a large family, of whom Joseph, father of our subject, was the second born. The latter first saw the light in Guernsey county, O., November 4, 1814. When two years old he accompanied his parents to the vicinity of Sandusky, where they remained for a while. He was married in Morrow county to Mary Woodside,

who was born in Pennsylvania, October 17, 1818. This marriage took place several years before the Sharrocks located in Crawford county. Joseph and his wife became the owners of a fine farm in Bucyrus township, consisting of nearly 300 acres of good land. Here they spent the rest of their lives, Joseph dying in 1893 and his wife in 1883. They were regular attendants at church, though not members and were quick to support any good work. Joseph Sharrock was a man of musical talent and for a number of years took a leading part in musical entertainments throughout the county. He was a Democrat in politics.

The children of Joseph and Mary Sharrock were six in number, as follows: (1). Gardner accidentally shot himself April 3, 1874, when 32 years old. (2). Garrett is now a farmer in Crawford county. (3). Charles died two years ago at his home in Bucyrus, O. (4). Oscar is the direct subject of this article and will be further referred to herein. (5). Benjamin is a resident of Golden City, Mo. (6). James is a resident of Morrow county, Ohio.

Oscar K. Sharrock, whose birth has been already narrated, had some difficulty in obtaining an adequate education, as his father was opposed to his spending too much time over his books or at school. Without the latter's knowledge, however, and by dint of earnest application, with the friendly assistance of a Miss McCracken, he acquired a fairly thorough knowledge of the ordinary branches of study, so much so that for a time he followed the occupation of teacher. He continued to improve himself educationally, adding to his stores of knowledge and giving particular attention to language and rhetoric, also devoting much thought to public questions. His ability as a speaker and debater became known, and with it there grew up a demand for his services on the lecture platform. In this sphere of intellectual activity he has made a name for himself throughout this section, having lectured on subjects of historic interest, two of his most noted lectures being on the subjects of Benedict Arnold and the Expansion of the United States, on the latter subject he taking the

affirmative proposition that "It was right for America to expand." On the platform Mr. Sharrock has an agreeable and sympathetic voice of commanding volume, and an easy delivery that never tires his auditors but holds their attention to the end. As a contractor in the line of his regular business he has been successful and is a thoroughly skilled mechanic and a reliable man of business.

He was married in Liberty township to Miss Cynthia A. McMichael, a daughter of David and Margaret (Anderson) McMichael and a grand-daughter of Daniel and Mary (McDowell) McMichael. Grandfather McMichael was born in Ireland and came to America about 1794, when 16 years of age. His family locating in Westmoreland county, Pa., he there married, his wife, Mary being a native of Scotland. Soon after their marriage they moved to Ohio and settled north of the Sandusky near where Bucyrus is now located. He entered 160 acres of land at a point up the river and built a saw and grist mill—one of the first in the county. Of his eight children, David married Margaret Anderson, daughter of John Anderson, a pioneer in that locality. On his father-in-law's death David McMichael moved to the latter's farm, where he subsequently resided, dying Nov. 3, 1857 and leaving a widow and seven children—Rebecca J., Daniel L., John A., George W., Maria, Cynthia and David—of whom George W. and Maria removed to Nebraska. Daniel McMichael, Mrs. Sharrock's grandfather, built the first white man's cabin in Liberty township and was the third settler in the county. Mrs. Sharrock was well educated and was for a number of years a teacher in the public schools.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sharrock are as follows: (1). Walter Scott, was educated in Crawford county and is a steam engineer by occupation. He resides at home with his parents. (2). J. Wayland, who is a clerk in a hardware store in Bucyrus, married Bessie Souder and has a son, Jack B. (3). Maude Estella, was educated at Ohio Northern University and was employed for some years as a teacher. She is now in Cuba and also travels Southern territory as

representative of the Crescent Mfg. Co. of Seattle, Wash. She is unmarried. (4). Mirian Thorne, a cultivated young woman, educated at Ohio Northern University, is residing at home. (5). Ross C., graduated from the Ohio Northern University at Ada, O., in the class of 1909 and is a civil engineer and assistant surveyor residing in Bucyrus. He married Lurlie Snively and has a son, Harold C. (6). Mabel B. is the wife of Harry Ehrick, of Bucyrus and has a daughter, Thelma Norine. (7). Ralph Beaumont, who resides at home, is attending high school and will graduate in the class of 1913. It will thus be seen that Mr. and Mrs. Sharrock have a promising family who are contributing to the good citizenship of the state and upholding the family reputation, of which fact they may well be proud.

S. L. FRENCH, general farmer and well known citizen of Crawford county, O., residing on his well improved farm of seventy acres, situated in section 11, Cranberry township, belongs to one of the old county families of substantial character. He was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, Jan. 14, 1864, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Jane French, who reside in Cranberry township, on a farm that adjoins that of their son, on the north.

S. L. French received primary instruction in Cranberry township and afterward attended school at New Washington and was a member of the class of 1883, the first one graduated from the New Washington High School. Afterward he took a course in the Ohio Normal School at Ada, O., and then became a teacher, both in Cranberry and Auburn townships. Mr. French then visited the Northwest and resided at Fort Stellacoom, Wash., and for four years was leader of the orchestra engaged to play at the Insane Asylum. He also played in orchestras in hospitals for the insane in Jacksonville, Ill., Columbus, O., Blackfoot, Idaho, and for three years directed the orchestra at the Toledo, O., State Hospital. After coming back to Crawford county in 1895 he bought property in Cranberry townships, parts of the old Robert Robin-

son and Curtis farms, improved the same and has here carried on a general agricultural line ever since. Mr. French follows progressive methods, keeping himself well informed through attendance and interest in the Grange and other agricultural bodies and agricultural literature, and his success proves that his system is entirely practical and again demonstrates that an educated man often makes the best farmer. The location of his property gives it excellent drainage and the Northern Ohio Railroad running through it has proved to be of advantage.

At Tacoma, Wash., on Jan. 12, 1893, Mr. French was married to Miss Lena Unkrich, who was born at Fairfield, Ia., a daughter of Henry Unkrich, and they have four children: Helen, who is a student in the New Washington High School; and Florence, George and Jeanette, all of whom were born in Cranberry township. Dail Robison, a young man of 20 years, has lived with the family since he was four years of age. Mr. French and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Mr. French is a Democrat. In some local organizations he has been interested to some degree and is on the directing board of the Crawford County Fire Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. French are members of Cranberry Grange No. 1435, also of the Crawford County Pomona, the Ohio State and National Grange. Many years ago he joined the Knights of Pythias and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge. Mr. French and family are representative people of this section.

ADAM SHUNK, deceased, was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Bucyrus, O., for many years. He was the founder of one of the large manufacturing houses here, the plow company which bears his name, and he was also a citizen whose sterling worth could not fail of being appreciated. He was born in Somerset county, Pa., March 23, 1797, grew to the age of 21 years on his father's farm, developed into a man of great usefulness to his family, community and generation and died October 30, 1892.

As a youth Adam Shunk had no educational opportunities. He dutifully performed the labors assigned him on the farm as long as he remained at home, but, when the age of maturity set him free, he devoted himself to work as a carpenter, having constructed his own tools. He was deft of hand from childhood and it is said of him that a wagon, perfect in all its parts, was made by his boyish fingers, when he was not more than eight years of age. He never served an apprenticeship to any mechanical trade, his aptness in the use of tools being a natural faculty. His work of 21 years, in his native section, compared favorably with that of other carpenters, but this work did not entirely satisfy himself and a part of his time and all his leisure was given to experimenting. In 1843 he purchased a patent right to manufacture a certain kind of plow. In the following spring he opened his plow plant at Xenia, O., and while engaged there he also conducted a grocery store and for a time he worked at Canal Fulton. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Shunk came to Bucyrus, and with the capital he had at command built a brick shop and started into the manufacture of plows. There are yet business men of Bucyrus who recall the beginning of this enterprise and others who know of its expansion, while the active business men of today point with pride to the Shunk Plow Company as an example of the commercial importance of this city as a successful manufacturing center. In his day Mr. Shunk made all the different patterns of plows that he manufactured. The business has been developed until not only the Shunk New Model Steel Plow is manufactured but the plant also turns out: the Handy Steel Farm Wagons, steel plows, combination plows, contractors' plows, single shovel plows, potato diggers, steel plow shapes and steel plow beams made to pattern, gas engine trucks, steel scraper blades, corn harvesters and other steel implements.

Mr. Shunk was twice married, first, in 1816, to Miss Mary Banfort, of Somerset county, who died in 1844, and second, in 1845, to Miss Catherine Bauch, of Springfield, O. Children were born to both unions, the survivors of the second being:

Francis, Nelson F., Isaac, John Q. and Katie. The Shunk Plow Company is owned and operated by Nelson F. and John Q. Shunk, the former of whom lives at No. 421 Mansfield Street, and the latter at No. 603 Rensselaer Street. They are men of business enterprise and are worthy citizens. Should they claim the honor, they are entitled to membership in that organization, Sons of the American Revolution, their grandfather having served under General Washington. In many ways Adam Shunk was a very remarkable man and his fellow citizens of a younger generation remember his wonderful activity in business even into old age. From the age of seventeen years he had been a faithful member until death of the English Lutheran church.

HENRY P. REXROTH, deceased, for many years was a well known citizen and successful farmer in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., where he was born April 4, 1859 and died in December, 1909. His parents were John and Mary Ann (Gebhart) Rexroth, who were early settlers in this section, locating in Whetstone township when they came from Germany. They had five sons and one daughter, namely: George, J. J., Daniel, Samuel, Henry P. and Mrs. Guinther.

Henry P. Rexroth was reared on his father's farm and obtained a district school education. Farming was his main business through life but he also was a veterinary practitioner. He was able to leave a valuable farm of 120 acres, well cultivated and well stocked, to his family, and his widow and son continue to operate it, carrying on general farming and raising Duroc Jersey hogs.

In 1882 Mr. Rexroth was married to Miss Margaret Nungesser, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Helfrich) Nungesser, and they had children born to them as follows: Bertha, who is the wife of John Eyler, and has four children—Marguerite, Russell, Harry and Glenn; Mary, who is the wife of Emanuel Fauser, and has two children—Miriam and Wilbur; Carrie, who is the wife of Harry Kurtz; Emma, who is the wife of Walter Diebler and has one

daughter, Ernestine; Enomah and Harry J. G.

Mr. Rexroth was a prominent man in township politics and was frequently elected to office, serving four years as township clerk and fifteen years as constable. He was a valued member and comrade in several fraternal organizations, belonging to the Eagles and the Royal Arcanum. With his family he belonged to the German Reformed church in Whetstone township and gave it liberal support.

JOHN M. DOSTAL, a member of the firm of Dostal Bros., brewers, at Bucyrus, O., was born at Iowa City, Ia., and is one of the representative business men of this city. His parents were John P. and Johanna (Cerny) Dostal.

John P. Dostal was born in Bohemia, in 1840, and died April 17, 1912. When a young man he accompanied his parents to the United States and they all located at Iowa City, Ia. He had his own way to make in the world and the success which rewarded his efforts was remarkable, considering that he had to contend with a strange language, unaccustomed people, little capital and unknown customs. He became a brewer and at Iowa City continued in business until he accumulated a fortune of \$100,000. When laws went into effect that limited his business he moved his plant to Aurora, Ill., in 1882, and continued until he sold out to the Aurora Brewing Company. In 1890 he embarked in the brewing business at Denver, Colo., and his old plant is now owned by the Neff Bros. Brewing Company. At Iowa City he married Johanna Cerny, who was born also in Bohemia and accompanied her parents when young, to Iowa City, Ia., where she was reared. She is a member of the Roman Catholic church, as was her husband. In politics John P. Dostal was a Democrat. Two sons and four daughters were born to them.

John M. Dostal was educated at the Jesuit College, at Prairie du Chien, Crawford county, Wis., and both he and brother, George A. Dostal, learned the brewing business with their father. The present plant, which occupies six acres at Bucyrus, was

established many years ago, the Dostal Bros. taking charge in September, 1902, succeeding Frank Dick, who had succeeded the Donenwirths, the builders. The Dostal Bros. have made the business a prosperous one, introducing new methods and installing modern machinery. Employment is given to from fifteen to twenty employes and the capacity, which is sold entirely in Ohio, is about 20,000 barrels annually. The firm of Dostal Bros. is made up of John M. and George A. Dostal. The latter is widely known in musical circles and at the present time (1912) is a member of an operatic company touring the country. He early displayed musical talent and three years ago completed his musical studies at Rome. He married Miss Gertrude E. Madden, of Chicago, Ill.

John M. Dostal was married February 14, 1912, at Columbus, O., to Miss Margaret McCaffrey, of that city. They are members of the Roman Catholic church. He is identified with the Elks, the Deutsche Gesellschaft and the Eagles and is a member of the board of trustees of the Elks.

ALVA FRENCH, a substantial and highly esteemed citizen of Galion, O., now living retired after many years of agricultural life, occupies his comfortable residence which stands at No. 645, Cherry Street, Galion. He was born at Otsego, N. Y., April 15, 1839, and is a son of Sampson and Betsey (Seward) French.

Sampson French was born in Massachusetts and his wife in Connecticut, both families being old ones in New England. They were married in New York and their home continued to be in Otsego county until 1847, when they came to Ohio and settled in what is now Morrow county, purchasing land in Washington township and there spent their lives, both passing away before the Civil War. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were of the same class of people as the Shermans of Ohio and were friendly with that family and also with the older Garfields. For fourteen years Sampson French was a justice of the peace and was an influential man in many directions. While he lived in New

York he followed his trade of cloth weaver and fuller, to some extent, and owned a woolen mill, while he was also a millwright and owned a saw mill. He was, in fact, one of the well equipped, resourceful men of his time and his useful activity covered many fields. Eight of his children reached maturity and all of his six sons and two daughters married and had families of their own. The two survivors are: Alva and Calvin. The latter is a retired railroad man now living at Binghamton, N. Y. He is a veteran of the Civil War, during which he was once a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., an experience which typifies the horrors of war.

Alva French remained at home assisting in the cultivation of the family farm until 1860 when he entered the railroad employ. He enlisted in Co. C, 180th O. Vol. Inf., in September, 1864, and was made color bearer, under Capt. Moses Abbott, and was honorably discharged June 1, 1865, in the meanwhile having participated in the battle of Wise's Fork, N. C. After the war he resumed railroad work, which he had previously been connected with to some degree, and for ten years was with the Big Four and Erie Railways. He then went back to Morrow county and purchased 58 acres of desirable land and devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement until 1912, when he retired and came to Galion.

In 1862, Mr. French was married in Morrow county to Miss Lydia A. Elder, who was born and educated there. She is a daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Noyer) Elder, who were born in Bedford county, Pa., but were married in Ohio and were early settlers in Morrow county, the Elder lands having been secured from the Government by the grandfather of Mrs. French. This family is one of the best known in Morrow county, a long-lived people, thrifty and virtuous.

Mr. and Mrs. French have three children, one son and two daughters: Chauncy C., who succeeded his father in the management of the Morrow county estate; Abbie, who is the wife of J. F. Nichols, residing at Galion; and Carrie, who is the wife of Korah Mountz, of Morrow county, and has two children: Ralph and Edith Marie. Mrs.

French is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. French has been a Republican since he cast his first presidential vote, that being for Abraham Lincoln. He is a valued member of Dick Morris Post No. 130, G. A. R. In 1867 Mr. French was painfully injured in a railroad accident and in the following year went to Missouri and spent five years there before he was able to resume his former active life.

SHERMAN R. HARMAN, a well known resident of Dallas township, was born May 11, 1876, on the farm where he now lives and which he and his father own. He is a son of John and Lois (Burke) Harman.

John Harman and his wife were both born in Ohio, where he has been a farmer but is now living retired at Nevada. He is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party and attends the U. B. Church. Mr. and Mrs. John Harman were blessed with four children: Ida, the wife of Charles L. Slagle; Sherman, the subject of this article; and Mary and Jay, both deceased.

After attending the common schools of his district, Sherman R. Harman turned his attention to farming and went to work on the farm before referred to. He has been associated with his father until last year and since then he has successfully managed the farm himself. He does general farming and raises a good grade of stock.

In 1901 Mr. Harman was married to Miss Bertha Mollenkopf, who is a daughter of Philip and Emma (Cook) Mollenkopf. Mr. and Mrs. Harman have a son and a daughter—John Milton and Mildred Gertrude.

Sherman R. Harman is, as his father, a Republican politically and affiliated with the U. B. Church.

JACOB COLTER, senior member of the lumber firm of Colter & Co., saw mill operators and manufacturers of all kinds of house and building material in the way of lumber, has been identified with the lumber business all his life since early manhood. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1842 and is a son of Jacob and Caroline (Leppla) Colter, who emigrated to America in 1851,

crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a sailing vessel that required 42 days to make the passage. They landed at the port of New York and from there came to Ohio and located near Strasburg. There the father died six weeks later, leaving his widow and two children, Jacob and Henry. The latter is in the saw mill business in Adams county, Ind., is married and has four sons. The mother of Mr. Colter is now in her ninetieth year. She contracted a second marriage and six children were born to it, her second husband being now deceased.

Jacob Colter was reared in Tuscarawas county, O., and obtained an excellent education at Millersburg, one that fitted him for teaching and he taught school successfully prior to entering into the lumber industry. In 1873, in partnership with a kinsman, P. W. Smith, he bought a saw mill at Arcola, Ind., in which he continued to be interested for twenty years. When he and partner left that section of Indiana it was with an earned capital of \$50,000. In 1902 Mr. Colter came to Bucyrus and conducted a saw mill until 1906, when a planing mill was added to the other facilities and a large business has been built up. Since 1905 Mr. Colter has had a silent but active partner in Peter Conkle. The plant of Colter & Co., covers nine acres of land, a part of which is covered with mills and their complete equipments and a part is given to the storage of lumber, they keeping an average of 400,000 feet on hand all the time. Mr. Colter is also interested at Jonesboro, Ark., where his lumber plant is worth \$110,000, and additionally he is concerned in banks at Decatur and Fort Wayne, Ind., and at Willshire, Van Wert county, O. Mr. Colter is one of the capitalists of Crawford county.

Mr. Colter was married in Indiana to Miss Sarah Crawford, who was born in 1855, in Allen county, Ind. She died at Arcola, Ind., in 1902, survived by six children: Blanche, who is the wife of Lee Ellsworth, who is well known on the dramatic stage; William H., who is engaged in the saw mill business at Upper Sandusky; John, who lives at Jonesboro, Ark.; Maude, who is the wife of Robert Picking, of Bucyrus; Ethel, who resides with her father; and

Helen, who is a High School student. Mr. Colter resides at No. 222 South Poplar Street, Bucyrus. He has never taken any very active part in politics but nevertheless has always arrayed himself with the supporters of law and order. He is a member of the M. E. church.

JAMES RICHARD HOPLEY was born at Bucyrus, O., Aug. 1, 1863, the son of the late John and Georgianna (Rochester) Hopley. He is strictly a Bucyrus boy having been brought up here and was graduated from the Bucyrus public schools in the class of 1882. In 1884 in company with five other boy friends he organized the Bucyrus Evening Times and was editor and manager of that paper. In 1887 and 1888 he was located at Fort Worth, Texas, engaged in railroad work. On Nov. 15, 1893, he was married at Granville, O., to Miss Elizabeth Sheppard, daughter of Rev. Thomas J. and Margaret (Collins) Sheppard. At that time Mr. Hopley was city editor of the Bucyrus Evening Telegraph. In 1896 he became editor and manager of the Sandusky Evening Telegraph at Sandusky, Ohio, where he remained about a year. In 1897 he went to Columbus where he was associated with Charles W. Harper for a number of years as editor of The Advertising World and Ad-Art, where his natural aptitude for advertising was given full swing. During the latter part of his work at Columbus he was manager of the Harper Illustrating Syndicate, continuing his work as editor of the Harper advertising publications. In 1902 he returned to Bucyrus as manager of the Hopley Printing Company and upon the death of the late John Hopley he became editor as well as manager of the newspapers belonging to the family estate. Mr. Hopley has been a Republican all his life and has taken a considerable part in the local politics. In December of 1910, he was appointed postmaster at Bucyrus, O., by President Taft, taking up the duties of the office Feb. 15, 1911. Mr. Hopley has been a member of the Presbyterian church since he was 16 years of age and in March, 1912, was elected a ruling elder of the church at Bucyrus.

Mrs. James R. Hopley has taken much prominence in club work, was chosen vice

president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs in 1899 and in 1900 was elected president of the State Federation. In 1903 she was the only woman speaker on the program of the Ohio Centennial celebration at Chillicothe, O.

ROBERT LAIRD, deceased, for many years was identified with the great Erie Railway system at Kent and Galion, O., and was quite influential in local politics in Crawford county. He was born at Glasgow, Scotland, May 6, 1841, and was a son of Robert and Mary (Laird) Laird.

The parents of Mr. Laird were of Scottish birth and ancestry and of the Presbyterian faith. In 1849 they took passage with their children on a sailing vessel bound for the United States, and after six long weeks on the water, were safely landed on the coast of Virginia. Later the father became manager of mines at Mt. Savage, now in West Virginia, and to him is attributed the honor of discovering the beds of fire clay in that section which he subsequently assisted in developing. His widow survived him, dying at Parkersburg, W. Va., in her 79th year. They had twelve children born to them, a number of whom reached maturity.

Robert Laird had but meager educational opportunities. He learned the boilermaker's trade at Peidmont, W. Va., and afterward worked at Zanesville and then entered the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and while there enlisted for service in the Civil War. He became a member of Company D, 159th O. Vol. Inf., in which he served for three months, when he was prostrated with rheumatism, from which he was never afterward entirely free. When he resumed work at his trade he remained with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for about four years, having come first to Galion, in 1868, and here became foreman of the boiler shops and for twenty years was connected with the Erie Railway. He then went to Mansfield, O., where he was at the head of the J. Sullivan Boiler Works and three years later returned to Galion and here conducted a boiler shop of his own for five



JAMES R. HOPLEY

years. His death occurred in this city November 5, 1905. He was a man of sterling traits of character, honest and upright, industrious and faithful and was the type of citizen that a community cannot afford to lose. He was firm in his adherence to the principles of the Democratic party and was frequently brought forward as a party candidate for responsible positions. Mr. Laird was a Knight Templar Mason and was master of the local lodge. He had hosts of friends in Dick Morris Post No. 130, G. A. R., and it was while presiding as commander that his death summons came to him and he peacefully expired supported by his old comrades in arms.

Mr. Laird was married at Zanesville, O., to Miss Jennie McIntosh, who was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, a daughter of John and Agnes (Russell) McIntosh, and in her infancy brought by her mother to America. The mother died in 1868, she being then aged 79 years. Mrs. Laird is the youngest of five children and she has one brother living in Ohio, John McIntosh, who is a retired carriage blacksmith, residing at Mt. Vernon, with wife, three sons and one daughter. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Laird, John R. He was carefully reared and graduated with credit from the Galion High School, afterward learned the machinist trade and became a skilled boiler-maker. His death occurred November 27, 1911, when aged 46 years. Mrs. Laird is a woman of marked ability, a leader in several distinctive lines. For some time she was president of the Woman's Relief Corps at Galion and for ten years its treasurer, and she was the organizer of the Eastern Star lodge here and its first matron.

CHRISTIAN SHONERT, dealer in pianos and other musical instruments at Bucyrus, O., who is known all through this section as a musician of a high order of ability, was born in Saxony, Germany, April 13, 1832, and is a son of John H. and Frederica (John) Shonert.

John H. Shonert followed the blacksmith trade in Germany and was an excellent workman but many of his customers were

people of small means and unable to pay enough for Mr. Shonert's services to enable him to take care of and provide for a rapidly increasing family. In the hope that in America he would find better opportunities, Mr. Shonert decided to emigrate and in 1848, with his family left the port of Bremen for the United States. After a voyage of six weeks the family was safely landed at Castle Garden, New York City, and from there made their way to Crawford county, O., and settled on a farm in Lykens township, where the father followed both farming and blacksmithing.

Christian Shonert attended school in his native land and was 16 years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ohio. After one year of toil on the farm in Lykens township he left home and came to Bucyrus, where he learned the tanning business, and afterward, for a number of years, continued in this line, during a part of the time alone and also with a partner. The German people are noted for their natural musical talent and Christian developed this very early although circumstances were such that he had little opportunity to develop it while young. Later he secured advantages and it has long been said of him that he is the finest musician in Crawford county. He was the first real musical man in Bucyrus and has had much to do with the encouragement of music in this city. He has been in the musical instrument business at his present location, No. 415 N. Sandusky Street, since 1849.

Mr. Shonert was married October 30, 1856, to Miss Maria W. Miller, a resident of Bucyrus, and they have had seven children, all of whom have inherited their father's remarkable musical gifts and have had them cultivated and appreciated. The third son, Edwin M. Shonert, has become a celebrated pianist and at present is on the concert stage. Mr Shonert has been one of Bucyrus' most useful citizens. He has served with satisfaction and efficiency in city and county offices and was four times elected county treasurer, first in 1875 and again in 1877 and also served the two terms from 1884 to 1888. He retired from this office of

trust and responsibility bearing with him the respect, esteem and commendation of his fellow citizens. He has also served a number of years on the school board and city council.

W. J. JUMP, farmer and teacher, is a member of one of the old families of Crawford county which has many representatives in Tod township. He was born June 18, 1876, on the old homestead and is a son of W. H. Jump.

W. J. Jump attended the local schools at Lemert and later, Ada University, after which he began to teach school. Not every nominally qualified teacher finds himself fitted for this work after he begins; but in Mr. Jump's case, teaching seems to be a natural vocation and for thirteen years he has been engaged in educational work in Crawford county, at present teaching at Glen Eden, in School District No. 2, Tod township. His farm of forty acres also claims attention and he takes much interest in its management.

Mr. Jump married Miss Anna Lecrone, a daughter of Adam Lecrone, of Bremen, O., and they have had two children, Carlton and Harry, but both sons passed away in infancy, the former when aged nine months and the latter when but five months old. Mr. Jump is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plankton, O., while Mrs. Jump is a member of the U. B. church at Laurel in Hocking county, O. In his political attitude he is a Democrat. He has a wide acquaintance and is held in very high esteem in Crawford county as an educator.

MISS JULIA AUMILLER, who is a very highly esteemed lady of Bucyrus, O., is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Holmes township, Crawford county, and here she has spent her active and useful life. She was born in Holmes township and is a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Boyer) Aumiller.

Daniel Aumiller and wife were both born in Union county, Pa. He was just 19 years of age when he accompanied his brother, George Aumiller, to Crawford county, in

October, 1828. At that time the busy city of Bucyrus was nothing but a hamlet on the frontier and it was no unusual sight to see bands of Indians in the neighborhood. George Aumiller was a brick maker and in this industry he was assisted by his brother, Daniel Aumiller, the latter of whom worked for three years and frugally saved almost every dollar in order to be able to invest in land. When he had sufficient capital to enter an 80 acre tract, he walked the entire distance to the land office at Tiffin, O., in order to secure the property in Holmes township that he had in mind. It was a discouraging looking place at that time, little resembling the improved farm that Miss Julia Aumiller and a sister, Mrs. Nichols, now own, but Daniel Aumiller not only cleared that place and put it under cultivation, but later acquired 160 acres more, together with tracts of Western land. His death occurred on the first 80 acres he had bought, when he was in his 72nd year. In addition to farming he also, for some years, followed the brick mason trade and was known all over Crawford county. His widow survived him for 16 years, her death occurring in 1900, in her 82nd year. In early life she belonged to the Albright church but later united with the English Lutheran body. All of their eleven children grew to maturity on the farm and three sons and four daughters are yet living.

Miss Julia Aumiller was educated in the local schools. She is a very capable business woman and for a number of years conducted a dressmaking business. In addition to her interest in the old homestead, she owns two excellent houses at Bucyrus. She is one of the active and interested members of the English Lutheran church at Bucyrus, has many pleasant social connections and a very wide circle of friends.

OTTERBEIN P. BECK, who, as head sales agent for the Galion Iron Works Company, at Galion, O., occupies a very important position, and is also a member of the directing board of the company, has been identified with this concern since its organization and a large measure of its success

may justly be attributed to his energy and business capacity. He was born in Jefferson township, Crawford county, O., and is a son of John Beck and a grandson of one of the pioneers of Jefferson township, Crawford county.

John Beck was born in 1807 in Westmoreland county, Pa., and in 1827 accompanied his parents to Jefferson township, and his father built the first grist mill in the county, constructing it on the Sandusky River. John Beck engaged in farming but possessed natural mechanical skill and was a satisfactory carpenter and a capable millwright, manufactured pumps for some years and occupied his spare moments in constructing such delicate musical instruments as the dulcimer. He was well known all over the county and in his way he was a genius. Early in life he was a Democrat but the issues involved in the Civil War made him a Republican. For many years he was a justice of the peace in Jefferson township. He was twice married, first to Mary Swisher, who left six children, three of whom were soldiers in the Union Army during the Civil War. His second wife was Eliza Rhoads, who was born in Indiana but was reared in Seneca county, O., by an uncle. She died in 1880 when aged 44 years, leaving nine children, six of whom survive.

Otterbein P. Beck was reared and educated in Jefferson township and during almost all of his active business life has been connected with manufacturing concerns and more or less of the time with his present particular department. For nine years he was connected with the Central Ohio Buggy Company and for six years afterward was sales agent for the Ohio Buggy Company. He came to Galion in 1880 and, as mentioned above, has been interested with the Galion Iron Works since the plant was established here. He has jobbers all through the country who handle the products of this company and in addition the company has fifty active men on the road, while the office business is so voluminous that nine stenographers are required. Mr. Beck is thoroughly alive to business possibilities and has the natural foresight and good judgment

that enable him to recognize advantages when presented.

Mr. Beck was married in Crawford county to Miss Mary H. Shumaker, who is a daughter of John and Esther (Gledhill), Shumaker. The father of Mrs. Beck died in May, 1869, from the kick of an unruly horse and the mother died in December, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have two children: Loren Eugene, who was educated at Galion and in the Ohio Business College, Mansfield, O., and is a commercial traveler; and Lois May, who is a member of the class of 1914 in the Galion High School. This young lady has great musical talent and is a member of the choir of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Beck was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Beck is a Knight of Pythias and is a charter member of the United Commercial travelers and a charter member of the Commercial Club at Galion.

WILLIAM MASON, who is one of the leading business men of New Winchester, O., owner and proprietor of a general store and also owner of one of the finest residences in the town, was born in Dallas township, Crawford county, O., May 16, 1860, and is a son of John and Mary (Line) Mason.

John Mason was born in England and came to the United States when a boy. He worked at first on farms in different sections and later acquired land of his own and at the time of death owned 280 acres of fine land in Crawford county. He married Mary Line, who was born in Ohio, and they had the following children: Nancy, deceased, who was the wife of Charles Saylor; Fannie, who is the wife of Z. W. Hipsher; James, who is deceased; Ellen, who is the wife of Otis Brooks; Rose Ann, who is the wife of John Hord; William; and Lottie, who is deceased. John Mason and wife are both deceased and their burial was in Marion county, O. They were well known and highly respected people.

William Mason was given public school advantages and afterward assisted his father until he was 18 years of age and then be-

came a farmer on his own account and continued until 1898, when he purchased a business at New Winchester, which he conducted for 18 months and then sold, after which he bought his general store and has conducted the same for the past twelve years. He carries a full and well selected stock and enjoys a liberal amount of patronage.

In 1881 Mr. Mason was married to Miss Maggie Cress, who is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lint) Cress, the former of whom is well known all over Crawford county as an expert blacksmith. Mrs. Mason is the second in a large family, as follows: Nora, who is the wife of G. W. Schreck; Iley Bell, who is the wife of Samuel Sharrock; Frances, of Chicago; Minnie, who is the widow of Fred Daoust; Della, who is deceased; and Manford. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the United Brethren church. Politically Mr. Mason is a Republican and has been a loyal party worker for many years. He has served at times in public office and for one term was assessor of Dallas township and at present is turnpike road commissioner for Whetstone township. For several years he was postmaster of New Winchester. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Lodge No. 447, A. F. & A. M., at Caledonia, O.

WILLIAM C. KIESS, vice-president of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, O., is also largely interested in real estate and conducts an extensive business along this line, dealing in both city realty and farm property. He has been a representative citizen of Crawford county for many years and has frequently been honored by election to offices of trust and responsibility by his fellow citizens. He was born on his father's farm in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., in 1857, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Delker) Kiess.

Jacob Kiess was born in Lycoming county, Pa., a son of Christopher Kiess and wife, who were natives of Germany. Grandfather Kiess was an educated man and first taught school in his native land and after-

ward, for twenty years in Pennsylvania. He thus was useful in his day and generation although he never accumulated as much property as have a number of his descendants. In 1850, Jacob Kiess and wife settled on a farm in Crawford county, improved it and there he died in his seventieth year, in 1882. In early manhood he had married Catherine Delker, who was born in Germany, where she lived until fifteen years of age. She survived her husband, passing away in 1885, when aged 69 years. They were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and were worthy of their name and profession of faith. Of their children there are three sons and one daughter living, namely: William C., Simeon, Joseph F., and Mrs. M. A. Butts, of Hiawatha, Kans.

William C. Kiess was reared on the home farm and early took part in the necessary toil that successful cultivation of land demands. His education, however, was in no way neglected and he was ambitious as well as intelligent. After attending the public schools he enjoyed higher training in the university at Ada, O., where he was specially prepared in the Normal classes for educational work. For seven years afterward Mr. Kiess taught school, confining his efforts to Whetstone township, and he met with a large measure of success. He looks back upon that period as a useful season of his life, in which he did his best and felt rewarded for his efforts. Among his warmest friends of the present are those who were once his pupils. From the school-room Mr. Kiess entered public office, serving as township clerk for four years and as land appraiser in his township. On February 9, 1900, he entered upon the duties of probate judge of Crawford county, to which honorable office he had been elected in the previous autumn, and his services on the bench demonstrated his particular fitness for that position. Judge Kiess subsequently turned his attention to dealing in real estate and has numerous additional interests. He is a notary public and maintains his office in the Rowse Building.

Judge Kiess was married in 1879 to Miss Sarah E. Wagner, a daughter of John and

Mary Wagner, old residents of Whetstone township, who have long since passed to their final rest. Two children living were born to Judge and Mrs. Kiess, a son and daughter, Thomas Clinton and Bessie Belle. Judge Kiess and family are members of the Evangelical church. Their pleasant and hospitable home is at No. 475 Galion Street, Bucyrus.

GEORGE LEROY SHEMER, a successful farmer of Dallas township, who is also one of that township's prominent citizens, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, March 8, 1872, a son of Levi and Martha (McKinney) Shemer. The parents of our subject were early settlers in Crawford county, the father, Levi Shemer, coming here from Stark county, Ohio, when a child of eight years; his wife, Mrs. Martha Shemer, is from Richland county. They are still living and reside in Dallas township, Levi being a farmer by occupation. Their children are: George LeRoy, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Mary Matilda, who is the wife of Daniel Parcher; Charles Otis; Velma Maude, who is the wife of Leo White; and Earl.

George LeRoy Shemer in his boyhood attended the common schools and was early trained to agricultural pursuits. He has resided in Dallas township for 29 years, and is engaged in general farming, keeping stock enough for his own use. A Republican in politics, like his father, he is now serving in his third term as clerk of the township.

He was married Oct. 16, 1895 to Mary E. Parcher, a daughter of John and Adelia (Wilson) Parcher, farming people and prominent residents of Dallas township. John Parcher, Mrs. Shemer's father, was born in Bucyrus township, this county, in 1846. His father, Daniel Parcher, was also a native of this county, while his mother, Mrs. Mary (McNeal) Parcher, came from Pennsylvania. John Parcher was county commissioner for six years and has also served as township trustee. He is a man highly respected in the community. Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Shemer attend the Metho-

dist Episcopal church. They are industrious thrifty people, good neighbors, and well liked in the community and have a wide circle of friends.

DANIEL M. TOBIAS, a well known resident of Bucyrus, is a member of the firm of D. M. Tobias & Co., doing business at Columbus, O., dealers and manufacturers of fine blank books and legal stationery. Mr. Tobias was born at Greencastle, Pa., May 8, 1859.

Daniel M. Tobias was four years old when his parents came to Crawford county and settled on a farm in Liberty township from which they later moved to another in Holmes township, and there he grew to manhood. His education was secured in the district and Bucyrus schools and at Oberlin College. After learning the cabinetmaker's trade he followed that for some time and then acted as deputy for his brother, Hon. James C. Tobias, who was judge of the Probate Court. For ten years after the termination of his term as deputy, he was superintendent of the Bucyrus Stock Farm, in which position he exhibited excellent judgment and successfully handled and drove the high bred horses for which the farm was noted all over the state. In November, 1903, after some time devoted to pattern work in a cabinetmaking shop, he entered the employ of the Dayton Blank Book and Lithographing Company, and after the second year became stockholder and director in the company and for nine years was a salesman for that concern, at the end of that period establishing his own business at Columbus, where he has continued to prosper until the present. He has always been an active Democrat and has frequently been a delegate to important conventions, has served in numerous local offices and is the present candidate of his party for county auditor.

Mr. Tobias was married (first) at Bucyrus and by that marriage had two children: Ray J., who resides in the West; and Jessie M., Mrs. Smith, whose home is in California. Mr. Tobias was married (second) at Bucyrus, to Miss Sallie Stewart, who was born

at Fort Wayne, Ind., but in childhood was brought to Bucyrus by her parents, Joseph and Mary (Snyder) Stewart, the former of whom was born in Columbiana county, O., March 9, 1839, and died Feb. 3, 1905. For more than thirty years he was a railroad engineer, in 1881 becoming identified with the T. & O. C. Railroad and continuing with that line until within a few years of his decease. He was the instructor of Eugene Debs, the labor leader, when the latter became a fireman on his engine, and was well known to railroad men all over the country. His widow survives and resides at Bucyrus. She is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Tobias have four children: Ruth M., who was born May 24, 1894, and stands at the head of the class of 1913, in the Bucyrus High School; Russell Stewart, who was born May 21, 1897; Daniel Milton, who was born August 9, 1899; and Catherine, who was born August 25, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Tobias attend the Lutheran church. He is secretary of the Order of United Commercial Travellers of America and has represented this body as a delegate to its national convention for several years. Since 1885 he has been identified with the Knights of Pythias at Bucyrus, with which he has, at times, been officially connected. Although Mr. Tobias carries on his business at the capital, he has continued to maintain his home at Bucyrus and his handsome residence is situated at No. 411 East Mansfield Street.

J. P. WHALEN, proprietor of the Whalen Laundry, a very successful business enterprise of Galion, O., doing business at No. 241 East Main street, was born in this city in 1867, a son of Richard and Mary (Riester) Whalen.

Richard Whalen was born in New York and was a young man when he came westward and during the larger part of his after life was connected in some capacity with railroads, both at Galion, O., and Indianapolis, Ind., being last identified with the Erie Railroad. His death occurred in April, 1907, when he was 68 years of age. He was married at Galion to Mary Riester, who was

born in Ohio, of German parents, and she survives. She is a member of the German Catholic church, as was her husband.

J. P. Whalen was reared at Galion and Indianapolis and attended school regularly in boyhood. He has been identified with the laundry business practically all his life since then, or since 1882, and in 1888 started his present laundry. At first it was a somewhat small concern, a hand laundry, but Mr. Whalen had no idea of remaining satisfied with what were then, necessary conditions, and gradually made improvements as his patronage increased and by 1900 had built up such a substantial income-bringing business that he felt justified in securing his present commodious quarters and installing modern laundry machinery. He gives continuous employment to ten individuals and guarantees the finest work in the city.

Mr. Whalen was married at Galion, O., to Miss Nellie Mitchell, who was born and reared at Urbana, O., and they have two children: Eileen, an attractive little girl of thirteen years who attends the parochial school; and Joel, who has not yet reached his third birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Whalen are members of the Roman Catholic church, and he belongs to that world-wide organization, the Knights of Columbus. He is an energetic and enterprising business man and reputable citizen.

LEO WHITE, who is one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists of Dallas township, Crawford county, O., and one of the representative and reliable citizens, now serving in his third term as township trustee, was born in Dallas township, July 17, 1870, and is a son of Willard T. and Clementine (Swigart) White.

Willard T. White was born also in Dallas township and has been a farmer all his life and is one of the large landowners of Crawford county, at present having 800 acres. He has been twice married, first to Clementine Swigart, who died when her two children, Leo and Ida Irene, were small; Ida Irene is the wife of E. H. K. McComb, who is assistant superintendent of the Manual

Training School at Indianapolis, Ind. After the death of his first wife, Mr. White married Ella Brown, who, like the first Mrs. White, was a native of Wyandot county, and two sons were born to them: Garrett B. and Abraham Jay.

Leo White attended the local schools and afterward enjoyed two terms at Ada, O., since when he has devoted himself to general farming and stock raising. He operates a large body of land including 240 acres of his father's farm and an additional 160 acres, which he rents. He is progressive and up-to-date in his methods and his industries are prospering.

In October, 1898, Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Velma Maude Shemer, who was born in Crawford county. Her parents, Levi and Martha (McKinney) Shemer, are residents of Dallas township. They have the following children: G. L.; Matilda, wife of D. L. Parcher; Otis; Mrs. White, and Earl. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. White: Helen Lorena and Hazel Martha. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically an ardent Republican, Mr. White has been frequently tendered public office by his party and has served as township trustee with efficiency as well as township treasurer for three terms. He is a member of the Elks at Bucyrus, O.

JOHN T. LUSCOMBE, master mechanic for the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, at Bucyrus, O., was born in County Cork, Ireland, thirty-seven years ago and accompanied his parents, John and Elizabeth (Pitchford) Luscombe, to America. In May, 1884, the family landed in the Dominion of Canada.

John Luscombe and wife reside, in comfortable retirement, at Belleville, Ontario, he having served thirty years with the Grand Trunk Railroad, for fifteen years of this period being in charge of the car department. He is a pensioner of the British Government, having served for 21 years in the British army and held the rank of color sergeant during a part of the time. He served three terms of enlistment, each of

seven years. He and wife are members of the Baptist church. Ten children were born to them, as follows: John T.; Langford G., who died at the age of 23 years; Henry J., who died at the age of 25 years, and is survived by his widow; Alfred P., who is a prosperous farmer and wheat grower in Alberta, where he married and has three children; Reuben C., who is an engineer on the B. & O. Railroad at Newark, O., and has two sons; Maude M., who resides with her parents; Walter R., who is in charge of a department in a large clothing house in Canada, and who married there and has twin daughters; Edith Clara, who lives at home; E. Agnes, who also resides with her parents; and William Oliver, who is in the employ of a manufacturing company at Belleville.

John T. Luscombe was graduated from the Belleville High School and when only fifteen years of age entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railroad and continued, in various capacities until 1901, when he became identified with the B. & O. In the meanwhile he had not neglected his education, in 1900 graduating from the National Correspondence School, at Scranton, Pa. He has filled important positions with different companies and when with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was machine foreman and with the B. & O., was general foreman. Prior to March, 1908, when he became master mechanic for the Toledo & Ohio Central, he was general foreman of the shops at Bucyrus. Mr. Luscombe fills a very responsible position and enjoys the entire confidence of the company.

Mr. Luscombe was married at St. Thomas, Can., to Miss Alberta Bradley, who was born at Chicago, Ill., a daughter of George and Emma (Oxley) Bradley, natives of England, who now reside in Alberta, Canada. Mrs. Luscombe is the eldest of four children, the others being: George J.; Mrs. H. L. Emmet, of Chicago; and Alice, wife of George Martin, also of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Luscombe have two sons, Harold Bradley, who was born in November, 1904, and Edgar Allen, born September, 1908. They are members of

the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Luscombe belongs to the minor orders of Masonry at Bucyrus and to the Commandery at Marion, O., and is identified also with the Elks.

Note.—Since this sketch was made Mr. Luscombe has resigned his position with the T. & O. C. to accept a more responsible position with the Big Four R. R. and is now located at Bellefontaine, Logan county, O.

EDWARD KAVANAGH, who has a long and honorable record as an employe of the Erie Railroad Company, having become identified with the same in June, 1872, when it was known as the A. & G. W. Railroad and the Broad Gauge. He was born at London, Canada, Feb. 1, 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget (Shae) Kavanagh.

Thomas Kavanagh and wife were born in Ireland, the former being a son of Martin and Juda (Delaney) Kavanagh, natives of County Kilkenny. When Thomas Kavanagh was young he went to live with an aunt, who apprenticed him to a shoemaker to learn his trade. Four years afterward he went to London and worked in different English cities before coming to the United States in 1846. For some time he worked at his trade on King Street, New York City, after which he went to Philadelphia and from there to other places and finally crossed the line into Canada and located at London. There he met Bridget Shae, a daughter of William and Johanna (Kennedy) Shae, who spent their lives in Ireland, the daughter having come to Canada in 1852. She lived at London, Canada, some four years before her marriage to Mr. Kavanagh. In 1863 Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh moved to Cleveland, O., and afterwards moved to Kent, where Mr. Kavanagh died in May, 1904, his birth having taken place March 5, 1819. Mrs. Kavanagh survives and resides at Kent. She was born March 24, 1830. She is a member of the Roman Catholic church as was her husband. They had sixteen children born to

them, Edward being the only survivor of this large family.

Edward Kavanagh began at the bottom when he entered the service of the Erie Railroad, working at first in the mechanical department, from which he was promoted to be a hostler. In January, 1883, he was given a position as fireman and continued as such until December, 1886, when he was made an engineer and has filled this position ever since, for the past ten years being in the passenger service. Mr. Kavanagh has handled every known make of engine, from the little primitive one that was fed with wood, to the great giants of the road that only men of real engineering knowledge can control, be the motive power steam or electricity. He is justly proud of the fact that he has never received a reprimand for dereliction of duty since he came to the road. He has witnessed many changes in ownership and in operating and has kept a record of these which makes interesting reading concerning this very important line.

Mr. Kavanagh was married to Miss Agnes King and they had the following children: Arthur Lewis, a railroad conductor on the Erie, who lives at Huntington, Ind., and has a family of one son and two daughters; George, who was accidentally killed at the age of fifteen years, by a switch engine, while working for the Erie as a call boy; John E., who is in the pattern department of a steel bridge manufacturing plant at Chicago; and Catherine V., who is the wife of T. T. Glennor, residing in Pennsylvania, and has one son. Mr. Kavanagh was married (second) to Mrs. Lydia A. Firstenberger, widow of Jacob Firstenberger, who died in 1900. She was born and reared at Marion, O., her family name being Dutt. Mr. Kavanagh is a member of Division No. 16, B. L. E., and for twelve years was its chief and in 1898 was sent as a delegate to the Convention of Engineers held at St. Louis, Mo. He has been chairman of the General Committee of Adjustment from Division 16 for the past ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh have been ex-



MAJ. EDMUND R. KEARSLEY

tensive travelers, having visited almost every state in the union and also Mexico and Canada. He relates many stories of interest of his travels as well as incidents relative to his work as an engineer but they would occupy too much space to be given here.

MAJOR EDMUND ROBERTS KEARSLEY, deceased, whose birth took place at Harrisburg, Pa., May 18, 1816, died at his palatial residence, No. 309 East Mansfield Street, Bucyrus, O., in January, 1901. His long and busy life had covered an important epoch in his country's history and his personal experiences, in public and military life, form an interesting and instructive record. Descended from military ancestors, all his life, even in old age, he continued to be interested in military affairs, favoring and substantially encouraging a military organization at Bucyrus, bearing his name, when past his four score years and ten, in their spirit and enthusiasm living over again many of the events of his own earlier life.

Edmund Roberts Kearsley was the first child born to Major Jonathan Kearsley and Margaret (Hetich) Kearsley, and a grandson of Captain Samuel Kearsley, with whom he lived for some years after the death of his mother, in 1821. His father, Major Jonathan Kearsley, graduated at Washington College, Pa., now called Washington and Jefferson College, in 1811, and in the following year was appointed by President Madison, a lieutenant in the U. S. Artillery, and in 1814 was commissioned assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major. He was engaged in the battles of Niagara, Stony Creek and Chrysler's Field, and in the sortie from Fort Erie, in which latter engagement he was so seriously wounded that it resulted in the loss of a leg. In 1817 he was appointed collector of revenue in Pennsylvania, and in 1820, receiver of public moneys for the District of Michigan, at which time he removed to Detroit, where he resided until his death. There his son, the late Edmund Roberts Kearsley joined him in 1825 and immediately became a pupil in the public schools. His father then sent him to a private school at Utica, N. Y., and from 1829 until 1832 he was a student at Kenyon Col-

lege, O. Upon his return to Detroit he became assistant receiver in the Michigan Land Office, under his father, in which capacity he attracted the attention of Major John Biddle, register of the Land Office, who requested the transfer of so efficient a helper to his department. As chief clerk of this important office, Major Kearsley continued until 1840, when failing health caused his resignation. From then until 1847 he resided on his father's farm of 600 acres located in Oakland county, Mich. About this time he returned to Detroit and entered into business. He superintended the erection of the Biddle House at Detroit, which was one of the largest and most complete hotels in the state of Michigan for many years.

His first connection with military matters was when he assisted in the organization of the Brady Guards, a well drilled body of young men that did excellent service during the troubles along the Canadian and Michigan border during the rebellion of 1837-8 in the Dominion. During this time Captain Kearsley was appointed assistant adjutant with the rank of major, a title he retained until the close of life. Later he was appointed assistant quartermaster-general of Michigan and while in that position served, with Captain U. S. Grant, who later became commander of the army and subsequently President of the United States. A warm personal friendship existed between them until the death of General Grant. Major Kearsley's active participation in military affairs was not so much on the field as in the no less necessary official departments which regulate and make possible effective action on the battle ground, and his sincerity, honesty and general efficiency, which were ever placed at the service of his country in time of need. Perhaps no man in Crawford county, O., to which state he removed in 1851, could have so advantageously and peacefully managed the difficult matter of carrying out the law, in 1862, as did he as draft officer. Where another equally patriotic official might have brought about local trouble as the minds of men were inflamed by partisan feeling at that time, Major Kearsley's tact, diplomacy, understanding of human nature, together with his personal high character inspiring confidence, brought about satisfactory

results and Crawford county sent in its full quota.

As noted above, Major Kearsley came to Bucyrus early in 1851 and this city remained his home during the rest of his life. At that time his maternal uncle, Hon. Charles Hetich, was county treasurer of Crawford county, and Major Kearsley became his assistant and in the following year was made deputy auditor and in 1853 was elected auditor. So popular an official had he become that in 1855 he was nominated for a third term by both parties and elected, this being a notable occurrence in Crawford county that has never since been repeated. It was during his term of official life that he superintended the erection of numerous buildings of a public nature, including the first brick jail ever built in the county. He continued his interest in county affairs after retiring from office, cheerfully giving advice when consulted, his many years of experience making this particularly valuable. Bucyrus is indebted to him in many ways for he was ever awake to the city's needs and was ready to lend his influence and give substantial support to all measures which he deemed worthy of the same. Through his energy and financial assistance the Bucyrus Memorial Library became a fact and it was a pleasure to him to continue his benefactions to this institution. From the time he reached manhood until the closing years of his life, his gifts to people in all walks were numerous and continuous, but in large part his benefactions were given quietly and with no thought or desire that public approval should mark them. In early life a Whig, he later became a Democrat although he gave political support in the election of President Lincoln.

Major Kearsley was married in Illinois, to Miss Susan Phillips, who was born April 5, 1827, at Salem, O., and was 18 months old when her people came to Bucyrus, where she has spent all her life with the exception of three years, during which period she lived with an aunt in Illinois. Her father, James Lewis Phillips, was born in Ohio, Jan. 14, 1798, and died Sept. 20, 1827. His father, Robert P. Phillips, was born in Wales, July 21, 1773, and came to America when a young man and became a teamster and carrier, first in Pennsylvania and later at Salem, O., where he also

conducted a tannery. He married Susanna Snyder, who was of Dutch descent. James Lewis Phillips was married in Ohio, Dec. 16, 1824, by Rev. Kenneth Vallandingham, who, it may be noted, later baptized their daughter, Mrs. Kearsley, to Maria McCracken, who was born April 25, 1796. Her parents were James and Susan (Kelley) McCracken, the latter of whom was a distant relative of General Grant's maternal ancestors. The McCrackens came from Scotland and the family was well known in Wayne county, O., and at Columbus. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Maria Phillips left Salem and with her two daughters, Samantha and Susan, came to Bucyrus, where her kindred lived and here her death occurred October 14, 1834. Mrs. Kearsley's only sister died unmarried, Jan. 5, 1872.

Major Kearsley was married (first) July 2, 1857, to Martha C. Sweney, who was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1824, and died at Bucyrus, in 1874. Two children were born to that union: an infant daughter, who died on the day of birth; and Rebecca M., who was born Nov. 28, 1866, and who married Elmer L. White, of Pittsburgh, Pa. They had one daughter, Margaret Sara, who resides with her grandmother, at Bucyrus. The family has been identified with the Presbyterian church for many years and in this relation Major Kearsley was faithful and conscientious. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution and was justly proud of this connection, and he was also affiliated with the old fraternities, the Masons and Odd Fellows.

DR. JAMES F. FITZSIMMONS, who at the time of his death on April 12th, 1910, was the oldest practicing physician in Bucyrus, was also a citizen widely known and much esteemed. He was born on a farm in Whetstone township, this county, Sept. 18, 1843, and was therefore in his 67th year at the time of his demise. His parents were William and Anna E. (Holman) Fitzsimmons, who came overland to Bucyrus from Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1831, settling in Whetstone township.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his parents' farm and there resided until his nineteenth year, when he went to Up-

per Sandusky, where he attended school for several terms. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the 134th O. V. I., and was discharged with his comrades in August of that year. In the fall of 1864 he attended the Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, O., remaining until the summer of 1865, when he entered the office of Drs. Ferris and Byron at Upper Sandusky. In the winter of 1865-66 he attended his first course of lectures at Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland, going thence to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he studied and practiced with Dr. J. S. Gregg of that place until 1867. He then entered Chicago Medical College from which he was graduated in March, 1868.

Resuming practice in Ft. Wayne, he remained there until 1871 and then engaged in special practice in Cincinnati for a short time. In June, 1871, he located in Bucyrus, which place was his home and the scene of his professional activities until his death. Just previous to that final event he had been appointed a member of the county board of pension examiners. He was a member of Keller Post, G. A. R., had served as presiding officer of the Board of Health in past years; held membership and office in the Crawford County Medical Society and in the Royal Arcanum. He also held membership in Summit City Lodge No. 170 A. F. & A. M. of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and in Bucyrus Chapter, No. 160, R. A. M., and was Past Worthy Patron of Bucyrus Chapter No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star.

Dr. Fitzsimmons was married Jan. 1, 1872, to Miss Ella Ryan, an adopted daughter of G. L. Saulsbury, a prominent business man of Bucyrus, well known throughout the county. Mr. Saulsbury was a native of the State of New York and married there Nancy R. Dedrick. He and his wife spent their lives subsequently in Michigan and Ohio, both dying in Toledo, this State, as also their children. Mrs. Fitzsimmons was born in Ireland and in 1861 came to Bucyrus, where she was educated and has since resided. Her father, Michael Ryan, married there Mary Cantwell, who was born in Clonmell, the walled town in Tipperary county and the scene of many early battles.

She was of French extraction. Michael and Mary Ryan had ten children, all but four of whom died in Ireland. The survivors accompanied their parents to America, the family settling first in Hartford, Conn., and there the wife and mother died in middle age. Mr. Ryan married a second time and came to Ohio, locating in Marion county, where he and his second wife died, he at the age of about 70 years. They were members of the Roman Catholic church. Mrs. Fitzsimmons was the youngest of ten children and is the only one now living. Her children are three in number, namely: Ralph J., a well educated young man, died in 1909 unmarried. Nellie E. graduated from the School of Oratory at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., later was for eight years sociator of the Bucyrus Forum and a city reporter for three years on the evening Telegram. She is unmarried and now resides in Spokane, Wash. Myra Leslie is the wife of Walter M. Hubbell, assistant secretary of the American Clay Machinery Co., of Bucyrus, O., and has a daughter, Myra Leslie (2d). The family are all members of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Fitzsimmons' death was very sudden and was due to heart disease, which had not previously troubled him to any great extent. He was sweeping the veranda of his home when he suddenly fell back and in a few moments life was extinct. We cannot sum up his character better than to quote an extract from his obituary notice in a local journal. The writer says: "Dr. Fitzsimmons was a gentleman of the old school, a man of irreproachable character and strong moral uprightness. In character and personality he fulfilled in every particular the requirements of the noblest of professions and his heart was ever in his work. A man of courtly bearing and manner, he was one who justly earned the respect, confidence and veneration of old and young alike. No citizen of Bucyrus was more generally esteemed and more genuinely respected than Dr. Fitzsimmons. He was a man of modest tastes, with a distinct leaning for home life and for a period of years he has lived busily yet quietly here among

the friends of his young manhood and of his later years. He has come to the end of the journey. The call, sudden though it was, found him fully prepared, as he had always been at all times, with a clean heart and mind, to meet his maker wherever the summons should call him. He leaves behind the record of a clean life worthily lived, than which a better monument to his memory could never be reared."

JOHN C. CRANER, township assessor of Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., and a well known citizen, has been engaged in farming in this section for a number of years, renting land and since 1906 has owned 29 acres which are highly productive. He was born in Crawford county, Nov. 27, 1868, and is a son of Christian and Magdalena (Shaffer) Craner.

Christian Craner was born in Crawford county and still survives, residing in Polk township, but his wife passed away some years ago and her burial was in Marion county. They had the following children: Malinda, deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Sargel; Samuel W.; Francis; Cassie, who is the wife of William McCracken; Elmer J. and John C. Christian Craner has always been a farmer and is well known in the county. He is a member of the German Methodist church as was his wife.

After his school days, John C. Craner assisted his father and then engaged at farm work by the month and continued for about nine years, having considerable experience with all kinds of farm methods. He then rented the farm on which he yet lives and still operates but since 1906 has owned 29 acres.

Mr. Craner was married Dec. 29, 1892, to Miss Margaret Stuckman, a member of one of the well known families of this township, and they have five children: Archie B., Reba, Rollin, Velma and Donald. Mr. Craner and family attend the United Brethren church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Bucyrus and is one of the active members of the Democratic party in Bucyrus township.

WILLIAM J. SCHWENCK, prosecuting attorney of Crawford county, O., and a prominent Democratic politician, has been a member of the Bucyrus bar ever since he entered into legal practice in 1900. He was born in this county, Oct. 18, 1874, and is a son of Hieronymus and Anna M. (Zimmer) Schwenck, both parents being now deceased. The father was a farmer and there were eight children in the family circle.

William J. Schwenck began his education in the public schools and later attended the Ohio Normal University, from which he was graduated in 1898. Subsequent to this he entered the law department of the Ohio State University and was graduated from that institution in June, 1900. During his vacation he read law in the office of Phil M. Crow at Kenton, O., and shortly after his admission to the bar, in April, 1902, he was elected city solicitor of Bucyrus, serving until 1906. On Nov. 8, 1910, Mr. Schwenck was elected prosecuting attorney for the county and, as above stated, has served in this office ever since, his official record showing that he possesses in high degree those qualities which are essential to the proper performance of its very important duties.

Mr. Schwenck married Miss Ruth France, a daughter of William France, who was born in Pennsylvania. They are members of the Lutheran church, and he is a prominent member of the Bucyrus lodge of Eagles.

M. A. WINEMILLER, treasurer and general manager of the Galion Handle & Manufacturing Company, of Galion, O., an important business enterprise of this city, is a thoroughly experienced man in this line, having been connected with manufacturing industries since boyhood. He was born at Wapakoneta, Auglaize county, O., in 1861, and is a son of Michael and Matilda (Lucas) Winemiller.

Michael Winemiller was born in one of the Rhine provinces, Germany, and was six years of age when his parents brought him to the United States. The family located in Auglaize county, O., in the early thirties,



WILLIAM J. SCHWENCK

where Michael Winemiller passed the rest of his life, becoming a farmer and blacksmith, and dying at the age of 76 years. He was married in the same county to Matilda Lucas, who was born in Kentucky and from there came to Ohio in young womanhood and lived to be 75 years old. Her father, Israel Lucas, died while serving as a soldier in the Civil War. To Michael Winemiller and wife five sons and one daughter were born, all of whom survive and all are well settled in homes of their own.

M. A. Winemiller entered a handle factory after leaving school and worked at Winchester, Ind., and at Attica and Piqua, O., being foreman of the plant at Piqua and manager at Attica. He was a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the Winchester D. Handle Company, manufacturing D and long handles. Mr. Winemiller was concerned in the establishing of the Galion Handle & Manufacturing Company, at Galion, in 1907, and has been treasurer and general manager ever since. This is an incorporated concern, capitalized at \$15,000, its officers being: Anton Kahn, president; Allen Miller, J. S. Winemiller and M. A. Winemiller, with a board of five directors. Employment is given to thirty people and the output of farm tool handles, about three car loads a month, are sold in England and Germany.

Mr. Winemiller was married at New Bremen, O., to Miss Julia C. Staas, who was born in Auglaize county, O., of German parentage. They attend the Friends' church. Fraternally, Mr. Winemiller is connected with the Odd Fellows at Winchester, Indiana.

JOHN J. KURTZ, one of the progressive and successful farmers and stock dealers of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., owning thoroughbred stock and registered sheep, belongs to one of the old and substantial families of this section. He was born in Whetstone township, Oct. 14, 1870, and is a son of John George and Catherine (Gaibler) Kurtz.

The parents of Mr. Kurtz were born in Germany and for a few years after coming

to the United States, John George Kurtz lived in Pennsylvania and then came on to Crawford county, O., being then 11 years of age. He followed farming all his active life and was a highly respected man. John George Kurtz was married (first) to Catherine Sherer and they had two children, Jacob and Samuel, the latter being deceased. He married (second) Catherine Gaibler who was brought to Crawford county by her parents and still survives, making her home with a daughter, Mrs. S. F. Sherer. They had the following children: Isaac; Benjamin; Mary, wife of Simon F. Sherer; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. C. H. Senn; Laura, who is the wife of C. A. Koppe; and John J. The parents of the above family were members of the German Methodist church.

John J. Kurtz attended the public schools. He has spent his entire life on the home farm, having an interest as an heir to the 200-acre tract, and is one of the prosperous agriculturists of Whetstone township. He is one of the leaders in the stock industry and makes a specialty of American Delaine sheep. In addition to farming the homestead he also manages 80 acres belonging to his wife.

On Dec. 25, 1901, Mr. Kurtz was married to Miss Matilda Sherer, the only daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Haller) Sherer, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Sherer was a prominent man in Whetstone township and served for many years in public office. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have one son, Harold, who was born June 7, 1903. They attend the German Methodist church. Nominally Mr. Kurtz is a Democrat but is somewhat independent in his political tendencies.

WILLIAM M. REID, deceased, was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., Nov. 23, 1834, and died at his home in Bucyrus, O., July 30, 1909. His parents were Rev. George and Mary A. (Foster) Reid.

Rev. George Reid was born in the north of Ireland, Jan. 7, 1812, a son of George Reid. The family came to the United

States in 1824, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in one of the old sailing vessels that required three months to make a voyage that is now completed in a week. The Reids landed on the coast of Virginia, but moved by degrees farther north, driving their teams on up through New York until they reached Jamestown, where they tarried for a time and then pushed into Ohio. Grandfather George Reid died in Wayne county. For some years the Reids lived at Sandusky and then came to Crawford county, where they secured four sections of Government land. They were not only pioneers but people of purpose and enterprise. Their land was speedily cleared and put under cultivation and while they flailed their first yield of wheat, they were the first to invest in a tread-mill thresher, which was then considered a wonder of agricultural machinery. The Reids brought the first grass mower into the county and were ever ready to test the utility of new inventions. The bricks with which they built their houses they burned and molded on their own farm; they tanned the hides of their own cattle and made leather and also fashioned their own shoes, while the women of the family were no less busy and resourceful. From the flax raised on the farm, mothers and daughters wove linen of amazing softness of texture and the heavy winter clothing came also from their busy looms, the wool from their own sheep. Pages might be written of the remarkable accomplishments of both the fathers and mothers of those early days and in considering them, their descendants must give testimony of honor and praise.

While the settlement of a representative family like the Reids was a benefit to the county, it was particularly helpful to Whetstone township and there it became a prominent factor in all affairs. Rev. George Reid was a missionary preacher and paid his own way when necessary, although in every community a pioneer welcome awaited him. He felt a special call to preach to the Indians and established a mission church in Wyandot county, the old structure being a landmark, standing in the midst of an old

Indian burying ground. With the help of his sons he developed a fine farm on which he lived until after the death of his first wife, who was the mother of his five children: Robert, who was born July 15, 1832, and died in 1860; William M.; Hugh, who was born August 10, 1837, and died in 1844; George, who was born August 30, 1841, and who now resides on his farm in Iowa; and Rachel, who was born April 3, 1843, and died in 1845. After his second marriage, Rev. George Reid located at Ada, O., and later, while on a visit, died at the home of his son, William M., at Bucyrus, when aged about 68 years.

William M. Reid was given somewhat better educational advantages than many country boys of the period enjoyed, his father having him attend the district schools regularly and later sending him to Columbus to take a course in a commercial college. In the early fifties, with his brother, Robert Reid, he came to Bucyrus, where they embarked in the dry goods business together. Later, William M. Reid, about 1856, went into the general store business under the firm name of Reid, Butterfield & Co. In 1865 he became senior member of the firm of Reid, Kaler & Malic, dealers in grain, seeds and produce, and in this line continued and became a prosperous merchant. From early manhood he was a Republican and at different times was elected to public office and once was mayor of Bucyrus. In all his enterprises and connections he was honest, reliable and dependable and no man was held in higher esteem by his fellow citizens. He never identified himself with many fraternal organizations but became interested in the Knights of Honor and was a charter member of this order at Bucyrus and belonged also to the Royal Arcanum. He united early with the Presbyterian church, in which he long served as an elder, and for twenty-one years was superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Mr. Reid was married (first) December 31, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Modewell, who was born in Crawford county, August 10, 1863, and died when aged 25 years, five

months and nine days. Her parents were Adam and Susan (Kelley) Modewell, who were leading people of Bucyrus at that time. Mrs. Reid was survived by one daughter, Anna M., who is a teacher in Honolulu. Mr. Reid's second marriage took place at Bucyrus, August 16, 1864, to Miss Emily McCracken, who was born at Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, in 1844, a daughter of John and Sarah Marian (David) McCracken. The father was born in Wayne county, O., of Scotch-Irish parentage. He came to Bucyrus and here met and married, his wife having been a school teacher here before any school-house was built, having her classes in a part of her uncle's store. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. McCracken moved to Sulphur Springs and she died there at the age of 41 years. Mr. McCracken married (second) Mrs. Huldah (Kent) McCullough, and two children were born: Genetta, who is the widow of Robert Colmary and the mother of two children; and Jay, who died at Fort Wayne, Ind., survived by his widow. To the first marriage of Mr. McCracken the following children were born: Rachel, who died in infancy; Margaret, now deceased, who was the wife of David Lewis, also deceased; and Mrs. Reid. John McCracken died at Bucyrus, when more than 60 years of age.

To Mr. and Mrs. Reid the following children were born: Edward George, Margaret, Lathrop Tracy, William Thane, Charles Talmadge, Robert Scott, Susan Mariman, Lois Emily and James McCracken. Edward George Reid was born May 19, 1867, and was educated at Bucyrus. He succeeded his father in business and is a representative citizen of Bucyrus. On April 26, 1898, he enlisted for service in the war with Spain, becoming sergeant-major in the 8th O. Vol. Inf., the other officers being, Capt. M. A. Charlton, Lieut.-Col. (now Senator) Dick, Col. C. V. Hard, of Wooster, O., and Maj. Edward Follrath, of Bucyrus, O. While with his regiment at Santiago, Cuba, he was prostrated with the yellow fever and he was sent to a hospital, where, through the efficiency of Miss Anna Wheeler, the noble daughter of General

Wheeler, who was giving her services as a nurse, he recovered his health. He was honorably discharged with his regiment in November, 1898, and resumed business, dealing in grain, hay, seeds and building materials as before the war. He is past commander of Charles Thoman Camp Spanish American War Veterans and is identified with a number of fraternal organizations. Politically he is a Republican and is serving as a member of the school, public parks and library boards and the Board of Health. In 1909 he was married to Miss Maude E. McCarrell and they have one daughter, Mary Emily. Margaret Reid was born June 26, 1868, and died July 1, 1870. Lathrop Tracy Reid was born April 26, 1870, and is an engineer on the L. & N. Railroad, resides at Cloverport, Ky., is married and has seven children. William Thane Reid was born December 4, 1871, and died in promising manhood, in California. Charles Talmadge, who was born November 19, 1873, is a commercial traveler with the Hess, Clark Company, resides at Ashland, O., married Virgie Laughbaum and they have two children, Dorothy and Robert. Robert Scott Reid was born July 16, 1876, and is a physician in practice at Ocean Side, Calif., a graduate of the Columbus Medical College in the class of 1897. He married Millie Hoover and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. Susan M. Reid was born July 27, 1879. She is a graduate of Lewis Institute, in the department of Domestic Science, Chicago. She is the wife of J. H. Norton and they live at Riverside, Calif., and have two sons, Richard and John. Lois Emily Reid was born January 30, 1882. She is a trained nurse, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School, Chicago. James McCracken Reid was born October 8, 1885, and is a resident of Los Angeles, Calif., where he is connected with the Wells, Fargo Express Company. He married Gertrude Bean. Mrs. Reid and family are all members of the Presbyterian church. She is vice president of the Foreign Missionary Society at Bucyrus.

HON. LEWIS H. BATTEFELD, who is serving in his second term as a member of the Ohio State Legislature and thereby adding prestige to the city of Bucyrus, of which he has been a resident since 1860, was born at Columbus, O., in 1842, one of a family of four children born to his parents, Lewis and Christina (Biber) Battefeld, the latter of whom was a daughter of Conrad and Christina (Utz) Biber, all of whom were natives of Germany.

At the early age of seven years Lewis H. Battefeld was left an orphan, both of his parents having died of cholera in the epidemic of 1849. He was reared in the home of his maternal grandfather, in Cranberry township, Crawford county, and attended the country schools. After coming to Bucyrus, in 1860, he learned the trade of saddle and harness making, which he followed for 14 years, when he became interested in the manufacture of brick and drain tile, in which line he continued for 35 years, building up a large business from a small beginning. There are many men so engrossed in business that public matters have no interest for them but fortunately not all are so absorbed, there being others who have a wider outlook and more ambition. Among these may be classed Mr. Battefeld. A Democrat from principle from the time of his majority, he soon made his influence felt in Crawford county and eventually became a leader of his party. In 1869 he was appointed city marshal of Bucyrus and at the same time was township constable. From 1886 until 1892 he was a trustee of Bucyrus township and in 1895 took up the duties of a member of the board of county commissioners, his election having been accomplished in the previous year, and three years later was re-elected to this office and for two years he was president of the County Commissioners' Association of Ohio. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City, from the 13th Congressional District of Ohio, having previously served in the same capacity in other political gatherings in county, state and country, and for a number of years served as chairman of that im-

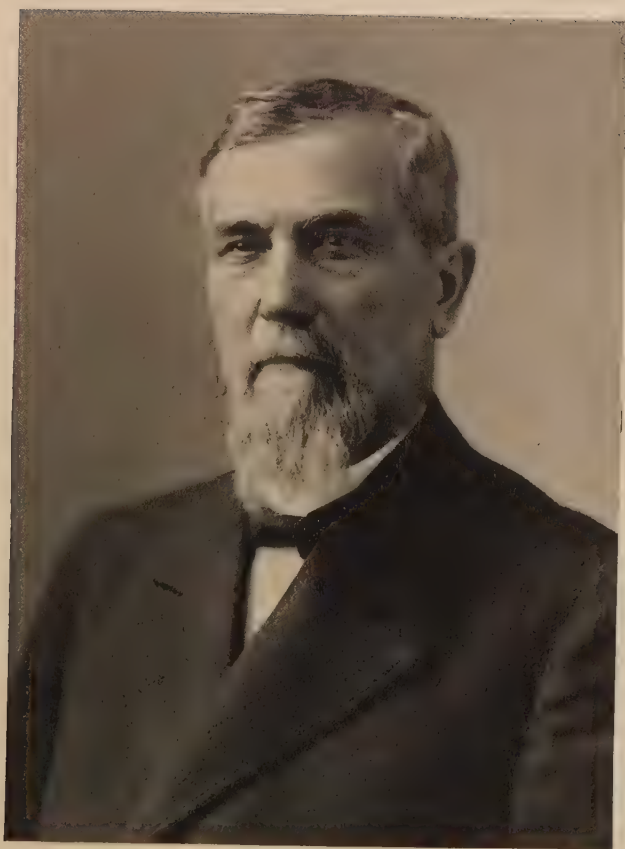
portant organization, the Democratic county central committee. In 1909 Mr. Battefeld was elected to the legislature and approval of his course as a statesman was shown by his subsequent re-election. He is well known all over the state and his associates and friends are men of equal prominence and reliability.

Mr. Battefeld was married at Bucyrus to Miss Phillipina Krebs, a daughter of Frederick A. and Christina (Weibel) Krebs, natives of Bavaria, Germany, but at that time residents of Liberty township, Crawford county. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Battefeld: Cordelia S., who died in 1886; and Lewis P. The latter is a railroad and general contractor, doing a large business at Bucyrus. Mr. Battefeld and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Elks, while Lewis P. Battefeld is a Mason.

CHARLES R. MILLER, one of the leading farmers of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., who numbers with his many substantial possessions, two excellent farms, one of 135 acres and the other of seventy acres, was born in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, Aug. 11, 1857, and is a son of Daniel and Maria (Lemon) Miller.

Daniel Miller was born in Seneca county, O.; but spent the larger portion of his life in Crawford county, where he was a successful farmer. He was a quiet, steady, industrious man, a lover of his home and family and a consistent member of the Lutheran church. He married Maria Lemon, who was born in the State of New York and in early life accompanied her parents to Seneca county, O., where her death occurred and both she and husband rest side by side in Oakwood Cemetery at Bucyrus. She was a devout member of the Baptist church. They had the following children: Hannah Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Abel Dewalt; John D.; Henrietta, who is deceased; and Charles R., Frank E., Casius C. and Lemon S.

Charles R. Miller remained with his



HON. LEWIS H. BATTEFELD

father on the home farm until he was 21 years of age, in the meanwhile attending school in the winter months, and when he started out for himself was quite well equipped, his knowledge of farming securing him remunerative employment. When the agricultural season was over he engaged in teaming and when spring came again resumed farming and through prudence and industry has become a man of independent means. He has been an active and useful citizen, giving support to the public schools and exerting his influence for the betterment of his community whenever opportunity has offered.

On Jan. 1, 1879, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Catherine Eichelberger, a daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Bibler) Eichelberger. They were farming people in Crawford county, O. Mrs. Miller has two brothers and two sisters: David, Noah, Polly and Betsey. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller the following children were born: Bertha May, who died when aged five months; Clara Irene, who married Curtis Stofer and has one child, Ethel Marie; Orville B., who married Mary Mullencupp, and has one child, Desta Irene; and Earl Roland, who died at the age of thirteen months. Nominally Mr. Miller is a Republican but in some campaigns he is inclined to be independent, casting his vote rather for man than party. He has served as township constable and several times as supervisor and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens very generally.

ALEXANDER M. KERR, a retired farmer and highly respected resident of Bucyrus, O., belongs to one of the old and representative families of Crawford county, of Scotch ancestry. He was born March 4, 1846, in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., and is a son of William and Jane (Clark) Kerr.

In early days the great-grandparents of Alexander M. Kerr migrated from Scotland to near Dublin, Ireland, and reared their children and died there. One son, William Kerr, grandfather of Alexander M., came to the United States in 1800 and shortly after-

ward settled in Juniata county, Pa. He was married there to a lady by the name of Stewart, who died in Pennsylvania and was survived by a daughter, Nancy, who later married and became the mother of several children. William Kerr, Sr., was then married to a widow, Mrs. Sarah (Abrams) Elder, and they continued to reside in Juniata county until after the birth of their children, four in number—Alexander, Sarah, William and James—and then decided to come to Ohio. This was in 1832 and they made the long journey in wagons and finally reached Whetstone township, Crawford county, the whole country being then but a wilderness of forest and tangled prairie. The land on which they settled had been slightly improved by a former owner, so that they found a shelter provided which was better than was the fate of some other settlers who came into this section about the same time. Here William Kerr, Sr., died, prior to 1845, and his widow survived him for seven years. They were among the founders of the Presbyterian church in Whetstone township and were people of exemplary life and were widely known for their pioneer hospitality.

William Kerr, Jr., father of Alexander M. Kerr, of Bucyrus, was born August 24, 1808, and died September 23, 1888. He was twenty-four years old when his parents came to Crawford county, where his subsequent life was spent, farming being his main interest. He was married in Whetstone township, Feb. 14, 1837, to Miss Jane Clark, who was born in Wayne county, O., Dec. 4, 1810, and died July 3, 1884. She was brought to Crawford county by her father, Archibald Clark, in 1821, after the death of her mother, in Wayne county, O. Archibald Clark was one of the first settlers in Whetstone township, where he became a man of importance and of large fortune. He died there Dec. 30, 1875, aged 85 years. The Clarks were of Scotch-Irish extraction and were Presbyterians in religious faith. To William Kerr, Jr., and his wife the following children were born: Archibald C., Sarah and Alexander M. Archibald C. Kerr was born Feb. 6, 1838, and was reared

in Whetstone township and remained at home until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, Aug. 1, 1862, in the 81st O. Vol. Inf.; he died from fever at Corinth, Miss., Dec. 1, 1862. He was unmarried, Sarah, the only daughter, was born March 26, 1839. She married James Wise, and they reside on their farm in Wyandot county. They had one daughter, Daisey V., who died after her marriage.

Alexander M. Kerr grew to manhood on the home farm and continued to reside there until after his marriage, when he settled on a farm of 140 acres situated in Holmes township. There he engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits until he retired from active business life, in March, 1906. Mr. Kerr is a man of intelligence and observation and keeps well informed concerning all that goes on in public affairs. He is independent in politics, believing in personal freedom of thought and is pronounced in his attitude in favor of temperance. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Kerr was married at Bucyrus, Dec. 23, 1874, to Miss Sarah J. Franz, who was born April 17, 1852, the youngest of five children born to her parents and the only one surviving. She was very carefully and thoroughly educated, graduating with the first class after the new Union School building was completed at Bucyrus, at which time the first certificates of graduation were issued. She was chosen to deliver the first class address.

The parents of Mrs. Kerr were Col. John and Jane (Burwell) Franz. Col. Franz was born in Germany, Aug. 12, 1812, and died of an attack of apoplexy, Nov. 14, 1870. In his youth death removed his parents and he was reared by an uncle until the age of 18 years. He then emigrated alone to America and found his way to Galion, Crawford county, O., where he learned the cabinetmaking trade, which he pursued until 1857, in the meanwhile so impressing his fellow citizens with his sterling character that in that year they elected him sheriff of Crawford county. He served two terms, four years, in this office. When the Civil War broke out he became interested,

having previously been active in the state militia, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 101st O. Vol. Inf. He served for a time but was forced to resign on account of the recurrence of an old ailment which rendered military exposure impossible. After his return to private life he was again called into public affairs, being elected to the office of county treasurer, and was serving in his second term when his useful life was terminated as mentioned above. He was an ardent Democrat all his mature life and served in many local offices including membership on the board of education. He was widely known in the Masonic fraternity and was a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

Col. John Franz was married in Ohio to Jane Burwell, who was born in Harrison county, O., May 21, 1815, and died at Bucyrus, in 1902. Her people were old settlers in Harrison county and came to Crawford county when she was young. The Burwells, like the Franz's and Kerrs were Presbyterian in religious faith. Mrs. Kerr had three brothers and one sister. Jay B. Franz died in 1910. He was thrice married but left no issue. William Franz was widely known as the inventor of the Franz Knitting Machine, which has had a remarkable sale notwithstanding the competition afforded by factory knitting. He realized an ample fortune from this invention. He was married in Ohio and had four children, three of whom survive. John S. Franz died at Jacksonville, Fla. He had early interests of a substantial character at Tampa. He married there and is survived by three children. Kate E., the only sister of Mrs. Kerr, died at Bucyrus. She was the wife of J. R. Clymer, a prominent journalist of Crawford county, who is also deceased. They are survived by two sons and one daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kerr three sons have been born, two of whom survive. William Franz, the eldest, was born Nov. 6, 1875, and died Aug. 24, 1876. Jay Alexander, the second son, was born Oct. 25, 1882, was given excellent educational advantages and is now a prosperous farmer in Huron

county, O. He married Miss Maude G. Carmean and they have two sons: Ernest C. and Ralph W. The youngest son, Franklin M., is unmarried and resides with his parents. He is well educated and is identified with the T. & O. Railroad, in the freight department.

EARL W. CRALL, a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio, who is engaged in the railway mail service, was born in Liberty township, this county, just east of Bucyrus, in October, 1875. He is a son of John Raysor Crall, and a descendant in the fifth generation of Mathias Crall, who was of Swiss parentage and who resided in Dauphin county, Pa. Mathias, who had served as a soldier in the Colonial army in the Revolutionary war, had a son, Henry, who was born in Dauphin county, and who married Elizabeth Henshaw, a native of Pennsylvania, like himself. Among the children of Henry and Elizabeth was John, known as John Crall, Sr., who was born in Dauphin county, Pa., December 18, 1809. When a young man John Crall worked at the millwright's trade. On April 16, 1835, he married Elizabeth Raysor, a daughter of John and Susanna (Fackler) Raysor. She was born February 10, 1817, in the same county as her husband. After their marriage they lived with his father's family one year, when they moved to the farm of her father, where they remained nine years. He gave them money to purchase the farm of Mr. Crall's parents, who were about to sell and move to the West.

The Crall family moved to Ohio, settling in Crawford county, and the flattering accounts sent back by them of this country induced John Crall to move here also. Accordingly with his wife and five children, he left Harrisburg in a two-horse wagon in April, 1852, arriving in Crawford county in June. Here they purchased the Samuel Foster place, in Liberty township, afterwards occupied by their son, Elias, and in this township both Henry and John Crall died and were buried—the former at a very advanced age. Their bodies rest in the old Crall cemetery, connected with the

Crall United Brethren church, which they had taken a leading part in founding, and of which Henry Crall was one of the first trustees. This church has been several times repaired and remodeled and is one of the best known churches in the county—being in fact an old landmark.

John and Elizabeth Crall were the parents of twelve children, three of whom died in Pennsylvania in childhood, and two died in childhood after they came here. The others were: John R., who settled in Milan, Erie county, O.; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. E. M. Moore; William Elias, who for some time taught school and who settled on the old homestead, marrying Lovina Spahr, but who later moved to Hicksville, O., where he now resides; Oliver and Susan, of whom, like William, we have no special record; and David, who served in the Civil war as a member of the 101st Regt., O. V. I., was captured at Chickamauga, and died in Danville prison, May 24, 1864. John Crall, Sr., died Nov. 25, 1879. He and his wife were both members of the United Brethren church, her father, John Raysor, being a minister of that persuasion. She died at an advanced age and was buried in the old Crall cemetery. All were worthy people, prominent in the affairs of the township and universally liked and respected.

John Raysor Crall, father of the subject of this sketch and son of John and Elizabeth Crall above mentioned, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1837, and was fourteen years of age when he accompanied the family to this county. He was brought up to farm life and was thus engaged, for the most part in this county, until about ten years ago, when he removed to Wauseon, Ohio, and later to Adrian, Mich., where he resides at the present time with a daughter. Like the majority of the Crall family, he is a Republican in his political affiliations. He was first married in this county to Catherine Ferral, who died in the prime of life, leaving one son, Clark Crall, who is now farm manager for the Sciota Land Co., at McGuffey, Ohio, and who is married but has no children. John R. Crall married sec-

only in this county Catherine Stephenson, who was born in Crawford county of English parentage paternally, and was here reared and educated. On her mother's side she is of Pennsylvania-German ancestry. She died in the fall of 1883, in the prime of life. She was a member of the Christian church, as is also her husband. They were the parents of six children, of whom one, Maude, died in infancy, and another, May, at the age of 25 years, unmarried. The others are: Lawrence, a farmer in Williams county, who is married and has three children—Fred. L., Lee and Mabel; Dilla M. lives with her father in Adrian, Mich., being in the employ of the Van Camp Company; she is unmarried; Earl W. is the direct subject of this sketch; Lee S., who resides at Sumner, Ill., is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, is married and has children—Donald H., Dorothy and Glenn Robert.

Earl W. Crall was educated at Ada, O., and at Alliance, O., and was for some years a school teacher. In the fall of 1903 he took a place as railway mail clerk and is in class 4A of the department. He also studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1908. He is a broad-minded man of scholarly tastes and has many friends throughout the county. He was married in Whetstone township to Mabel B. Campbell, who was born in that township, April 4, 1875, a daughter of John Benton and Jennie F. (Shanks) Campbell, and who, after receiving a good education, taught school in the county for some three years. Mrs. Crall is a granddaughter of Edward Campbell and a great granddaughter of John Campbell, who was an early settler in Wayne county, Ohio. In 1823 John Campbell came with his family to Crawford county, settling in Whetstone township, where he took up government land and applied himself to the task of developing a farm. For years he resided in a log cabin, which he built himself. He was a man of ability and became one of influence, dying much respected at the age of 76 years.

Edward Campbell was reared on the farm on which he continued to reside after his

father's death. He married Amanda Tupps, who bore him four children. Their daughter, Catharine, married Frank Keiffer and is now deceased. Their son, Samuel K., became in his turn the manager of the homestead farm. A daughter, Lettie J., married Andrew J. Gibson and resides on the old Campbell homestead in Whetstone township, which, as has been stated by another historian, "in the days of its founder was the center, not only of a generous hospitality, but of an influence which extended in many directions, for that honored pioneer served for many years in the office of justice of the peace, at one time represented his district in the legislature, and was an active and prominent member of the Disciple church."

John B. Campbell was the third child of his parents. He was born and reared on the Campbell homestead and was educated in the public schools near his home and at Lebanon, O. For some time subsequently he taught winter school, working on the farm during the remainder of the year. In 1872 he married Miss Jennie Shanks, a daughter of David Shanks, and they had two children—Mabel Campbell and Urias Edward. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell settled on Grandfather Campbell's old home farm, where they lived ten years, then locating on a farm of 160 acres, on which Mr. Campbell has made some fine improvements. He has given his attention to general farming and is a successful breeder of shorthorn cattle and a prominent sheep raiser. In 1892 he was granted a premium for the largest yield of scoured wool per fleece grown in the United States during the year 1892, which was conferred upon him at Boston, Mass. He is a Republican in politics and an influential and useful citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Crall are the parents of two children—Muriel Bernice, born April 5, 1905, who is now attending the city schools, and Clark Campbell, born April 7, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Crall are members of the Christian church; the former is a Republican with independent proclivities. He

belongs to the Blue lodge of the Masonic order.

DELMAN McCALLISTER, a leading citizen of Crawford county, O., who now devotes his entire time to the management of his farm and its varied industries, for a number of years was one of the most effective and popular teachers in both Seneca and Crawford counties. He was born Jan. 16, 1867, in Fairfield county, O., and is a son of Albert and Maria (Spitler) McCallister.

Albert McCallister was born in Fairfield county, O., in 1837, where he followed farming until about 1873, when he moved to Seneca township, Seneca county, and continued as a farmer until his death, November 26, 1900, when aged 62 years. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1862 he married Maria Spitler, who was of German descent and was born and reared in Fairfield county, her death occurring in Wyandot county, December 2, 1911, when she was aged 74 years, 9 months and 24 days. They had seven children, as follows: Theodore, who is a farmer and resides in Wyandot county; Mrs. Clara Wood, of Toledo; Delman; Mrs. Sadie Ream, who died Feb. 2, 1904; Mrs. Minerva Chester, who lives at Melmore, Seneca county; Mrs. Amanda Meyers, who lives in Wyandot county; and Mrs. Irena Hackman, who also lives in Wyandot county.

Delman McCallister was brought up on a farm in Seneca county, his parents having moved to that place when he was a small boy. Here amid stern surroundings, he helped his parents at the general farm work and attended the district school in winter, until he reached the age of 19 years, when he hired out to a neighbor farmer for the summer season. The following winter he again attended the district school, was seized with a desire to teach and during the following summer attended the Fostoria Normal School, then taught school for a time, before taking a higher educational course at Ada, O. For some sixteen years Mr. McCallister satisfactorily taught school in Seneca county. As a teacher he was al-

ways mindful of the moral and spiritual side of life, and tried to impress and enthuse his pupils with the higher and loftier ideals which trend to build up and make better and more noble men and women. In 1903 he came to his present farm in Crawford county and for one year afterward taught school at Oceola, his last work in this line being during the following winter when he taught the school in his own school district. He is now thoroughly interested in his agricultural activities and carries on his operations along modern lines and with a large amount of success. In farming, as in teaching, Mr. McCallister is thoroughly progressive. He believes in making home life pleasant by having pleasant surroundings and spends no little time in making them so.

Mr. McCallister was married June 29, 1891, to Miss Ida May Peters, who is a daughter of the late J. D. Peters, who was born in Jefferson county, O., Sept. 16, 1828, and came with his parents to Hancock county in 1834, and settled on a farm where Arcadia now stands. Later he bought and moved to a large farm in Seneca county. He was a member of the 197 regular O. V. I., and a life-long resident of Hancock and Seneca counties. He died in Fostoria, O., June 4, 1911, when aged 82 years, 8 months and 18 days. He was married first to Sarah J. Benham, and three children were born to them: William, who is deceased; Mrs. Josephine Whetson, of Findlay, O.; and Mrs. Melvina Ferguson, who is deceased. He was married (second) to Nancy Roller, who left nine children, namely: Emma, who is deceased; Ida May, who is Mrs. McCallister; Ross, who is deceased; C. J., who is a resident of Tiffin; Mrs. Alma Shuman, who is a resident of Cary, O.; Harry O., who lives in Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Anna Baker Cole, who is a resident of Findlay, O.; Mrs. Ada Meyers, whose husband is a minister living at Caldwell, Kans.; and Mrs. Myrtle Moore, whose home is in South Dakota. The third marriage of Mr. Peters was to Ellen Clemens, a resident of Findlay.

Mrs. McCallister was also one of the suc-

cessful school teachers of Seneca county. She received her higher education at the Northwestern Normal School and the Fostoria Academy, and followed teaching for several years previous to her marriage. She was a lover of good literature and always took great interest in literary work.

Mr. and Mrs. McCallister have one foster son, Frank, who lives at home and teaches school. In politics Mr. McCallister has always been a Democrat. While residing in Seneca county he served two terms as township clerk and has also served as census enumerator. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Jr. O. U. A. M. For many years he has been a member and active in the United Brethren church, taking a special interest in Sunday-school work.

D. C. CAHILL, a well known member of the Bucyrus bar, formerly clerk of the courts of Crawford county, has been engaged in the practice of law in this city, although not continuously, since 1860, when he was admitted to the bar. He was born in Vernon township, Crawford county, O., Nov. 2, 1832, and is a son of R. W. and Eliza (Cummins) Cahill.

Mr. Cahill spent his early years on the home farm, and later, to assist his father, passed more time there. He was educated in the Wittenberg College, and completed the entire term in that institution. In the fall of 1857 he came to Bucyrus and completed his course in law, was admitted to the bar three years later and afterward engaged in the practice of his profession in this city until April, 1865, when he closed his office in order to make a visit to the Pacific coast. Traveling in a leisurely way and stopping at interesting places, he reached California and went from there to Oregon, and from April, 1866, until he started back east, he served as deputy clerk of the county courts of Linn county. In his return to New York Mr. Cahill traveled over what was then an interesting part of the Western hemisphere and which is doubly so at present, crossing the Isthmus of Panama in the irregular and unsafe man-

ner of transportation of that time, without ever a thought of the great Gatun Dam that has eaten its way through miles of that wilderness, or of the mighty waterway that will invite the commerce of every nation.

For a few months Mr. Cahill again practiced law at Bucyrus, but once more closed his office in order to be free to accompany an ailing brother to the warmer clime of Texas, where the latter died three months later. In June, 1869, Mr. Cahill resumed his law practice at Bucyrus but shortly afterward was incapacitated by a painful accident, which prevented further professional effort until 1872. In 1874 he was elected county clerk of Crawford county and continued as such until 1880. After leaving public life, Mr. Cahill once more resumed his practice of law and has ever since maintained his office in the Quinby Block, being in partnership with a brother, the firm name being Cahill Brothers. General law has been his line and he has the reputation of being one of the safest and most conservative advisers among the older members of the Bucyrus bar.

FRANK MARION EAKIN, agent for the Pennsylvania Company, at Bucyrus, O., is not only popular with this corporation but is known, valued and esteemed in railroad circles generally. He was born at Columbus Grove, O., July 28, 1870, and is a son of Dr. Thomas and Ella (Frank) Eakin.

Thomas Eakin, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He married in his native state and a large family was born to him, his eldest son being given his name, Thomas, as was the family custom. Thomas Eakin, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1816 and became a physician. For some years he was associated in practice with Dr. J. F. Fitzsimmons, at Moundville, Ind. Later Dr. Eakin located at Columbus Grove, O., after three years of medical service in the Civil War, and continued to practice there until within a short time of his death, in 1894. He was a man of education and culture and of splendid physical robustness and it was

said of him that his mere appearance in a sick room was as potent as his prescriptions. He was widely known and was held in very high esteem both personally and professionally. He was thrice married, his last union being with Miss Ella Frank, who was born in Wayne county, O., not far from Wooster. She is a lady of scholarship, a former teacher, and has served as a member of the Columbus Grove School Board. She is interested not only in social matters but in those of wider scope, especially in relation to those concerning her own sex. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was the late Dr. Eakin. Four children were born to the above marriage, three daughters and one son, namely: Nettie, who is the wife of L. E. Maxwell, a prominent citizen of Wooster, O., a member of its board of aldermen; Frank Marion, our subject; Margaret, who resides with her mother at Columbus Grove; and Mary, who is the wife of L. D. Bowler, a merchant at Geneva, O.

Frank Marion Eakin was educated in the schools of Columbus Grove, after which, in 1888, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Company as a telegraph operator and served as such at different points until 1896, when he was detailed as clerk for the same system, at Englewood, Ill., where he continued until 1899, at which time he was appointed ticket agent at Lima, O. After coming to Bucyrus he was made agent, this being a very important point on the Pennsylvania Lines, and here has displayed marked efficiency, his executive ability being so tempered with tact and diplomacy that he presides over an office of satisfied employes and at the same time meets every demand of often an unreasonable public.

Mr. Eakin was married in 1900 at Topeka, Kans., to Miss Eleanor H. Newman, who was born in Chicago, Ill., and was educated at Toledo, O., and in Kansas. They attend the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Masons and the Elks.

J. LEW GUGLER, who is prominent in the commercial life of Galion, O., and proprietor of one of the largest mercantile es-

tablishments in Crawford county and identified with numerous other successful business enterprises of this section belongs to that large number of prosperous business men who can claim this city as their native place. He was born in a log cabin in 1864 that still stands on North Union street, and is a son of Louis and Louisa (Hessenauer) Gugler.

The parents of Mr. Gugler were born, reared and married near Heidelberg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1848, on a sailing vessel that required 70 days to make the passage but nevertheless safely landed its voyagers in the harbor of New York. From there Louis Gugler and wife made their way to Galion, O., where Mr. Gugler engaged in work at his trade, that of cooper, for 40 years, and his industry would have been rewarded by a comfortable competency had not his faith in some friends induced him to endorse notes which he subsequently had to meet. His death occurred when he was aged about 67 years. His widow survived until 1904, she being aged 73 years. They assisted in founding the German Methodist Episcopal church at Galion, Mr. Gugler being an official for a long period.

J. Lew Gugler was educated in the Galion schools and at one time had as his tutor Jacob Menser, a well known character. When fourteen years of age the youth commenced his business career and it was with the fixed purpose of sometime being at the head of a mercantile establishment of his own, starting in the dry goods store of D. W. Swaner. His ambition has been realized, although many years of work and fidelity to employers went before and he has had many handicaps at one time or another. He spent ten years of service in dry goods stores in Mansfield, O. His determination and energy enabled him to overcome all difficulties and at length, in 1893, he embarked in business with a partner, under the firm style of Gugler & Davis, which was continued until 1903, when Mr. Gugler became sole proprietor. He has a fine location with an 180-foot frontage at No. 121 East Main street. His stock is large and

varied, including dry goods, cloaks, ready-to-wear goods, carpets and rugs and house furnishings, handling the finest fabrics and catering to the most exclusive of the city's buyers. He is a man of ideas and has introduced many pleasing features which are not to be found in every establishment. Mr. Gugler has found also that it is better to do a strictly cash business and he was the first merchant in the city who established and kept to this safe and, in the end, most satisfactory system. Mr. Gugler has demonstrated his business ability along still other lines and is a member of the board of directors of the Commercial Savings Bank Company; also of the Galion Iron Works Company, and of the Galion Building and Loan Association, and is a stockholder in numerous other concerns.

Mr. Gugler was married to Miss Ida C. Hugo, who is justly proud of her descent from the great French writer, Victor Hugo. She was born at Mansfield, O., but was mainly educated at Detroit, Mich. They have two children, a daughter and a son, Mildred Dorothy, who is aged 14 years; and Robert Hugo, who is a school boy of 9 years. An older child, Helen Louise, died when 5 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Gugler are members and generous supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Gugler being a member of the official board. He has always been an ardent Republican and in 1911 was elected a member of the school board in a city of 8,000 that always gives a Democratic majority of from 500 to 1,000. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club and is a director and an active member of the renowned "Galion Boosters," who never tire of working for Greater Galion.

JOHN F. FISCHER, formerly a trustee of Tod township, Crawford county, O., and one of the honest, reliable and respected citizens of this section, resides on his finely improved farm of 100 acres, which is situated nine miles northwest of Bucyrus, O. He was born in Germany and is a son of Emanuel and Magdalena (Rilling) Fischer.

Emanuel Fischer and wife were born in

Germany and when they came first to Crawford county, O., he bought a tract of 20 acres west of Bucyrus, to which he subsequently added 16 acres and followed farming there until the close of his active life, his death occurring in 1897, when his age was 72 years. He married Magdalena Rilling, who was born in 1840 and still survives. Of their ten children, six grew up and five of these are living.

John F. Fischer went to school in the country near his father's farm, first in Pennsylvania, and after 1884, when the family came to Crawford county, in the neighborhood of Bucyrus. He then secured farm work and for six years was engaged by the month as a farm hand, in this way gaining a very thorough knowledge of every phase of agricultural life. For the next three years he rented land and put into practice what he had learned when working for others and succeeded so well that he took a larger farm on the Tiffin road. He remained there one year and afterward, up to 1901, lived on other farms in the township, being a good tenant on all. In the above year he purchased first 80 acres and then added 20 acres, which together constitute his present farm of 100 acres in Tod township which he has so improved that it is one of the best and most attractive in this part of the township.

Mr. Fischer married Miss Sophia Streib and they have three children: Mary, who is sixteen years old; Clara, who is eleven years old; and Jerome, a bright boy of seven years. Mr. Fischer and family are members of the Lutheran church. His political sentiments have always been Democratic.

WILLIAM MAGEE, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest man living that was born in Crawford, county, O., is widely known and universally esteemed, possessing traits of character which have endeared him to those with whom he has associated in any way during his long and worthy life. He was born on his father's farm in Crawford county, Sept. 19, 1827, and is a son of James Washington and a grandson of Alexander MaGee.

Alexander MaGee was born in Ireland and came to America in early manhood, settling in Washington county, Pa., prior to



MR. AND MRS. JOHN F. FISCHER

the Revolutionary War. He acquired 400 acres of land in Washington county and lived on the same into old age, a well preserved man possessing all his natural faculties except his eyesight, which faded some years before his death. The family has been one of unusual longevity. He married in Pennsylvania an excellent woman who belonged to an old Presbyterian family of Washington county, and the following names of their children have been preserved: Alexander, John, William, James Washington and Nancy, the last named becoming the wife of John Ramsey.

James Washington MaGee was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1789, and grew to manhood in his father's house. In those days a source of income was open to sturdy young men in the business of hauling freight over the mountains, there being no great transportation lines yet constructed, and James Washington MaGee made numerous trips of this kind. Having thus earned the capital he was anxious to invest it in land and in 1821 came to Ohio, then the far West to Pennsylvania, and in Sandusky township, Crawford county, entered 160 acres of land for himself and also 160 acres for each of his three brothers-in-law, a one-quarter section for William Moderwell, another for John Clemens, and another for John Magars. Having thus ensured a little settlement in the wilderness he, with the other families, in 1823 came with their wagons and ox-teams, to Crawford county. Here all established themselves and lived out long and useful lives and all have descendants in the county. James W. MaGee cleared and improved his farm and remained on it a contented man during the rest of his life, his death occurring April 14, 1850. His father had been a Federalist and he was a Whig. In the latter part of his life he united with the Presbyterian church. On May 10, 1814, he was married in Washington county, Pa., to Miss Ann Moderwell, who was of Scotch parentage, but was born in Pennsylvania. She was born February 21, 1792, and in loving tribute to her son, William, declares that when she died on October 12, 1852, there

passed from earth the best woman that ever lived. She was a devoted Christian wife and mother and not only her family loved her but the whole neighborhood. Mr. MaGee can conceive of no higher type of womanhood than was this beloved mother. Nine children were born to James W. and Ann McGee, as follows: Eliza, who died at the age of 70 years, leaving two children: Mary A., who died at the age of 21 years; Robert, who was survived by children, Isabel and John, both of whom are deceased; Sarah I. and Margaret E., twins, the former dying at the age of 16 years and the latter when aged 19 years; and Ethalinda, who died when aged 18 years.

William MaGee passed his boyhood and youth on the homestead farm and as opportunity was afforded attended the district school. He was industrious and provident during his active years and accumulated a large amount of property, the greater part of which he has given to his children in order to witness their enjoyment of it, but he still retains a farm of 116 acres, which lies in Bucyrus township. On Oct. 10, 1850, Mr. MaGee was married to Miss Margaret Jane Cleland, who was born in Vernon township, Crawford county, O., Nov. 3, 1828, and died at her home in Bucyrus, Feb. 14, 1899, an estimable woman in every relation of life. The following children were born to them: an infant, deceased, who was born September 13, 1851; Rachel Ann, born March 31, 1853, who is a widow living at Los Angeles, Calif.; and William Wallace, who was born August 28, 1856, and now has charge of his father's farm in Bucyrus township. He married Amanda Dirmeyer and has had two children: James, who died in childhood; and Florence A. When five weeks old a niece, Rachel Emma Ann Cleland, lost her mother and she then became a member of the household of Mr. and Mrs. MaGee. She grew up a dutiful and loving daughter and for eleven years was the chief dependence of her adopted mother, Mrs. MaGee, the latter of whom was an invalid for thirteen years, being afflicted with creeping paralysis. Since then she has been equally dutiful to her uncle and adopted

father, Mr. MaGee. On May 13, 1911, she was happily married to Ray H. Furister, who was born June 17, 1878, in Michigan, a son of the late A. J. and Susan Viola (Hodges) Furister. In his views on public matters Mr. MaGee is in sympathy with the cardinal principles of the Republican party. He has always been a Presbyterian in religious faith.

VICTOR McDOUGAL, owner and proprietor of an important industry at North Robinson, Crawford county, O., a plant for the manufacture of brick and drain tile, is an experienced man in this business and since purchasing this plant in June, 1909, has worked his machinery to its fullest capacity every season. Mr. McDougal was born Dec. 22, 1876, near New Washington, O., and is a son of Hiram and Elizabeth (King) McDougal.

The father of Mr. McDougal was born in Auburn township, Crawford county and the mother in Pennsylvania. The latter survives and resides at New Washington, but the former died Jan. 22, 1908. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served three years in Co. K, 45th O. Vol. Inf., and was honorably discharged. Afterward he followed agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His children were: Adrian, Warren, Victor and Inez, the last named being deceased.

Victor McDougal attended the common schools of Cranberry township and spent two years in the New Washington High School, after which he went to Cleveland and in one of the great machine shops of that city learned the trade which he followed for three years. On account of impaired eyesight Mr. McDougal was obliged to give up his trade in which he was acknowledged to be a skillful workman, and then turned his attention to tile making, this being an industry that demanded less eye strain than work as a machinist. For two years he was in the tile plant of William Seitter and for two years more was with the Milliron Bros., and then went into the business for himself, purchasing his present well equipped plant from P. R. Fate.

During his busy season he gives employment to eight men and has a satisfactory local market for his brick and tile. He has invested in other property here and owns a comfortable residence.

On June 14, 1905, Mr. McDougal was married to Miss Blanche Burd, a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Burd, farming people in Seneca county. Mrs. McDougal has one sister, Elsie, who is the wife of Monroe Stephenson. Mr. and Mrs. McDougal have three children: Homer R., Richard and Norris. Politically he is a Republican, fraternally belongs to the Maccabees, and he and wife attend the United Brethren church at North Robinson.

WILLIAM R. WISE, who, in association with his brothers conducts a furniture and undertaking business at Bucyrus, O., is a representative business man of this city. The Wise family was known in Clearfield county, Pa., in the days of George Wise, the grandfather. He died there and later his widow came to Crawford county, O., accompanied by her sons, and afterward to Valparaiso, Ind., where she remained during the rest of a long life.

William Wise, father of William R. Wise, was born in 1824, in Pennsylvania, and was twelve years old when his mother came to Crawford county. About 1845 the sons, William, Adam, Jacob, John and Henry, returned to Crawford county from Indiana and all settled on farms in the county. William located first in Bucyrus township, but afterward moved on a farm nearer the village and still later became a resident of the hamlet, where he started a cabinetmaking shop. He had but the tools of his trade, none of the present machinery for the making of furniture having yet been invented, and even the black walnut coffins were all made by hand. He was one of the first in this section to purchase machinery and had the enterprise to keep abreast with the times, and in 1847, in partnership with Christopher Hoenstein opened a large shop at No. 215 East Mansfield street, Bucyrus. This continued until 1865, when the firm name became William Wise, and later Wil-

liam Wise & Sons, located at Nos. 215-17 S. Sandusky street. He first admitted his son, Preston, who died in 1890, and his death occurred October 14, 1901. Since that time the business has been conducted by the surviving sons: William R., George L., Fred A. and Joseph D., all of whom have been practically brought up in it. This firm carries a large stock of furniture and house furnishings and a complete line of undertaking goods, including two funeral cars and an ambulance. The present business house was erected in 1884 and additions made in 1895, the present frontage being 33 feet with a depth of 160 feet. Every department of the business is carefully attended to and the patronage is heavy. Old methods, in so far as business integrity is concerned, are still maintained, confidence in the name of Wise having been secured a half century ago.

The late William Wise was a leading member of the English Lutheran church at Bucyrus for thirty years. He gave political support to the Republican party but accepted no offices. For some years prior to his death he was a member of the fraternal organization, the Knights of Honor. He was married in Crawford county to Eliza Jane Deardorff, who was born in 1827 and died in 1888. Her father, Emanuel Deardorff, was an early settler in Crawford county, a tanner and farmer, who spent his last years in comfortable retirement in Bucyrus. None of his surviving children reside in this county. To William Wise and wife eleven children were born, two of whom died young. One daughter, Lizzie, died in 1902, and one son, Preston, in 1890. A daughter, Millie, who died February 1, 1910, was the wife of Edward Vollrath, an attorney at Bucyrus, and was survived by three sons and two daughters. The surviving members of the family of William and Eliza Jane Wise are: Martha, who is the widow of Rev. George Hindle and resides at Wooster, O., with her large family; Bessie, who is the wife of Seth Hodges, who is at the head of the U. S. Express Company at Cleveland, O., and who has one son, William Preston; Wil-

liam R., the subject of this sketch; George L., who married Fannie Shaw and has one daughter, Mary; Fred A., who married Maybell Beard and has two daughters, Helen and Frances V.; Joseph E., who married Olive Greyer, formerly a successful teacher of music at Bucyrus, and has one son, William.

William R. Wise was reared and educated with his brothers in the city schools, and also with them had the practical training under their father that provided them with a business as soon as they were able to take responsibilities on themselves. He was married at Bucyrus to Miss Stella Lauck, a daughter of George Lauck, who for many years before his death was a merchant here. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have two children: Eleanor C., who was born April 18, 1901; and Virginia, who was born July 29, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are members of the English Lutheran church. He belongs to the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the Order of Ben Hur. He and brothers are all Republicans. From their father they have inherited musical talent of a high order and frequently they take care of the musical service as well as the practical work of funerals, this usually being more than satisfactory. Mr. Wise and brothers are all graduate embalmers.

JEFFERSON I. SMITH, ex-auditor of Crawford county, O., who has been active in Democratic councils in this county for many years, is engaged in the insurance business at Bucyrus and represents some of the leading life companies of the country. He was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, April 24, 1863, and is a son of Frederick and Lucy A. (Shupp) Smith.

Frederick Smith was born in Litenberg, Saxony, Germany, April 1, 1815, later attended a trade school and became a stone mason. Between 1835 and 1840 he came to America, voyaging on an old sailing ship that was tossed on the Atlantic ocean for sixty days before making harbor at New York. From that city he made his way to Columbus, O., where he secured work at his trade and helped to build the stone

bridge there and presumably secured the capital by this labor which he subsequently invested in 160 acres of land in Lykens township, Crawford county. It was then an unbroken tract of timber and presented a hard task to its new owner, who immediately went to work to clear it. Before his death, in 1877, he had cleared 100 acres of his place and had acquired cattle and stock and was considered a substantial resident of his township. He was an intelligent and interested man in public matters and somewhat of a leader in Democratic politics in his section. In Germany he belonged to the Lutheran church but later in life united with the Evangelical Association.

Frederick Smith was married first at Columbus, O., to Christina Lippman, who was a native of Germany and had come to the United States when a young woman. She died in Lykens township, leaving four children, all living except the eldest. Mr. Smith chose Lucy A. Shupp for his second wife. She was born in 1830, in Dauphin county, Pa., and after her parents died she came to Ohio and was reared in the home of her brother, the late Michael Shupp. She died in 1890, in Holmes township, Crawford county. She was a woman of many virtues, a sincere Christian and a member of the Evangelical Association. There were ten children born to the second marriage, the seventh in order of birth being Jefferson I., of Bucyrus. The others were: Cornelius W., who resides with his family at Bucyrus; Matilda, who died when aged 38 years; Katherine, who is the wife of Jacob Meck of Holmes township; Frederick, who resides with his family at Bucyrus; Henry W., who lives in Holmes township; Lucy A., who died when aged 28 years; Emma J., who is the wife of Abraham Schifer, living in Crawford county, and has eight children; and Serepta, who is the wife of Clarence H. Flickinger, of Holmes township.

Jefferson I. Smith attended both the common and high school and afterward taught school very acceptably for some time, after which he went into newspaper work. For 12 years he was the able editor of the New Washington Herald and during this time

aroused interest in other sections in north-west Ohio, being ever loyal to his own part of the state. In 1897 he was appointed deputy auditor of Crawford county and served under Auditor J. F. Kimerline through the latter's term, and in 1901 was elected auditor and served the county in that important office until 1909. He is still officially connected with county affairs in a special way but his main business is life insurance and he maintains his office at Bucyrus.

Mr. Smith was married in Wayne county, O., to Miss Linnie Breneman, who was born there in 1860 and is a daughter of J. H. and Lydia (McNary) Breneman, early settlers and continuous residents of Wayne county until their deaths. Mr. Breneman was a shoemaker by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son, Russell Breneman Smith, who was born Aug. 23, 1894, and is a student in the class of 1912 in the Bucyrus high school. Mr. Smith and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and attends both lodges at New Washington.

WINFIELD S. KIESS, who, as his father's representative, successfully operates one of the large farms of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., 390 acres of very valuable land, belongs to a well known and highly respected family of this section. He was born in Whetstone township, Oct. 12, 1880, and is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Haldeman) Kiess.

Joseph Kiess came to Ohio from Lycoming county, Pa., and now lives retired at Bucyrus. He married Rebecca Haldeman, who was born at Galion, O., and died March 19, 1902. They had two children: Winfield S.; Viola, who married J. A. Shearer and has three children, namely: Catherine, Eveline, Joseph. The father of the above family has always given political support to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Evangelical church, to which his wife also belonged.

Winfield S. Kiess attended the public schools and afterward the Ohio Northern

University, at Ada, O. His business has been farming but during six winter terms he made use of his decided musical talent, being director of music during that time in the public schools of both Whetstone and Liberty townships. His present farm, known as the Joseph Kiess homestead, not only now engages all his time and attention but makes it necessary for him to keep two hired farmers and also to utilize the services of a boy, all the year round. Mr. Kiess is very enterprising, keeps thoroughly posted as to crops, stock and other matters pertaining to his business, and is numbered with the most reliable farmers of this part of the county.

In October, 1904, Mr. Kiess was married to Miss Sadie Cook, a daughter of Philip and Rachel (Neff) Cook, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Cook, who is a retired farmer now living at Bucyrus, married Mary Lust for his second wife, and three children were born to them; Minnie, Bessie and Ethel. To his first marriage the following children were born: Ella, wife of William Ronk; Sadie, wife of Winfield S. Kiess; Clara, wife of William Hosterman; Emma, wife of Clarence Kelly; and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Kiess have two bright little ones, Leona and William. They attend the Evangelical church. Politically Mr. Kiess is a Democrat and fraternally he belongs to the Maccabees. Although his father still owns this farm, its entire management and direction is in the hands of Mr. Kiess.

RAPHAEL M. LONSWAY, who very efficiently represents the well known firm of Dostal Bros., brewers, in the commercial field, all over Ohio, has been identified with this Bucyrus business house since 1902, when the present owners succeeded Frank Dick. He was born December 6, 1875, in Seneca county, O., and is a son of Emanuel and Magdalene (Houck) Lonsway.

Emanuel Lonsway was born in Seneca county, of Canadian parents and of French ancestry. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and then married Magdalene Houck, also a native of Seneca county, who was of German ancestry. For a number of

years they lived on their farm in Loudon township and then retired to Fostoria, O., where they still live. They are devout members of the Roman Catholic church. Of their family of fourteen sons and one daughter, Raphael M., was the fifth in order of birth.

Raphael M. Lonsway, or, as he is best known to his friends, Ray M. Lonsway, was reared in his native county and at school prepared himself for teaching, and for some years before coming to Bucyrus was a very acceptable educator in Seneca county. Since identifying himself with his present firm he has filled all the departmental official positions and thus prepared himself for the work of a commercial traveler, in which he has been quite successful. Through his close attention to business he has won the approbation of the firm and through his pleasing personality has made many friends for himself.

Mr. Lonsway was married in Big Spring township, Seneca county, O., to Miss Rose M. Jacoby, who was born there in 1876, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Reinhart) Jacoby, who now live retired at Cary, O. Mr. and Mrs. Lonsway have three children: Raymond, who is a very satisfactory pupil in the parochial school; and Gilbert M. and Gertrude S., attractive twin children, now in their fifth year. Mr. and Mrs. Lonsway are members of the Roman Catholic church, in which both were reared. He is identified with the Eagles, the U. C. T., of Ohio, and the D. K. U. V.

SIMEON KIESS and JOSEPH F. KIESS, retired farmers and respected citizens of Bucyrus, O., are sons of Jacob and Catherine (Delker) Kiess, and grandsons of Christopher and Christina (Sheets) Kiess.

The grandfather, Christopher Kiess, and his wife were both born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and after marriage lived at Stuttgart until January, 1806, when they emigrated to America, landing probably at Philadelphia, Pa., from that city moving to Lycoming county. There Christopher Kiess was a farmer and also taught school and for many years resided near the present city

of Williamsport, where he died Mar. 26, 1866, when aged 88 years and 2 months, having survived his wife for a few years. They were members of the Pietist colony, a body of religionists who came to the United States in order to follow out their religious beliefs in their daily lives. To Christopher Kiess and wife the following children were born: Rebecca, born Sept. 8, 1801; Abraham, born Sept. 23, 1802; Catharine, born Oct. 30, 1805; William, born Feb. 26, 1808, in America; Dorothea, born Oct. 8, 1809; Jacob, born Aug. 6, 1812; Salome, born Sept. 6, 1813; Sophia, born Sept. 3, 1816; Emanuel, born July 9, 1818; and Christina, born July 23, 1820.

Jacob Kiess grew to manhood on his father's farm and continued to reside in Pennsylvania until 1852, when, with his family he started for what was then the far West, Crawford county having been little settled previously in the neighborhood of Whetstone township. He secured a wild prairie farm, which, with the aid of his sons, was converted into a productive and valuable one, and there he and wife enjoyed some years of comfort. His death on Decoration Day, 1882, was caused by accident while crossing a railroad track. He was twice married, first to a Miss Rote and second to Catherine Delker. To his first marriage two children were born: Jonathan and Lydia. To his second marriage 5 sons were born; Simeon, Joseph F., Daniel, Samuel and William C., and two daughters, Christina and Mary Margaret. The mother of the last named family was born in 1813 in Wurtemberg, Germany, and was a child when her parents emigrated to America and settled in Lycoming county, Pa. She survived her husband for two years and died at the home of a daughter in Kansas. Both she and husband were devout members of the Evangelical church, in which he was a class leader.

Simeon Kiess grew to manhood on the home farm in Whetstone township, having been eight years old when the long overland trip was made from Pennsylvania, where he was born Jan. 31, 1844. He remained with his father for some years and then pur-

chased the homestead and continued to carry on farming and stock raising there until 1906, when he shifted its heavy responsibilities to the sturdy shoulders of his sons and retired, moving then to Bucyrus. The farm contains about 400 acres, all of which, with the exception of 80 acres, has been well improved. Mr. Kiess was a very enterprising and progressive farmer and handled only first-class stock and made use of improved and labor-saving machinery.

In 1867 Simeon Kiess was married in Whetstone township to Miss Catherine Kile, who was born there in 1845, a daughter of Tobias and Carrie (Nipp) Kile, natives of Germany. They came to Ohio and after marriage located in Whetstone township, where the father of Mrs. Kiess lived to be 83 years of age, surviving his wife for five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Kiess the following children were born: Sidney E., Harvey E. and Verne E. Sidney E., who operates a part of his father's farm, married Amanda Cook and they have two children—Raymond and Catherine. Harvey E., who completed his education in the university at Ada, O., is cashier of the Farmers and Citizens Bank of Bucyrus; he married Ida Sherrard, of Gibsonburg, O., and they have two children: Helen Irene and John Simeon. Verne E., who is a farmer in Whetstone township, married Rebecca Neff of Martel, O., and they have two children: Margaret and Marian. Mr. Kiess and sons are Democrats in politics and the whole family belongs to the Evangelical church.

JOSEPH F. KIESS was born in Lycoming county, Pa., Sept. 15, 1849, and was too young to recall the adventures incident to the long trip over the mountains when his parents came to Crawford county from his native place. He grew to manhood in Whetstone township and, with his brothers and sisters, attended the district school. When he left home he purchased a farm in the vicinity of the old homestead and still owns 390 acres of valuable land in Whetstone township, on which he made fine improvements. He was an extensive farmer, stock raiser and sheep grower and for years kept some 500 head of sheep. In April,

1911, he retired, having erected a handsome residence on the corner of Lucas and East streets, Bucyrus, and here enjoys all the comforts that modern building now provides. Formerly he was quite active in township affairs and served on the school board and in other offices.

Joseph F. Kiess was married (first) to Miss Rebecca Haldeman, who was born in Morrow county, O., in April, 1856, and died in her home on the farm in Whetstone township, March 17, 1901, having been a member of the Evangelical church for years. She was a young woman when she accompanied her parents, Rev. Christopher and Susanna (Brickley) Haldeman, to Galion, O., where both died advanced in years. Mrs. Rebecca Kiess was survived by two children: Viola, who is the widow of John Sherer, who died in October, 1910, leaving three children: Catherine R., Evelyn and Joseph N., and Winfield Scott, who manages his father's large farming interests. He married Sadie Cook and they have two children: Leona and William H. Mr. Kiess was married (second) at Bucyrus, Aug. 24, 1909, to Mrs. Elnora (Niebel) Heckman, who was born in Wyandot county, O., and completed her education at the Tiffin high school. In early womanhood she was married to Scott Heckman, who was born in Wyandot county in May, 1860, and died at Sycamore, in November, 1903. He left no children. The parents of Mrs. Kiess were Abraham and Catherine (Haldeman) Niebel, who were of German ancestry but were born in Pennsylvania. They were married in Morrow county, O., and then moved to Wyandot county, where the mother of Mrs. Kiess died. Her father resides at Sycamore and is in his 72nd year. Her one brother, Orval Niebel, is principal of the Sycamore schools, married Marcella Musser and they have one daughter, Catherine. The grandfather of Mrs. Kiess, Enos Niebel, moved from Pennsylvania to Wyandot county in 1829, and died at Sycamore, O., in May, 1911, when 97 years of age. His father was an early preacher in the Albright, now the Evangelical church, to which Mr. and Mrs. Kiess belong.

WILLIAM H. LOWMILLER, who is one of the well known and substantial citizens of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., residing on his farm of 150 acres, was born in Snyder county, Pa., May 19, 1840, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Baker) Lowmiller.

Adam Lowmiller and wife were born in Pennsylvania, married there and reared a family of eight children, namely: Susan, deceased; who was the wife of William Straus; Daniel Henry, who is deceased; William H.; Mary, who is the wife of Reuben Treaster; Eliza Ann, deceased, who was married first to a Mr. Blaine and second to a Mr. Martin; Catherine, who is the wife of David Harmony; and two who died in infancy. By trade the father of the above family was a weaver and afterward he was employed in a tannery.

William H. Lowmiller was reared to the age of 19 years in Snyder county, Pa., and attended school as opportunity offered but as soon as he was released from home responsibilities he started for Ohio, reaching Crawford county, Feb. 7, 1859, his capital being the sum of nine dollars. He then learned the carpenter trade and became a good workman and followed it for about eight years and then turned his attention to farming. For two years he rented land and then bought his first 20 acres, which he sold to advantage two years afterward and bought 85 acres of his present farm, purchasing of Jacob Keister, his father-in-law, who had entered it from the Government in 1828. Mr. Lowmiller owes the original deed which bears the signature of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. For many years Mr. Lowmiller labored on his farm and kept adding to it and improving in many ways, but finally shifted his heaviest responsibilities to the shoulders of his capable sons, Edward C. and Jeremiah E. Lowmiller. General farming is engaged in and some good stock is raised but not for sale.

On April 6, 1865, Mr. Lowmiller was married to Miss Sarah Keister, who was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, June 29, 1839, and died in June,

1909. She was a daughter of Jacob and Salome (Wize) Keister, natives of Union county, Pa., who came to Crawford county in 1828. They had the following children: Mrs. Sarah Lowmiller, Mrs. Jacob Shumaker, Mrs. George Wingert, Joseph, Mrs. Daniel Kehrer and Mrs. John Zimmerman.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lowmiller four children were born, as follows: Edward C., who married Clara Kiefer; Jeremiah A., who married Iva Gibson and has three children—Roland, Helen and Earl; Ellen M., deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Zimmerman and had two children, Orrin and Maud; and Ida E., who is the wife of Charles Gehret and has two children, Mildred and Frederick William. In addition to operating the home farm for their father, the two sons of Mr. Lowmiller own a tract of 81½ acres in partnership. The family belongs to the German Reformed church. Nominally Mr. Lowmiller is a Democrat but frequently in casting his vote, follows the dictates of his own judgment.

IRA B. CHADWICK, assistant superintendent of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company, at Bucyrus, O., has been identified with railroad work for 26 years and during this entire period has been with the same corporation. He was born on his father's farm near Alexandria, Licking county, O., June 3, 1865, and is a son of Lucius and Anna L. (Graves) Chadwick.

Lucius Chadwick was born in Central New York, a son of Rufus Chadwick of the same state. The family is of English extraction. Grandfather Rufus Chadwick married Experience Brickley, in New York, and when their eldest child, Lucius, was two years old, they came to Ohio, traveling by way of the Ohio Canal, this being in 1840. They settled in Licking county and Mr. Chadwick established a tannery at Alexandria or in the near vicinity, which he conducted for a number of years. His death occurred there in 1878, at the age of 63 years, his widow surviving until 1881. They were among the organizers of the Methodist Episcopal church in their neigh-

borhood and their hospitable home was ever ready to receive traveling or visiting preachers.

Lucius Chadwick learned the tanning business with his father but later engaged in the mercantile business at Alexandria, returning, however, to the homestead when his father died. He made improvements and continued to carry on the farm until the close of his life, on Sept. 24, 1906, when his age was 66 years. In early life a Whig he later became a Republican and was a man of local importance, being mayor of Alexandria at the time of death and formerly a justice of the peace. Lucius Chadwick married Anna L. Graves, who was born in Licking county, O., and still survives, being now in her seventieth year. Her father, V. A. Graves, was born in Massachusetts and his wife in Licking county, O. They were strong Presbyterians and were most worthy people in every way. To Lucius Chadwick and wife three children were born: Lorena, a resident of Alexandria, O., who was a teacher for some years and who is a great Sunday-school worker; Ira B., and Albert. The last named was a merchant at Alexandria and died there in 1904 and is survived by his widow, Helen (Weed) Chadwick.

Ira B. Chadwick left school at the usual age and then learned the art of telegraphy and his first position with his present company was at Corning, O., after which he was stationed at different points, in the capacity of agent and operator. He climbed steadily upward through the positions of dispatcher and for two years was chief dispatcher at Columbus and for three years was assistant trainmaster at Bucyrus, but three years later was sent back to Columbus as trainmaster and continued until July 1, 1909, when he was made assistant superintendent of the road, with headquarters at Bucyrus, under Superintendent C. L. Gardner, whose headquarters are at Columbus. This long period of uninterrupted service speaks for itself.

On October 26, 1899, Mr. Chadwick was married to Miss Gertrude M. Stiger, who was born in this city, March 20, 1867, a

daughter of Jacob and Ellen (Monnett) Stiger. Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick have one daughter, Arnie Louise, who was born Feb. 8, 1903, at Columbus. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to the Shrine at Columbus and is identified also with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Y. M. C. A.

FRANK C. WAGNER, proprietor of a fine grocery store and doing a large business on the Public Square, Bucyrus, O., occupies a site on which a grocery store has been conducted continuously for 40 years. Mr. Wagner was born at Bucyrus, Sept. 9, 1872, and is a son of Robert and Mary A. (Stiger) Wagner.

Robert Wagner was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to America in 1863, where he succeeded in establishing himself in business and in 1867 returned to Germany to be married to Mary A. Stiger. In 1868 they came to Bucyrus and here he followed his trade as a mechanic until the close of his life, his death occurring in the spring of 1875, when he was about forty years of age. Mrs. Wagner subsequently married Edward Meissner and they reside at Bucyrus, no children having been born to the second union. To the first marriage there were four children, Frank C. being the youngest and the only son. One son died in infancy and two daughters survive; Clara, who is the wife of Otto Fearing, a tailor in business at Bucyrus; and Anna, who is the wife of M. A. Charlton, who is an electrician employed in the Industrial Home at Lancaster, O. They have two children: Paul H. and Susie.

Frank C. Wagner obtained his education in the schools of Bucyrus but since the age of 13 years has been identified with the grocery trade and has been connected with the grocery people who did business here since April, 1889. For ten years he was a clerk, first for L. C. Hall and later for J. E. Hall. On Sept. 1, 1899, he purchased the latter's interest and in partnership with E. A. Ditty, conducted the business for two and one-half years. In March, 1901, he

bought his partner's interest and since then has been alone. He has commodious quarters, his store space being 22 x 65 feet, situated at No. 156 Public Square, and he carries a carefully selected stock of both staple and fancy groceries, catering mainly to the best and most particular trade. He is one of the busy and successful business men of this city and takes pride in his justifiable reputation for business integrity.

Mr. Wagner was married at Bucyrus to Miss Anna Schaaf, who was born and educated here. They have one son, William Joseph, who was born Nov. 17, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are members of the German Lutheran church. Politically he is a Republican and is a willing party worker but desires no political advancement for himself. He belongs to Demas Lodge No. 108 Knights of Pythias.

JOHN LEWIS DIEBLER, who owns and resides on the old family homestead containing 121 acres, situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., was born here Nov. 6, 1859, and is a son of John and Magdalena (Heinlen) Diebler.

John Diebler was born in Union county, Pa., Nov. 25, 1816, and was a son of John G. and Mary M. (Wise) Diebler. In 1828 the Dieblers came from Pennsylvania to Crawford county, journeying in a three-horse wagon and accompanied by two other families of pioneers, and all settled near the center of Whetstone township, where they found fertile and well watered land. The Dieblers have been among the best citizens of this township ever since. John Diebler assisted his father on the farm and later learned the carpenter trade. He became a well known man in this section and frequently was elected to public office. He was one of the leading members of the Democratic party in this section and was a liberal supporter of the German Reformed church.

On Aug. 20, 1843, John Diebler was married to Miss Magdalena Heinlen, who was born in Pickaway county, O., June 20, 1822, and they became parents of the following children: Sarah R., Anna E., Rebecca L.,

John L., Amanda S., Mary M., George and Samuel.

John L. Diebler attended the district schools with more or less regularity until he was seventeen years of age, mainly during the winter seasons, and remained at home with his father until the latter's death, when he purchased the home place and has lived here ever since. The land is fertile and under Mr. Diebler's excellent methods is very productive. He raises a good grade of stock but not for the general market, and grows the grains that do best in this section.

In 1886 Mr. Diebler was married to Miss Lydia Matilda Shumaker, a daughter of Jacob and Matilda (Kester) Shumaker, representative farming people of Crawford county, whose other children were: Sarah; Mary, wife of F. W. Sholtz; J. E.; Eliza, wife of L. F. Heinlen; Catherine, wife of George Gattner; Henry J. and J. S.

To Mr. and Mrs. Diebler two sons were born: Walter E. and Otto Milton. The former married Emma Rexroth and they have one daughter, Ernestine. The family belongs to St. John's Reformed church of Whetstone township. In politics always a Democrat, Mr. Diebler has been a loyal party worker. He has encouraged the development of the public schools and for six years has been president of the school board, and has served two terms as road supervisor.

LEWIS REITER, who has been a resident of Bucyrus, O., for a half century, now lives in comfortable retirement at his home which is at No. 865 South Poplar Street, Bucyrus, and is known to a large body of his fellow citizens. He was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., Dec. 28, 1834, and is a son of John and Sarah (Mathias) Reiter.

The Reiters are of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, good, sensible, thrifty people. In the thirties John Reiter with wife and children came to Ohio and settled first on land east of Bucyrus, but later bought land in Holmes township, north of Bucyrus, where he developed a fine farm and there spent the remainder of his life. Both he and wife were

members of the German Reformed church. They had seven children born to them and there are three yet living, namely: Lewis; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Henry Brink, residing in Henry county, O.; and Sarah, who owns a home of her own at Bucyrus and lives on the corner of Oakwood avenue and South East street.

Lewis Reiter grew up on his father's farm in Whetstone township and afterward learned the carpenter trade and for many years followed the same after coming to Bucyrus. He was married in this city to Anna Myers, who was born in Columbiana county, O., March 4, 1836, and was young when her parents, Louis and Barbara (Amon) Myers, moved to Bucyrus. Here Mr. Myers died when aged 73 years and Mrs. Myers at the age of 86 years. They were of the German Lutheran faith. Of their nine children all survive except two, John and Rebecca, the former of whom was a retired farmer at time of decease, and the latter was the wife of Frederick Bittikofer, also now deceased. The surviving members of the Myers family are: Jacob, who is a farmer in Henry county, O.; Anna, who is the wife of Lewis Reiter and the mother of Mrs. J. J. Smith, of Bucyrus; Lewis, who, with his sister, Mrs. Mary Nedele, widow of John Nedele, resides at No. 338 South Main street, Bucyrus; George, who is a retired business man of this city, and resides on East Warren Street; Barbara, who is the wife of Benjamin Ernest, residing at Ridgeville, Henry county, O.; and Catherine, who is one of the representative business women of Bucyrus. For many years Miss Catherine Myers has successfully conducted a millinery establishment, for a time being associated with her sister, Mrs. Lewis Reiter, and at present with her niece, Mrs. J. J. Smith. This is the oldest millinery establishment in the city and its continued prosperity is assured as the business is still carried on according to the honest and capable methods with which it was started. It has more than a local reputation and the most fastidious people need not leave their own city in order to secure tasteful, modern and fashionable millinery. Mrs. Reiter was

connected with the business from May 6, 1881, until 1902, when her daughter, Mrs. Smith, took over her interest. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reiter, as follows: Mary Minerva, who was born at Mansfield, O., Nov. 21, 1861; Leander, who died in 1908, at Butler, Ind., where he was engaged in business; Annette, who conducts a large millinery business on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.; and John L., who is a baker by trade, and who resides with his parents. Mr. Reiter has always given his political support to the Republican party.

Mrs. J. J. Smith, the eldest of the above family, was given educational advantages at Bucyrus, where she grew to womanhood, and then learned the millinery trade with Mrs. E. A. J. Cahill. Later she became interested in the business with her mother, and as noted above, since 1902, has successfully conducted the same. She was married at Bucyrus, to John Justice Smith, who was born here March 17, 1857, a son of John Clark and Mary (Myers) Smith. They came to Bucyrus before marriage and afterward made this city their permanent home. Mr. Smith is the only survivor of a family of seven children, with the exception of one sister, Mrs. Myra Sites, who is also a resident of Bucyrus.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Anna M., born March 18, 1894; M. Geraldine, born May 16, 1897; John Amon, born March 9, 1899; and Thomas Clark, born August 10, 1906. Mr. Smith and family are members of the English Lutheran church. By trade, Mr. Smith is a carriage painter. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen and the Royal Arcanum.

CHARLES LAKE, one of the prominent and substantial business men of Bucyrus, O., who has been identified with the commercial interests of this city for some 56 years, is owner and proprietor of the oldest jewelry store in the State of Ohio, and the oldest established business house in Bucyrus. Mr. Lake was born in Meigs county,

O., April 2, 1836, and is a son of Joseph and Maria (Cassell) Lake.

The parents of Mr. Lake were natives of Hartford, Conn. They married there and then came to Meigs county, O., acquiring a farm in Lebanon township. The father was a quiet, industrious man, a Whig in politics and a Baptist in religious faith. He died at the age of 62 years. The mother of Mr. Lake died at Hamilton, O., in her 60th year. They had but one child.

Charles Lake remained at home, assisting his father and attending the district schools, until about nineteen years of age, when he went to Cincinnati and became an apprentice to the jeweler's trade. After serving the prescribed time he started out as a journeyman and located in the village of Bucyrus. He became an employee in a store which had been founded by a Mr. Fifener, who, in 1850 was succeeded by William Burkhardt and in 1855 Mr. Lake entered into partnership with the latter and they continued together until 1865, when Mr. Lake became sole proprietor. His handsomely appointed store is located at No. 104 Quinby Block, north side of the Public Square. He has introduced modern fittings, equipments and conveniences and carries a large stock of first class goods, the array of silver ware, watches and clocks, china and cut glass, diamonds and other precious stones with or without setting, presents a beautiful and attractive appearance, one that would be entirely creditable in any city.

Mr. Lake was married in Bucyrus to Miss Abaline Seizer, who was born in Crawford county and died in 1890. They had three children: Edward, who died at the age of seven years; Fannie, who died when aged 16 years; and Helen, who is the wife of James Aylward, who is a native of Toledo, O., and a prominent business man of Bucyrus, who is now manager of the jewelry store owned by Mr. Lake. Mr. Lake has never been very active along political lines, business claiming the larger part of his attention. He votes with the Republican party. He owns the block in which he carries on his business together with other

property. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. With interest Mr. Lake has watched the growth of Bucyrus and at all times has been ready to lend a helping hand when opportunity presented or occasion demanded.

WILLIAM L. FERRALL, a leading representative in the real estate line at Bucyrus, established his office in this city some eleven years ago, from 1903 until 1906 being in partnership with E. B. Foster but during the rest of this period has been alone. He was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., Jan. 12, 1838, and is a son of Edmund and Nancy (Eaton) Ferrall.

Edmund Ferrall was born in Ohio and his wife in Washington county, Pa. She came to Columbiana county, O., in young womanhood and was there married and soon after Mr. and Mrs. Ferrall moved to Stark county. From there, in 1835 they came to Crawford county and settled on a farm in Liberty township, the same being known at present as the Joshua Meyers farm on the Sulphur Spring road, northeast of Bucyrus. A few years afterward they traded the farm mentioned for another tract of unbroken land in Liberty township. To the second tract Mr. Ferrall kept adding until he owned a half section of land and lived on the place until the death of his wife, when she was 63 years of age. He no longer desired to remain on the homestead and sold it to advantage, moving to a small farm near Bucyrus, on which the closing years of his life were spent, his death occurring after his 81st birthday. He was a man of sterling character and was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors. In all his dealings with them he showed his Quaker honesty and on certain occasions, when he had escaped misfortunes that fell on others, he displayed the generosity and true charity that accorded well with his religious principles. Of his nine children all but two reached maturity.

William L. Ferrall was the fourth son and fifth child in his parents' family. He grew up on the old homestead in Liberty township and after completing his education taught school for about eight years during the winter seasons. In 1894 he came to Bucyrus and dur-

ing much of the time since then has been a real estate broker and has handled many valuable properties in Crawford county in this capacity. Mr. Ferrall has long been one of the influential Democrats of this section of the state and during some of his campaigns through Crawford and Allen counties, was advertised as the Farmer Orator, possessing a ready wit and being a fluent and forceful speaker. He has always been a loyal party man, ever ready to work for his friends but never a seeker of office for himself. He has also been a contributor to the press for many years.

Mr. Ferrall was married first to Miss Rebecca Kiefer, who was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, and died at the age of 52 years, leaving five children, namely: Frank K., who lives at Memphis, Tenn.; Samuel L., who is engaged in the real estate business at Galion, O.; Hattie E., a resident of Toledo, O., who is the widow of Harry A. Sherer and has two children—Harold and Viva; Charles E., a carriage painter by trade, who lives at Galion and has two sons; and Alma, who is the wife of Arthur Gládhill, of Galion. Mr. Ferrall was married (second) to Mrs. Mollie J. (Songer) Foster, who has one son born to her former marriage, Elzie B. Foster, who is a resident of Bucyrus. Mrs. Ferrall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church while Mr. Ferrall belongs to the Christian church.

EMANUEL HEINLEN, a member of one of the old and leading families of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., where his farm of 46 acres is situated, was born June 27, 1845, in the old pioneer log house that then stood on this farm, and is a son of Lewis and Hannah (Wise) Heinlen.

Lewis Heinlen was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States when a young man. He was a butcher by trade, and also made pumps during his earlier years but mainly followed farming after settling in Whetstone township. He erected the log house in which his children were born and which stood until 1900, when it was torn down to make way for the present handsome brick residence. He married Hannah Wise, who was born in Lycoming county, Pa., and they had the following chil-



WILLIAM L. FERRALL

dren born to them: Sarah Ann, deceased, who was the wife of John Stump; Samuel; George; Elizabeth, who was the wife of Isaac Stump; Reuben; Jonathan; Henry; Mary Malinda; Emanuel, and Josiah and Isaac. The parents were members of the Reformed church.

During boyhood Emanuel Heinlen attended the district schools when his help was not required on the farm, and afterward continued with his father and remained until the latter's death. In the distribution of the estate of 240 acres, Mr. Heinlen received 46 acres of the homestead. Here he carries on general farming, grows fruit and raises poultry and stock sufficient for family use.

In 1870 Mr. Heinlen was married to Miss Catherine Bittikofer, a daughter of Frederick and Barbara (Heimlich) Bittikofer. The parents of Mrs. Heinlen were born in Switzerland and the father was a weaver by trade. To this first marriage of Frederick Bittikofer three children were born: Abraham Frederick, deceased; Lena, deceased, who was the wife of Philip Heckler; and Catherine, who is Mrs. Heinlen. His second marriage was with Rebecca Myers and three daughters were born to that union: Sarah, who is deceased; Allison; and Laura, who is the wife of Joseph Johnson.

A family of eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heinlen, as follows: Elizabeth Malinda, Samuel, Della May, Allen, Harvey, Alfred, Leo Howard and Bessie, all surviving except Allen, Elizabeth Malinda and Della May. The youngest daughter is a student in the Bucyrus high school, a member of the class of 1912. Mr. Heinlen and family belong to St. John's Reformed church of Whetstone township, in which Mr. Heinlen has been both a deacon and elder and a teacher in the Sunday-school, as well as its superintendent. In his political principles he is a Democrat. Frequently he has been chosen for public office by his fellow citizens and has served many times on the school board, for seven years was township assessor and for seven years was one of the board of directors of the Crawford County Infirmary.

ROBERT M. AURAND who for more than twenty years, has been connected with the government mail service, is second clerk on the P. F. W. & C. Railroad on the route running west from Pittsburg to Chicago, and first clerk on the route running east. He was appointed from Monroeville, Allen county, Ind., and came to Bucyrus, O., in 1891, this city being conveniently located as to his business. He was born Jan. 23, 1863, in Wyandot county, O., and is a son of Daniel and Mary A. (Deppler) Aurand.

The original spelling of the family name was Aurandt and during the life of the grandfather, Jonathan Aurandt, this orthography was preserved, after his time the final letter being dropped. Jonathan Aurandt was of German ancestry but he was born in Pennsylvania. During his earlier years he was a preacher in the German Reformed church. He was twice married and shortly after his second marriage came to Crawford county, about 1830, and here he and his wife lived into old age, their deaths occurring on their farm two miles north of Oceola. They were among the early workers in the Methodist Episcopal church. Jonathan Aurandt married sisters and all of the ten children of his second union were born in Crawford county, and of these the following survive: Jonathan, a retired carriage upholsterer, living at Mt. Gilead, who has one daughter; George, who is a farmer on the old homestead, and who has four children; Enoch, who lives in Merrick county, Neb., and has four children; and Rufus, a retired farmer and justice of the peace, who has seven children.

Daniel Aurand, son of Jonathan and father of Robert M., was born in Crawford county, O., Jan. 26, 1835, and died near Monroeville, Ind., Jan. 4, 1908. Some years after his marriage he lived on a farm near Logansport, Ind., and then returned to Crawford county, where he resided for nine years. In 1872 he moved to Allen county, Ind. He followed farming all his life. His father had been a Whig in politics and he was a Republican. During the latter part of his life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary A.

Deppler, who was born in Crawford county in 1840, and died January 19, 1875. Her father, John Deppler, was born in Germany and when he came to the United States settled near Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, O., where he engaged in farming, and was eighty years old at time of death. He was thrice married and three children were born to the first wife and one to the third, the latter being George W. Aurand, who is a resident of Michigan. Of the first union two survive: Robert M. and Mary A.; the latter is the wife of John V. Lutz, a farmer in Crawford county, and they have two children, Esther and Maude. One son, Daniel A., who was born in 1873, died unmarried in 1893.

Robert M. Aurand was nine years old when his parents moved to Allen county, Ind., and there he attended the public schools and prepared himself for educational work, and later taught school in Indiana and also in Nebraska, spending three years in that state. He then received his appointment to the railway mail service and through fidelity and efficiency has been advanced to his present position.

Mr. Aurand was married at Bucyrus to Miss Esther S. Shifley, who was born in Crawford county and was educated at Bucyrus and Toledo, and for five years was a stenographer and bookkeeper in a large business house in the latter city and for two years in the former city. Her parents were John and Anna (Krauss) Shifley, the former of whom was of German extraction but was born in New York, while the latter was of Swiss parentage but was born in Pennsylvania. They were married near Buffalo, N. Y., near which city they lived until after the birth of five children, when they came to Crawford county, where two more children were born. The father died at Bucyrus in 1876, being then in middle age. The mother of Mrs. Aurand passed away in the latter's home, in 1907, when almost 82 years of age. Both she and husband were members of the Mennonite church, good, worthy, virtuous people, the influences of whose lives were beneficial to all with whom they came in contact.

Mr. and Mrs. Aurand have two children: Robert Ray, who was born March 4, 1895, and is a member of the class of 1913 in the Bucyrus high school; and Helen Magdalene, who was born December 10, 1896. This young lady is the possessor of musical gifts which are being developed under the direction of Prof. Snyder, a well known musician of Bucyrus. Mr. Aurand and family are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Aurand is a Knight of Pythias and belongs also to the Railway Mail Association.

CHARLES ARNOLD, who has been engaged in the manufacture of native wines at Bucyrus, O., for the past 20 years, enjoys a wide business reputation as his beverages are in demand all over the country and have consumers wherever they have been introduced. Mr. Arnold was born Feb. 17, 1850, in the province of Baden, Germany, quite near the division line between France and Switzerland. His parents were John Jacob and Anna Mary (Schmidt) Arnold, also natives of Baden. The mother died when aged 40 years, but the father lived to the age of 73 years. Like his own father, also John Jacob Arnold, he was a man of impressive figure, six feet, two inches in height and weighing 250 pounds. Grandfather Arnold, with four of his brothers, enlisted in the German army in 1813, serving for six years. He survived to be 96 years old and died in his native neighborhood. Of the six children born to the parents of Charles Arnold, he is the eldest. Anna M., the next in order of birth, lives in Germany, unmarried. Ernest follows the butchering business in Germany and resides with his family there, a well known citizen of Baden. Frederick still lives on the old homestead on the Rhine. Herman came to America and follows the butcher trade in the city of Chicago, Ill. He married a lady from Kansas and they have children. Elsie married Frantz Huber, a gold engraver at Lahr, Germany, and they have children.

Charles Arnold attended the schools near his home in boyhood and then began to learn wine making as a trade. In 1869 he

emigrated to America and located at Bucyrus, O., reaching this city on Sept. 29th of that year. Finding no attractive opening in the wine business at that time, he learned the machinist trade and worked along that line for 26 years, during this time being employed in eleven different shops and working in every department. All these years, however, he had been quietly making experiments and taking note of the productiveness, the hardiness and the chemical qualities of the native grapes in Ohio, and after retiring from his hard work in the machine shop embarked in the wine making business, in which he has prospered. He has carefully studied the fruitage of the Ohio vines and has come to a thorough understanding of the business from this point of view. His plant consumes two car loads of grapes to produce 8,000 gallons of wines and his cellars have been specially constructed to store the same for its maturing. His specialties are Delaware, Catawba and Claret, and he produces a very fine line of special table claret, not to be excelled in flavor and wholesomeness by any exported product.

Mr. Arnold was married first in this city to Miss Mary Flocken, who died at the age of 42 years, the mother of two children: Charles Frederick, who lives at Akron, O.; and William E., who is a dental surgeon. Mr. Arnold's second marriage also took place at Bucyrus, to Miss Mary Kraft, who died in 1911, leaving no children. Mr. Arnold is a 32nd degree Mason and is prominent also as an Odd Fellow. He casts his political vote with the Democratic party. He is a well known and highly respected citizen, active in public charities and liberal in supporting local enterprises.

JOHN PHILIP GERSTENSLAGER, who is one of the representative men of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., resides on his valuable farm of 87 acres, which he purchased in 1893. He was born at Bucyrus, O., Jan. 14, 1858.

John P. Gerstenslager had but meager educational opportunities and never went to school after he was 13 years of age, his

time being engaged until his mother's death three years later, in helping to clear up the farm of his step-father. He then started out for himself and for nine years worked in the neighborhood where he was known, for farmers by the month, and continued for several years after his marriage, at the end of that time renting the farm which he now owns. It belonged to his father-in-law, John Deebler, and after the latter's death Mr. Gerstenslager purchased it and ever since has carried on general farming and done moderate stock raising, his many years of experience giving him advantage over younger men in the business, of whom there are always examples in every neighborhood, who work by theory instead of along practical lines.

In 1877 Mr. Gerstenslager was married to Miss Anna Elizabeth Deebler, a daughter of John and Magdalena (Heinlen) Deebler, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Gerstenslager had three sisters and one brother: Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Charles Lutz; Rebecca, deceased, who was the wife of Isaac Albright; John Lewis; and Amanda, who is the wife of Henry Gerstenslager.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gerstenslager the following children have been born: Harvey William, who married Della Christman, and has three children, Florence, Inez and Delma; John Harry, who married Emma Shumaker and has one daughter, Edna; Albert Lewis, who married Carrie Laughbaum, and has two children, Lucile and Irene; Bertha, who married Otto Neumann, and has three children, Harland, Edwin and Frederick; and Nellie, who is the wife of Philip Frank. The family attends the Reformed church in Whetstone township. In politics Mr. Gerstenslager is a staunch Democrat. He is a man who stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens and they have testified to the same by electing him to a number of important offices. For six years he served as township trustee and for several years was road supervisor, while for two years he filled the office of township health officer.

L. FRANK HEINLEN, a prosperous merchant of Bucyrus, O., who conducts a large grocery store at No. 812 North Sandusky Avenue, established the same in February, 1908, for four years previously having been a farmer. He was born in Wyandot county, O., Nov. 3, 1859, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Keiss) Heinlen.

Samuel Heinlen was born in Crawford county, O., in 1836, a son of Louis Heinlen, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America when aged twenty years, locating in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., southeast of Bucyrus. He worked at his trade of tailoring among the early settlers, according to the practice of the times going with shears and goose to one house after another and fitting the male members of the family with garments. He had married in Pickaway county before reaching Crawford, a Miss Starger, also a native of Germany. Their old farm in Whetstone township still belongs to the family and there they spent their lives into old age, dying when about eighty years old. They were members of the Mennonite church. Of their children, two sons and one daughter survive: John, who lives with his family at Des Moines, Ia.; David, who lives on his farm near Bucyrus; and Mrs. Sarah Wise, who lives in Marion county, O. Samuel Heinlen followed farming, locating in Whetstone township after marriage and a few years before the birth of their son, L. Frank, moved to Wyandot county, where they lived several years and then returned to Crawford county. He married Margaret Keiss, who was born in Pennsylvania and was thirteen years old when she accompanied her parents to Crawford county. Five children were born to them, namely: William A., who is a dealer in sewing machines at Bucyrus and has two daughters, Ruth and Gladys; L. Frank; Reuben, who is a railroad agent and lives at Great Bend, Kans.; Mary E., who is the wife of William Stump, a farmer in Dallas township, and has one daughter, Vella; and Edward, who was accidentally killed in an explosion in a saw mill at Bu-

cyrus. In 1887 Samuel Heinlen and wife retired to Bucyrus and here his death occurred in January, 1911. His wife survives, well and active in mind and body, at the age of 75 years.

L. Frank Heinlen was small when his parents returned to Crawford county and he was reared to manhood here and obtained his education in the local schools and the university at Ada, O. He was connected with several business houses in a clerical capacity before he engaged in farming, after which, as stated above, he embarked in his present business at Bucyrus. Like his late father he is a Democrat in politics and prior to coming to Bucyrus was clerk of Whetstone township for six years. He is a good citizen and as a business man is wide awake to honorable opportunities.

Mr. Heinlen was married in Jefferson township, Crawford county, O., to Miss Eliza Shumaker, who was born there, a daughter of Jacob Shumaker, of German ancestry. Her parents came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. They were members of the German Reformed church. Mrs. Heinlen is one of a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Heinlen have three children: Clinton, who not only has been well educated in a literary sense but has a technical education in wireless telegraphy and is an operator on the vessels in the Great Lakes during a part of the year and is with his father as an assistant during the other months, a very capable and reliable young man for his twenty-two years; Hazel, who was creditably graduated from the Bucyrus high school in the class of 1910; and Grace, who is a student in the city schools, and is now nine years old. Mr. Heinlen and family are members of the Evangelical Association, to which organization his parents also belonged from his childhood.

GEORGE W. FENNER, deceased. Perhaps no old resident of Bucyrus, O., was held in higher esteem than was the late George W. Fenner, who was identified with the material development of this city for 43 years. He was born at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., April 26, 1825, and died at his

beautiful residence situated on the corner of Charles and Poplar Streets, Bucyrus, O., Oct. 9, 1900. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Pickering) Fenner.

Both the Fenners and Pickerings bear names linked with epoch-making events in America history, the former tracing an ancestry from that stanch old skipper, Captain Fenner, who successfully guided the Mayflower to the shores of New England in 1620, while during the War of the Revolution the Pickerings were financial supporters of the Patriot cause. In every succeeding generation these names have been borne by people of sterling worth whose lives have reflected credit on the noble ancestry from which they came.

Abram Fenner, father of the late George W. Fenner, was born in Delaware county, Pa., and died at Ashley, Pa., at the age of 82 years. He was a farmer and millwright, a man of peaceful life and a member of the Society of Friends. He was twice married and both wives bore children. His eldest daughter was the wife of Joseph Coleman. Hiram, the eldest son, came to Bucyrus in 1852 and here followed the tailoring trade during his active years, retiring before his death, in 1894. Benjamin lived and died at Almira, Pa. George W. was the youngest of this family.

Of the boyhood of George W. Fenner little is known, but it is possible that the stern Quaker discipline of the household in some ways chafed him and led him to leave home and become a clerk in a store and then to enlist for service in the Mexican War, in which he performed so creditably in several departments that he was especially honored by General Winfield Scott. At first he was attached to the quartermaster's department and it is evident that he displayed rare soldierly qualities or he would not have been selected to lead the party of volunteers in the attempt to raise the country's flag over the citadel in the city of Mexico. It was indeed a hazardous although successful expedition; nevertheless all did not live to return. General Scott was so impressed by the bravery of young Fenner that he presented him with his

sword, which honorable trophy is carefully preserved in the family. Not only was Mr. Fenner thus distinguished, but when the war closed and he was discharged, it was found that by a special provision, his commission as an officer was permitted to extend to the end of his natural life. He returned to Pennsylvania and from there came to Bucyrus, where his older brother was already established, in September, 1857, having, in the meanwhile, learned the carpenter trade and become a skilled mechanic. He reached Bucyrus when it was awakening to its needs and for many years he was engaged here in the planning and erecting of many of the fine business structures as well as the handsome residences which adorn this city. While he never became active in politics because of his disinclination to bind himself by any party tie, he was an alert and interested citizen and gave hearty support to all measures of which his own judgment approved. At one time he was identified with the Odd Fellows and also was a member of the order of Royal Arcanum.

At Delaware Water Gap, Mr. Fenner was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Bush, who was born at Shawnee, on the Delaware river, May 6, 1827, and died at Bucyrus, Oct. 21, 1894. She came also of old Quaker stock and throughout life was an exemplar of the simple unostentatious faith in which she was reared. Her parents were Benjamin Van C. and Sarah (DePuy) Bush. Four children were born to this marriage, namely: Frank, Foster, Amandus and Eliza. The eldest son, who died Sept. 10, 1911, was a carriage and sign painter by trade and was engaged in business at Bucyrus. Foster Fenner, the second son, was born in Pennsylvania but was reared and educated at Bucyrus. He resides with his sister in the old home in this city. In politics, like his late father, Foster Fenner is independent, and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the order of American Mechanics. Amandus, the third son, who died at Bucyrus, Sept. 9, 1908, at the age of 52 years, is survived by his widow and one son and three daughters. The only daughter, Eliza,

was born in Pennsylvania, in 1857 and was brought to Ohio when but seven months old. She has passed the larger part of her life in this city and is well known through her social connections and her womanly charities.

ISAAC KURTZ, who in addition to being one of the heirs of the Kurtz estate in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., consisting of 200 acres, owns a second farm containing 108 acres, in the same township. He was born Jan. 12, 1872, in Whetstone township and is a son of John George and Catherine (Gaibler) Kurtz.

John George Kurtz was born in Germany and was eleven years old when he was brought to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and continued to reside in Whetstone township until the time of his death. His burial was in the Sherer cemetery. He married Catherine Gaibler, who was also born in Germany and now makes her home with a daughter, Mrs. Simeon F. Sherer, in this township.

After his school days were over, Isaac Kurtz assumed farm duties on the homestead and the larger part of his life has been spent on the old farm to which he came back after a period spent at Bucyrus, where he was in the employ of M. C. Coulter in the implement business and later in the harness business under the firm name of Kurtz & Haffner. On the homestead are two residences and he occupies one and cultivates 140 acres of the land, while his brother, John J., occupies the other and manages the other part of the farm. They both are men of energy and enterprise and their undertakings are carried on with such good judgment that they are usually successful.

On May 18, 1899, Mr. Kurtz was married to Miss Laura Sherer, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hurr) Sherer, who were early settlers in Crawford county, both being now deceased. They were members of the German Methodist church. To the first marriage of Jacob Sherer the following children were born: Emanuel; Sarah, wife of J. J. Heverly; Emma, wife of Andrew Peters; John; and Laura, wife of Isaac Kurtz. To

his second marriage, with Sarah Beal, two children were born: Bertha, wife of I. M. Snyder; and Ruth, a high school student at Bucyrus.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz two children have been born: Lloyd Sherer and Dorothy Eleanor. They attend the German Methodist church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz are members of the Grange at Bucyrus. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Kurtz is a stockholder in the Farmers & Citizens Bank of Bucyrus.

JOHN KERR, who now lives somewhat retired after a busy agricultural life of many years, owns and occupies one of the comfortable homes and attractive residences that may be found in the city of Bucyrus, O., his being particularly marked on account of its tasteful arrangement of flower beds on the lawn and its great variety of choice shrubbery. Mr. Kerr was born in Dallas township, Crawford county, O., Sept. 6, 1845.

James Kerr, the grandfather, was born in Franklin county, Pa. He grew to man's estate there and was married to Betsey Arbuckle. Late in the twenties they came to Ohio and settled in what was practically a wilderness, hoping to develop a farm and earn comfort for their old age. They lived beyond four score and ten and were permitted many years of comparative ease. They were among the early members of the Christian church in this section. They had the following children: Robert, Johnson, who was a farmer in Wyandot county; Alexander, who was a farmer in Allen county; James, who was a farmer in Crawford county, all of whom left descendants; Jane and Martha, who were both married and lived into old age; and Louisa, who married Robert Urich and who lived and died in Knox county, O.

Robert Kerr was born in Mifflin county, Pa., in 1807 and was reared in Knox county, coming there when 6 years of age. From Knox county he came to Crawford county when 20 years of age and here entered eighty acres of government land in Dallas township. This eighty acres was but the

nucleus around which he built up a large fortune in land, acquiring acre after acre until he owned 4,500 acres of Ohio soil. He began life in a primitive way, starting in a log cabin that had a puncheon floor, and in this humble dwelling a number of his children were born, among whom was his son, John, who still owns the original eighty acres entered by his father. In the course of time Robert Kerr provided a more commodious residence and resided in it up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1889. He was known far and wide for the success he reached in his agricultural operations and his growing of stock and he became one of the largest sheep farmers in Crawford county, having an annual flock of 10,000 head for many years. His first wife died in 1857 at the age of forty-one years and twenty days. She was a devout Christian, a member of the Disciples church. Three sons and four daughters were born to this marriage, three of whom survive: John; Mrs. Sarah Harris, who lives on a farm in Wyandot county; and Mary, who is the wife of Philip Linn, of Marion, O. His second marriage was with Mrs. Martha Williams, and they had one daughter: Mrs. Adelaide Barr, who is a resident of Kansas City, Mo.

John Kerr grew up on his father's farm and had absolutely no educational advantages. Although this has been no serious drawback to his success in life, Mr. Kerr has given each one of his own children a college education. While he was not permitted the study of books, he learned many lessons of value in the fields and forests of his father's large estate and many of these he afterward practically applied. When he became a farmer on his own account he put aside many of the old, worn-out methods and theories of former days, and through his own experimenting reached conclusions which resulted in the adoption of many of the most modern methods of carrying on agricultural pursuits. He reached success in what he undertook and soon became recognized as one of the most practical and enterprising farmers and stock men of the township. In 1892 he retired from the

farm to Bucyrus after erecting his handsome brick residence at No. 215 South Spring Street, already mentioned. He has seen many changes take place in this part of Crawford county and is well posted on all the leading events.

On August 30, 1869, Mr. Kerr was married to Miss Alice Chambers, who was born and reared in Carey, Wyandot county, O. Her father, William Chambers, was born in West Virginia and was married in Wyandot county, O., to Keziah Carr. They were farming people in Wyandot county for some years when they moved to Sedgwick county, Kans., but later returned to Ohio. He died in Marion county in 1890 and his wife in Wyandot county, in 1900, aged respectively 81 and 86 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerr the following children were born: Eva, the wife of Daniel Locke, who resides at Everett, Wash., and has two sons—Gormley and Wayne; Maude, who is the widow of William Sholaker, and resides in Delaware; and Robert, a farmer in Richland county, O., who married Jessie Strawbridge and has three sons—John, Harold and Donald. Mrs. Kerr is a member of the Christian Science church. Politically Mr. Kerr is identified with the Republican party.

MILTON R. LEWIS,* who is engaged in an insurance and real estate business at Bucyrus, O., in partnership with Chas. F. Mathew, with offices in the Forum Building, was one of the pioneers in the fire insurance line here and has been identified with insurance during many years of a very active business life. He was born in Harrison county, O., in 1847, and has been a resident of Bucyrus since 1849, being reared and educated here.

David Lewis, the grandfather, was of Welsh ancestry and was born in Maryland. He was a pioneer in Harrison county, O., but his last days were spent at Bucyrus, where he died when aged 83 years. He married Rachel Rogers and they had a large family born to them, the third in order of birth being James Lewis, who became the father of Milton R. Lewis. He was

born in 1813, in Harrison county and was reared on the home farm near Cadiz. He married Rebecca Gregory, who was also of Maryland parentage. After the birth of several children they moved to Bucyrus, Crawford county, in which section he became a very prominent man. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate, the first and only Republican elected from this Senatorial district. He had embraced the principles of the Republican party as they were in formation, having previously been a Whig. During the Civil War James Lewis was appointed United States district assessor and served for seven years in the office. For 65 years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and during much of this period served in an official capacity. Of his twelve children ten grew to maturity and five yet survive.

Milton R. Lewis for 26 years was a traveling salesman for a Mansfield business house and at the close of his long connection spent one year at Portland, Ore., and then returned to Bucyrus. He then went into the insurance business and has been very active in the local field. In 1909 he entered into partnership with Chas. F. Mathew, formerly county recorder. The firm handles a large amount of farm and city property and represents many standard insurance companies. Mr. Lewis has one daughter, Lucille, a talented young woman who is a student in the Arts and Crafts School, at Cleveland, O. One son, James, died at the age of seventeen years. Mr. Lewis is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the Commandery at Mansfield, O., and to Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, at Bucyrus. He is identified also with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He is a highly respected citizen and is widely known. Politically Mr. Lewis is a Republican.

WILLIAM KNELL, who is one of Whetstone township's highly respected German-American citizens, has been a resident of the United States since he was 22 years old but claims Germany as his birthplace. His parents, George and Christiana

(Shookman) Knell, lived and died in Germany as did his grandfathers, Andrew Knell and Peter Shookman.

William Knell was the only one of his family to come to America, his one sister remaining with the parents. For three months after reaching the United States he lived at Chambersburg, Pa., but found no opening in that section for a young man who had his hopes settled on securing farming land on which he could establish himself permanently. From Chambersburg he walked to Mansfield, O., where he remained for two months more, earning his living by doing odd jobs and making friends wherever he stopped, and then started on foot for Crawford county. Here he found plenty of farm labor, starting first on the farm of Abraham Holmes and keeping steadily at work for the next four years. He then visited Nebraska and remained in the West for nine months and then came back to Crawford county, where he married. For three years he rented land and for two more worked for a railroad company and then bought his first tract, 30 acres in Jefferson township. Mr. Knell remained there for ten years, in the meanwhile preparing for further investment and in 1874 bought his present valuable farm of 100 acres from Jay Major, and has lived here ever since. This property is very valuable and under Mr. Knell's careful cultivation has been developed into one of the best farms in this section of Crawford county.

In 1860, Mr. Knell was married to Miss Elizabeth Rettig, a daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Ketrost) Rettig. They were born in Germany and were early settlers in Crawford county, where they prospered. They had the following children: Catherine, Maria, Margaret, Elizabeth, Gertrude, Caroline, George, Leonard and Nicholas. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Knell: Calvin, who lives in Jefferson township, who married Clara Gearhart and has three children—Oleda, Paul and Carl; Harvey, who is a farmer in Whetstone township, who married Edith Smith and has four children—Loran, Edwin, Myron and Mildred; and John, who married

Wilemina Wharton and has two children—Roma and William. Mr. Knell and family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Knell and his sons all belong to the Democratic party and all are men of high standing in Whetstone township, quiet, self-respecting, law-abiding men, who profit through their industry, and are helpful and just to those with whom they are associated in the public affairs of the community.

CHRISTOPHER WALTHER, one of the highly respected citizens of Bucyrus, O., now living retired after an active business career that covered many years, is a native of Germany, born in Baden, June 16, 1833, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Doll) Walther.

Christopher Walther, Sr., was born in Baden, Germany, in 1802, a son of Christopher Walther, a weaver by trade, whose entire life was spent in Germany, although a part of his family came to America and settled in Ohio. Christopher was married in Germany to Elizabeth Doll, whose parents were small farmers and spent their lives in that land. Christopher Walther and wife continued to live in their native section until six children were born to them and then determined to seek a land where there were wider opportunities and made preparations to immigrate to the United States. Before they were ready to embark on the sailing ship, however, in 1846, two of the children had died and it was with wife and four children that Christopher Walther started on the long sea voyage that then consumed thirty-six days. They reached the harbor of New York and then, by the old tedious ways of transportation, finally made their slow journey to Sandusky, O., where relatives had already established themselves. They remained there for eight weeks and then came by wagon to Crawford county, where, in Liberty township, Mr. Walther bought a small farm. They lived to see many years of prosperity, retiring to Bucyrus in the closing years of their lives. In Germany they had belonged to the Lutheran church but in their new home no organization of that

faith had yet been established and they united with the Methodist Episcopal church and were among its worthiest members. They had the following children beside the two that died in Germany: Christopher; Magdalena, born October 14, 1836, who is the widow of August Kuntzman, and lives at Sandusky, O.; Philip Jacob, who was born October 17, 1838, and who lives on the old homestead in Liberty township and married Rosina Knappenberger; Carolina, born June 6, 1841, who is the wife of Christian Bertsch, a shoe manufacturer at Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Henry, born in America, December 12, 1849, who is a carriage builder by trade and lives at Sandusky, O. It is somewhat remarkable that no death has occurred among the children of Christopher and Elizabeth Doll since the family came to America.

Christopher Walther, eldest son of Christopher and Elizabeth Walther, remained on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he learned the carpenter trade, serving an apprenticeship to the same for three years. In 1853 he came to Bucyrus and with the exception of the period from 1856 until 1861, which he spent in Iowa, he has been a continuous resident of this city. He has been a busy man, becoming a skilled mechanic in early manhood and later adopting building as his chosen line of work and as a builder erected many of the important structures in this city and vicinity. Many of the handsome public school buildings now standing give testimony as to his taste and skill, including the Union School building, while the large German Lutheran church edifice on Poplar Street, shows what he accomplished in that line of construction. For the past twelve years Mr. Walther has been more or less retired but there is probably no citizen of Bucyrus who more closely watches the city's material development and extension than he, having so long been closely connected with the same.

Mr. Walther was married at Bucyrus to Miss Margaret Schuler, who was born June 17, 1838, at Rome, N. Y., and died at her home in this city, April 5, 1900. This es-

timable lady was a daughter of Frederick and Ava (Stoll) Schuler, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States and lived in New York until 1840, when they came to Bucyrus. They were members of the Lutheran church. The only survivor or their family is Jacob Schuler, a retired business man of this city. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walther, namely: two who died in infancy; Annetti, who is the widow of Paul Barraider, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Frank A.; Fred E., who died at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1911; Lena, who is the wife of Charles Flocken, of Bucyrus; and Lizzie, who is the wife of Philip Marquart, of Cleveland, O.

FOREST CASEY, junior member of the well established firm of Resch & Casey, plumbers, tinware manufacturers and dealers in hardware, at No. 123 East Ninth Street, Galion, O., was born at Galion, Jan. 9, 1869, and has spent his life in his native city. His parents were James and Hattie (Shumaker) Casey.

James Casey was born in Pennsylvania in 1842 and was brought to Galion in boyhood by his parents, grew up on a farm and spent his life in Crawford county, his death occurring at Galion in June, 1909, having survived his wife since 1871. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of the five children born to his first marriage, James Casey has two survivors, Forest and Susie, both of whom reside at Galion. His second marriage was to his sister-in-law, Miss Clara Shumaker, who died in August, 1910, leaving three children: Earl, who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Galion; Floyd, who is a bookkeeper in a Cleveland business house; and Mary, who is the wife of John Wiggs, of Chicago, Ill., and has two children.

Forest Casey was educated in the public schools and afterward learned his present business. In 1892 he entered into partnership with the Resch brothers, William T. and Harry P., which continued until 1904, when the second Resch brother withdrew and the business has been successfully con-

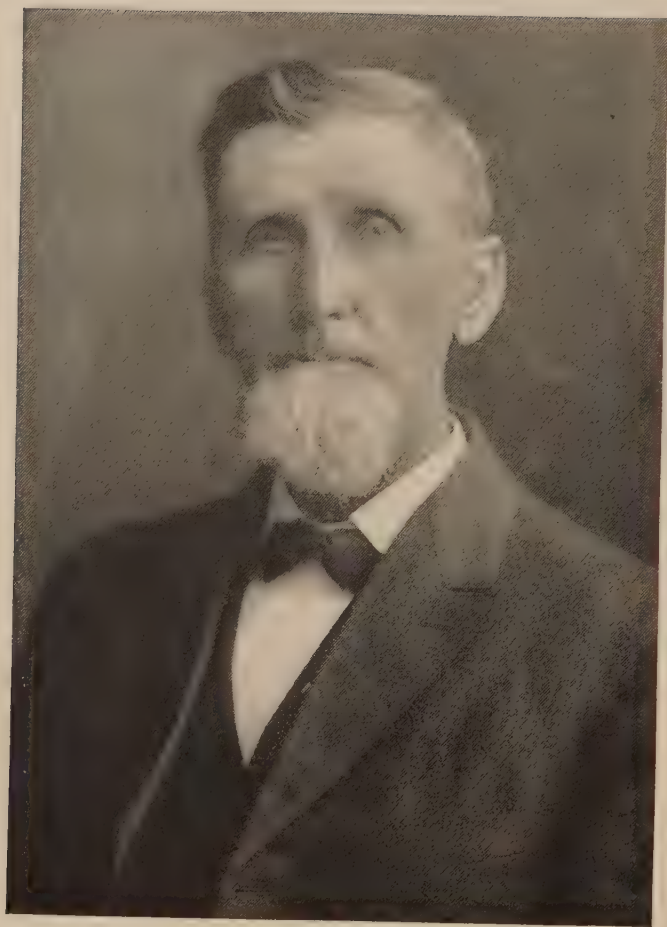
tinued ever since by the present firm, William T. Resch and Forest Casey. They carry a large line of hardware sundries including wire fencing, and manufacture tinware and attend to plumbing. The firm stands high in public regard, both partners having been known here from youth.

Mr. Casey was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Schloss, who was born at Galion in 1875, a daughter of Jacob Schloss, who died in this city some 15 years ago. The mother of Mrs. Casey is now in her eightieth year and resides with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Schloss were both born in Germany and after coming to Galion were married and spent their lives here. Mr. and Mrs. Casey have one son, Kenneth De Forest, who was born February 6, 1903. They are members of the German Reformed church. In his political views Mr. Casey is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Elks and the Odd Fellows.

JOHN C. AUCK, whose fine farm of 121 acres is situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., is a successful farmer and representative citizen of this section. He was born in Whetstone township, three-fourth miles west of his present farm, Nov. 29, 1868, and is a son of Michael and Caroline (Ehmann) Auck.

Michael Auck was born in Lycoming county, Pa., and now is a retired farmer living at Bucyrus. His parents were John Christopher and Rachel (Wagner) Auck. He married Caroline Ehmann, who was born in Germany and is a daughter of Christopher and Frederica (Fritz) Ehmann. They are members of the German Reformed church at Bucyrus. Six children were born to them, namely: Mary Jane, who is the wife of David S. Schieber; John C.; Lucy Ellen, who is the wife of J. E. Myers; William H.; Celia, who is the wife of Harry G. Hoover; and Samuel E.

John C. Auck obtained a common school education in Whetstone township and then assisted his father on the home farm until he was 23 years of age. On Dec. 24, 1891, Mr. Auck was married to Miss Orie Ellen Andrews, who is a daughter of Lemen and



ABSALOM M. VORE

Léttie (Kiefer) Andrews, and a granddaughter of Jacob and Ellen (Montgomery) Andrews and of Samuel and Catherine (Jones) Kiefer. Mrs. Auck was born on this farm March 3, 1872, and both parents were born in Crawford county. The mother died Feb. 4, 1901, but the father survives and lives retired at Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews attended the Church of Christ. They had the following children: Allen C., Mrs. Auck, George Franklin and Elsie Catherine, the two last named being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Auck have two children: Lemen Paul, who was born June 25, 1893; and Ralph Michael, who was born Jan. 19, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Auck are members of St. John's German Reformed church, in Whetstone township. In politics he is a Democrat and has frequently been elected to local offices, serving as township trustee from 1908 until 1912, one year as road supervisor and also as a member of the school board.

ABSALOM M. VORE, a retired farmer and highly respected resident of Bucyrus, O., was born in Center county, Pa., Dec. 22, 1840, coming of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock. He is a son of Jesse and Catherine (Musser) Vore.

In the days of the grandfather, who was Absalom Vore, the name was spelled Woehr but later was anglicized. The grandfather spent his life in Pennsylvania and was a farmer. After marriage he lived in Berks county, where he died and his widow subsequently married a second time and reared a second family.

Jesse Vore, father of Absalom M., was born Aug. 15, 1805, in Berks county, Pa. Later in life he moved to Center county and for some years followed the tailoring trade at Millheim. All his children were born in Center county, where he later became a farmer, moving with his family to Ohio in 1859. He bought a farm of 100 acres, situated in Holmes township, Crawford county, and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring May 3, 1892. He married Catherine Musser, who was born in Center county. Her death occurred July 23, 1885. Jesse Vore and wife were members of the Reformed church and

were people whose Christianity was shown in their daily walk and conversation. They had eleven children, two of whom died young. Nine grew to maturity and of these, Julia, Harriet and John, all died unmarried in Pennsylvania.

Absalom M. Vore, who was the sixth of the family in order of birth, is the oldest of the survivors. He was in early manhood when the family came to Ohio and proved of the greatest assistance to his father after moving on the large farm in Holmes township. He continued at home and finally succeeded to the homestead and there followed farming with a large amount of success until in September, 1908, when he retired from active labor, purchased a fine residence at No. 517 E. Rensselaer street, Bucyrus, and has been a resident of this city ever since. Politically a Democrat he has always been interested in the success of his party and has frequently served in important public offices. During his two terms as trustee of Holmes township, much desirable progress was made in its affairs, and he was a justice of the peace there for two years. For 22 years he was a director of the agricultural society and for six years a director of the Crawford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is serving in his second term as one of the directors of the Crawford County Infirmary.

On Dec. 27, 1866, Mr. Vore was married to Miss Louisa F. Kanable, who was born in Holmes township, April 4, 1844, a daughter of Enoch and Rebecca (Gordon) Kanable. Her parents were born in Bedford county, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Vore have one daughter, Clyde L., who was born Jan. 1, 1868, in Holmes township. She married Curtis L. Dobbins, and they reside on his farm in Marion county, O. They have two sons: Ray V. and Earl Keith. Mr. and Mrs. Vore are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a charter member of the Holmes Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and later identified himself with Bucyrus Grange, No. 705, of which he was master for four years, and in December, 1892, he received the seventh and highest degree in the Grange.

JACOB W. STIGER, a well known citizen of Bucyrus, O., who now lives retired

and occupies his handsome residence at No. 883 South Poplar Street, has been a resident of Ohio since childhood, but his birth occurred at Williamsport, Pa., February 22, 1838. His parents were Abraham and Rosina (Clineman) Stiger.

The Stigers belonged to Wurtemberg, Germany, and there the grandparents lived into old age, their two sons, Abraham and Jacob Frederick, both coming to the United States. Prior to this Abraham served three years in the standing army and later for four years held a commission on the German emperor's staff. When honorably discharged he was married in the village of Myring, nine miles from his native city, to Rosina Clineman. She had one brother, John Clineman, who also came to the United States, where he engaged in hotel keeping and farming and died at Calumet, Cook county, Ill., leaving six sons.

Abraham Stiger and wife set out for America on the day following their marriage, taking passage on a slow-going sailing vessel that required 75 days to make the harbor of New York. From there they went to Lycoming county, Pa., early in the twenties, and resided there for some years and then went to Illinois and in Cook county made a purchase of five lots in the swampy village of Chicago, along the sluggish river. Mr. Stiger built a house for his family but the climate proved detrimental to their health and they remained but two years. The land that he once owned is now valued at many thousands of dollars, this being the site of the Northwestern Railroad station, Chicago, a busy section of the second largest city in the country. In 1844 Mr. Stiger brought his family to Bucyrus and here he resided until his death, on June 15, 1860. While living in Pennsylvania he engaged in farming and was also a charcoal burner but he had artistic talents and these he put to use after locating permanently at Bucyrus. He was a member of the German Reformed church, while his wife, late in life, united with the German Methodists. They had four daughters and one son born to them: Mary, who is the wife of John D. Alcott, of Milwaukee, Wis.,

and has one son; Jacob W.; Catherina, deceased, who was the wife of Dennis Manning, also deceased; Minnie, who is the widow of John G. Carpenter, and resides in the city of Chicago; and Rosina, the widow of Oliver C. Carpenter, formerly of Chicago, who has three sons and two daughters.

Jacob W. Stiger received his early school instruction from Miss Anna McCracken, who taught in a little building that then stood on the site of the present Park Hotel, at Bucyrus. When sixteen years of age, not being subject to military service as had his father in his youth, he was ready to learn a trade and chose harnessmaking, which he learned under John Sins, one of the early business men of the place. In 1857 Mr. Stiger left Ohio and traveled through the West, working at his trade, until the death of his father recalled him home. He spent some time in Chicago and two years at St. Paul, Minn., and a short period at Freeport, Ill., and then he went back to Bucyrus and started into business here in his trade line and was prospering when the Civil War broke out. On July 16, 1861, he enlisted for service in Co. E, 34th O. Vol. Inf., of which he was commissioned a corporal, and served with this regiment for 21 months, when he received his honorable discharge at Cincinnati. He returned then to Bucyrus and resumed his harness and saddlery business, in which he continued until 1876, when he became a farmer in Scott township, Marion county, and in 1882 he purchased a farm in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1910, when he retired. He owns an entire block on the edge of the city, in the midst of which stands his fine residence, surrounded by beautifully laid out grounds.

Mr. Stiger was married in Marion county, O., May 3, 1864, to Miss Ellen M. Monnett, who was born there Jan. 22, 1843, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Belt) Monnett. Mrs. Stiger is a cultured and educated lady and prior to her marriage was a teacher. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stiger: Charles W., who is

president and manager of the Motor Device Company, an important enterprise of Chicago, and who married Louisa Rathbone, of Peoria, Ill., and has two children—Marion and Charles W.; Gertrude M., who is the wife of Ira B. Chadwich, superintendent of the T. & O. Railroad at Bucyrus, and has one daughter, Arnie Louise; John R., who was graduated from the law department of the State University at Columbus, and who became a member of the law firm of Hills & McCoy, Chicago, and died there in 1898, when aged but 28 years; Arnie C., who is the wife of Oscar F. Cretcher; Thomas A., who is engaged in the practice of law at Everett, Wash., and who married Anna Raymond and has two children—Louise and Thomas Raymond; and Cora, who is the wife of Prof. Augustus Goldsmith, who is an instructor in music in the public schools at Bucyrus. Every educational advantage possible were afforded the above family and all were creditably graduated from one or more institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Stiger are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. At their hospitable home both friend and stranger find welcome and courteous greeting.

EMANUEL AUMILLER, one of the best known citizens of Bucyrus, O., residing at No. 354 Warren street, has long been numbered with the leading men and substantial citizens of Crawford county. He is the owner of numerous valuable farms in this county together with improved land in Nebraska. He was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., Oct. 5, 1838, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Boyer) Aumiller.

The Aumiller family originated in France and from that country the great-grandfather of Emanuel Aumiller came to America with a body of British soldiery during the Revolutionary War. After reaching the colonies he became impressed with the righteousness of their cause and, through a clever subterfuge, managed to escape from the English troopers and later became a loyal and useful soldier in the Patriot army. It is supposed that he died in Pennsylvania,

and it is certain that his son, John Aumiller, died in that state. The widow of John Aumiller came to Ohio and when an old lady went to Indiana and died at the home of her son, George Aumiller, in Elkhart county. She had but two sons, George and Daniel, both of whom were born in Union county, Pa., the latter in 1810. In 1828 the sons accompanied their mother to Ohio, covering the distance to Crawford county with a two-horse wagon and camping by the roadside on the way to rest. For some years they all lived together on a farm that George purchased near Bucyrus, but the latter subsequently moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, and there became a man of independent fortune.

In 1831 Daniel Aumiller entered eighty acres of wild land in Crawford county and to the development and improvement of this land the rest of his life was more or less devoted. He married Sarah Boyer, who was born in 1819, in Union county, Pa., and she survived her husband for 18 years, dying at the age of eighty-two. She was an estimable woman and a devoted member of the Evangelical Association. They reared their family of eleven children to man and womanhood and seven of these survive.

Emanuel Aumiller was the second born and the second son of the family. He took advantage of the rather meager educational opportunities offered children in his day in the neighborhood of his father's farm and very early became accustomed to the work of the farm. Mr. Aumiller continued to operate his land himself for many years, after which he relieved himself of some of his responsibilities and retired to Bucyrus. In addition to his handsome place in this city, he owns 200 acres of improved land in Holmes township, three farms of 112, 80 and 78 acres, all in Bucyrus township, and 480 acres in Nemaha county, Neb.

Mr. Aumiller was married in Holmes township to Miss Lucy A. Heller, who was born Dec. 1, 1841, and died at her Bucyrus home, Sept. 14, 1906. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which her husband also belongs. Mr.

and Mrs. Aumiller had two sons, Daniel and Jesse E. The former is a prominent farmer in Bucyrus township, married Maria Miller and they had an adopted daughter, Jessie E., who was born in 1873, died in 1911. His second wife is a resident of Chicago, Ill., and their two children, Lucile and George E., both died young. Mr. Aumiller is a Republican in politics.

HENRY J. STUMP, who is a leading citizen of Whetstone township, and the owner of 135 acres of valuable land here, was born in this township, Jan. 23, 1867, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Heinlen) Stump.

Isaac Stump was born in Pennsylvania and came to Crawford county in young manhood, where he subsequently married and engaged in farming for a number of years. He and his wife now live retired in this township, their home being a short distance west of the one occupied and owned by Henry J. Stump. Isaac Stump is a staunch Democrat and in former years was quite active in politics and public affairs in his township and served both as trustee and treasurer. He and wife are members of the German Reformed church. They have five children, namely: Esther, who is the wife of Emanuel D. Sherer; Sarah, who is the wife of Daniel W. Hurr; Henry J.; Amanda, who is the wife of Edward D. Zimmerman; and Emma, who was married (first) to Charles Lepp, and (second) to Simeon G. Kurtz.

Henry J. Stump attended the public schools of Whetstone township and worked with his father on the home farm until his own marriage, after which he engaged in farming on the home place on shares and three years later rented farm land from his father for about ten years. He then purchased 74 acres from his father, which he put in fine shape, subsequently buying 61 acres more, all together making about as large a farm as he cares to handle. He raises the general crops of the locality, has fine orchards and garden and grows his own stock, not the fancy kinds, but nevertheless of good grade.

On Jan. 10, 1889, Mr. Stump was married to Miss Elma D. Rorick, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Heinlen) Rorick, formerly well known farming people living in Whetstone township but now retired residents of Bucyrus. They had the following children: Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of John Snyder; William, who is deceased; Charles; Elma D.; Henry; Amanda, who is the wife of Morris Roberts; Anna, who is the wife of John Baumonk; and Ora and Rosa, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Stump have two daughters: Chloe E., who is the wife of William M. Wingert and has one son, Layton; and Bernice, who attends the township schools. Mr. Stump and family are members of the Reformed church. He is a Democrat in politics and for four years served in the office of township trustee and for two years was supervisor.

J. GEORGE HIPPI, a well known and reliable business man of Bucyrus, O., a builder and contractor here for many years, was born in this city, on what is now South Sandusky avenue, Oct. 26, 1858, and is a son of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Brand) Hipp.

Sebastian Hipp was born in Wurtemberg, Germany and was 19 years of age when he took passage on a sailing vessel for the United States and after a voyage of many weeks was safely landed at Castle Garden, New York City, and from there came to Bucyrus. Here he followed the weaving of the beautiful German bedspreads which many Americans would pay large prices to obtain at the present day and those who are fortunate enough to possess them, treasure them with care. He was an expert in this line of manufacturing and knew how to blend his colors and bring out the beauty of the pattern. Like many other old industries, machinery soon replaced hand work to such an extent that the latter became unprofitable. He later became interested in a woolen mill at Butler, O., and still later moved to Mansfield, where he now resides, being in his 85th year. He was married at Bucyrus to Elizabeth Brand, who was born in Baden Baden, Germany

and was a child when her people came with her to America. The parents of Mrs. Hipp located at Bloomville, Seneca county, where she grew to womanhood and about that time they came to Bucyrus, where they later passed away. Mrs. Hipp died at Mansfield, O., March 7, 1909. She was a devoted member of the German Reformed church.

J. George Hipp is the eldest of a family of nine children, one of whom died in infancy, eight reaching maturity. He attended school at Bucyrus and then learned the carpenter trade and subsequently went into building and contracting. He has always been a steady, hard-working man, practical in everything and well merits his reputation for reliability. Mr. Hipp handles a large amount of work in his line at Bucyrus.

Mr. Hipp married Miss Elizabeth Beal, whose birth in Bucyrus township preceded his own by 24 days. She is a daughter of Isaac Beal, once a well known farmer of Bucyrus township, and they have the following children: Raymond C., who fills a very important position, being head of the claim department of the John Deere Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga.; Rufus B., who is a commercial salesman for George B. Barrett Jewelry Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mary Elizabeth, who is a graduate of the Bucyrus High School; Naomi C., who is a member of the class of 1912, Bucyrus High School; and Martha L., who is also a student in the High School of this city. These young ladies all take part in the pleasant social life here and with their parents belong to the German Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN GEBHARDT, president of the city council of Bucyrus, O., and formerly sheriff of Crawford county, has long been prominent in public affairs in city and county. He was born two miles north of Bucyrus, Sept. 6, 1859, and is a son of Adam and Susan (Brand) Gebhardt.

The parents of Mr. Gebhardt belonged to old families of Baden, Germany. The father, Adam Gebhardt, was born at Ep-

ping, in the above province, Sept. 15, 1815. He was early left an orphan and from the age of 15 years depended entirely upon himself, for a number of years doing farm labor in Germany and also being driver of a stage. He was married in Germany to Elizabeth Whittmer. In 1848 the country became so disturbed with revolutionary ideas that peaceful labor became difficult to secure and thus he and family turned their thoughts to America and finally started for the United States. In those days the inspection of sailing ships was not very thorough and the one on which this party embarked sprung a leak when along the Irish coast and it became necessary to stop until repairs could be made. Thus the voyage consumed 68 days but the tired passengers were finally landed safely at New York. Their journey was not yet over, however, as they intended to locate in Crawford county, O., which entailed a further water trip as far as Sandusky and a wagon journey before Holmes township, Crawford county, was reached. Adam Gebhardt secured 160 acres situated two miles north of Bucyrus, of land almost new, his being the second transfer from the Government. There he spent a laborious life, working early and late to develop his land and make improvements. He died on this farm August 17, 1897. He was a worthy member of the German Lutheran church and was a man of whom his neighbors ever spoke kindly. His first wife died six months after reaching America, leaving two daughters: Eva, who died in 1911, who was the wife of Philip Whittmer, of Paulding county, O., and left a large family; and Elizabeth, who died some thirty years since. She was married first to Jacob Defenbaugh, and second to John Frey, both of whom she survived.

Adam Gebhardt's second union was with Susan Brand, who was then living at Bloomville, O. She was born at Fortsheim, Baden, Germany, July 12, 1827, and was brought young to the United States by her parents, Christian and Elizabeth (Musselman) Brand. They located in Seneca county, O., where she was reared. Mrs. Gebhardt survives and is a typical pioneer

woman, one of those whose courage and resourcefulness added so much to the comfort and happiness of the home in the early days when privations had to be faced on every side. She tells in an interesting way of many expedients resorted to by careful housewives of her day and has cooked many a satisfying meal on coals from burnt logs in the open, and has done it all the year round. She is a member of the Mennonite church. Personally she is greatly beloved, her sympathy and neighborly kindness never failing when trouble falls on those within her reach. Five children were born to this second marriage, as follows: Catherine, who died in 1906, who was the wife of John C. Krauter, and left three sons and five daughters; Caroline, who is the wife of William Krauter, a farmer in Bucyrus township, and has five children; Jacob, who lives in Oregon; John; and Susan, who is the widow of August Michileus, and who resides at Bucyrus and has five children.

John Gebhardt grew up on the home farm, which yet belongs to the family, and obtained his education in the local schools. In 1893 he began to cry sales and from his first effort it was predicted that he would be unusually successful as an auctioneer, which judgment was later confirmed and undoubtedly he has a greater popularity along this line than any one else in this part of Ohio. He is a general auctioneer and it makes no difference to him what kind of property is for sale, as his knowledge is extensive, his ready flow of wit can be applied alike to any commodity and his voice can be modulated to suit any occasion. After coming to Bucyrus in 1893 he was associated with John Snively in the meat market business in which he continued for about five years. For six months afterward he devoted himself entirely to auctioneering and then purchased a market business of his own, which he conducted until 1901, when he was elected sheriff of Crawford county and served most acceptably through two terms. For more than 21 years he has been a member and during the greater part of the time vice-president of the Crawford County Agricultural Society and both in

city and county is recognized as one of the live men of this section. He has served on the school board and is now president of the city council in his second term.

Mr. Gebhardt was married at Bucyrus to Miss Emma Caroline Vollrath, born April 27, 1862, a daughter of F. August and Caroline (Ashbaucher) Vollrath, natives of Germany, who lived and died on their farm in Cranberry township, Crawford county. Mrs. Gebhardt is one of a family of eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Gebhardt have two children: Janet Susan, born Nov. 20, 1882, who is the wife of Louis F. Ronfeldt of Bucyrus; and Cleo Edward, who was born May 24, 1886. He has been connected with the Bucyrus City Bank since he was fifteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Gebhardt are members of the German Lutheran church.

MICHAEL D. BAIR, farmer, owning 90 acres of good land in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., was born in this township, Oct. 26, 1860, a son of John and Rebecca (Shearer) Bair. The father of our subject, John Bair, was a native of Stark county, Ohio, where he spent his life in farming. He was a Republican in politics and was affiliated religiously with the Lutheran church. As above intimated, he married Rebecca Shearer, who was born in Whetstone, Crawford county, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: George W., Samuel M., Rachel Ann, who married George Ness; Michael D., subject of this sketch; Adam, now deceased; Sadie J., also deceased, who was the wife of John Seifert, and Lilly, wife of Lawrence McMichael. Samuel M. resides on a farm in Whetstone township, which is a part of the old Bair homestead.

Michael D. Bair acquired his education in the common schools and then took up farming, which he has since followed as an occupation. After starting in for himself, he rented a farm for eight years and then bought his present tract of 90 acres from the Bair heirs. He has convenient and substantial buildings, does general farming and keeps enough stock for his own use. In

politics he is a Republican and for the last six years has served the township as school director.

He was married Dec. 19, 1886, to Clara Shumaker, a daughter of John and Catherine (Dickerhoof) Shumaker, who were formerly farming people in Polk township. Mrs. Shumaker has passed away but Mr. Shumaker, Mrs. Bair's father, is living in Galion, being now retired from the active business of life. He is a Democrat and in religion a member of the German Lutheran church, as was also Mrs. Shumaker. Their children were as follows: Belle, wife of Ira Morrow; Clara, who is now Mrs. Bair; Mary, wife of Frank Tracht; and Andrew, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Bair have one son, Andrew W., who was born Oct. 18, 1893, and who lives with his father on the farm. The family attend the English Lutheran church, and are people well known and respected throughout this locality.

JAMES THROUPE, a highly respected citizen of Bucyrus, O., who now lives retired from active business, for 35 years held the responsible position of general foreman of the shops connected with one of the largest industrial concerns of the country, the American Clay Machinery Company, at Bucyrus, O. He was born at Bradley, in Yorkshire, England, October 28, 1830, but in his erect carriage and robust health, he might be credited as much younger. He comes of sturdy Yorkshire folk, his parents and grandparents living there into old age. He is a son of John and Maria (Sugdin) Throupe.

John Throupe was born near Stilson and Bradley, England, in 1800, a son of William Throupe, and he had one brother, William, who lived and died in Yorkshire. John Throupe was a miller and operated a grist mill, utilizing water power for the same. He married Maria Sugdin, a daughter of Jonas and Maria Sugdin. Her death occurred in England in 1880, when aged about eighty years. She was a devout member of the Church of England. To John Throupe and wife ten children were born and almost

all lived to marry and rear children of their own. Of this family James is the only survivor.

James Throupe was reared in his native shire and attended the village school. He left home for America when eighteen years of age, but previously had learned the machinist trade and, while he believed the United States would offer him a better industrial opportunity, he had no idea of coming to this country empty handed and helpless. In 1848, when he boarded the sailing vessel, the Benjamin Adams, for the harbor of New York, he scarcely anticipated the discomforts that attended the long voyage of six weeks on a stormy sea, but finally safely reached port and started for Ohio as his objective point. From Cleveland he went to Alliance and about the first work he found was sawing wood to feed the engines that were then used on the old Fort Wayne Railroad. Within two years, however, he had a remunerative position in the railroad shops and after eighteen months at Alliance he came to Bucyrus and, in connection with a Mr. William Burkhart, started a repair shop which was the nucleus or beginning of the present American Clay Machinery Company. Afterward he became general foreman and as mentioned above, for many years afterward was continued in that position and was one of the most valued and trusted employes. Although for a number of years sadly handicapped by an accident, he nevertheless possessed the efficiency, the unerring eye and the executive ability that made his services very valuable. During the Civil War he was enthusiastic in his support of the Union cause and when General Grant accomplished the surrender of Vicksburg and the citizens of Bucyrus proposed a celebration in honor of this victory, Mr. Throupe was given charge of the cannon used on the occasion. Through a premature explosion an accident occurred which caused the breaking and subsequent loss of Mr. Throupe's right arm. This accident was deplored by the whole city and checked the festivities.

Mr. Throupe was married at Bucyrus to Miss Helen Kirkland, who was born in

Liberty township, Crawford county, in 1838, and died at the family home here, January 19, 1882, at the age of 44 years, 6 months and 18 days. She was a daughter of Robert and Roxy (Stone) Kirkland, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in America. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Throupe, all but five of these dying when young, the others being as follows: Martha, who is the wife of Theodore Rhuark, a farmer in Jefferson county, and has two children, William and Blanche, both of whom are married, the former being the father of Elwood and Louis; Frances, who is the wife of Elijah Clark, an engineer on the T. & O. C. Railroad, residing at Bucyrus, and has two children, Victor and Ruth, the former of whom is married and has one son; Ida, the widow of Samuel Rule, who resides with her father, and has two children, Orvie and Nina; Jay, who is unmarried, and lives at Columbus; and Carrie, who is the wife of Benjamin Nickler, a farmer residing in Liberty township, Crawford county, and has six children—Martha, James, Edward, Robert, May and Roy.

JAMES W. GAMBLE, who has been officially connected with the law and order department of Bucyrus, O., for some years and at present fills a responsible position as merchants' watchman; is a well known and respected citizen whose reliability, efficiency and courage has been put to the test on many occasions. He takes a just pride in the implicit confidence that is placed in his fidelity by those whose property and interests he has guarded so faithfully, sometimes endangering his life in so doing.

James W. Gamble was born in 1851, in Franklin county, Pa. His grandfather, Filson Gamble, was born in Pennsylvania and his great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The grandparents lived and died in Pennsylvania and their children who survived infancy were: Samuel, who became a Presbyterian minister; Ezra, who went to the far West and engaged in gold mining; Calvin, who served in the Civil war and afterward became a farmer; Frank, who

died from injuries received during his service in the Civil war; Mrs. Amanda Blair, who lived in Kansas; Tirzah, wife of Dr. Mackey, of Colorado; and James Filson, father of James W.

James F. Gamble was born in Franklin county, Pa., in Path Valley, Feb. 11, 1826, and died in the state of New York. He served an apprenticeship to several mechanical trades in Cumberland county, Pa. He was married Jan. 24, 1850, in Cumberland county, to Bathsheba McCune Morrow, who was born in Cumberland county, Dec. 11, 1826, and died in Franklin county, Pa., May 24, 1905. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian church. Her parents were William and Mary (Boyd) Morrow, the former of whom was born January 26, 1767, and died June 1, 1843. Mary Boyd was born Nov. 11, 1781, and died June 5, 1855. There were nine children born to William and Mary Morrow, namely: Margaret M., who died April 19, 1884, at the age of 71 years, was the wife of Thomas Lindsey; Agnes B., born in 1814, married Rev. John McCullough, and died in 1894; Mary, born in 1815, who married William Ferguson in 1843, died when aged; Jane McCune, born in 1816, died April 5, 1887, who married Elias Asper; William, Jr., born in 1817, died in 1883, and who married Carolyn Wallace; Elizabeth, born in 1819, died in 1884, the wife of Samuel Shoemaker; James B., born Sept. 14, 1820, who died Oct. 12, 1869, while a miner in the gold fields of California; John B., who was born Feb. 24, 1822, died Dec. 25, 1894, married Rebecca Stauffer; Bathsheba McCune, who married James F. Gamble, being the youngest.

To James F. Gamble and wife the following children were born: James W.; Mary C., who is the widow of George Alexander; Wilbert Elton, an oil operator residing near Parker's Landing, Pa., who married Sadie Parton; Curtis L., who died June 18, 1906, at Youngstown, O., and who is survived by a widow and children; Rosa Bell, who is the wife of Putnam Doran, residing in Franklin county, Pa., and has two daughters; and Frank Elmer, a business man of

Youngstown, who married Alice Dille and has one son.

In 1863, when he was twelve years old, James W. Gamble came to Crawford county, O., with his uncle, Calvin. He attended school for several years and then became a farmer and continued until 1885, when he came to Bucyrus. Here he followed the carpenter trade for a few years and then became a member of the city police force and still later entered upon the duties of his present position as special watchman.

On Oct. 21, 1873, Mr. Gamble was married to Miss Elizabeth McCreary, who was born Feb. 26, 1852, and died Nov. 17, 1904, near Lincoln, Neb. She was a member and active worker in St. Paul's Lutheran church of Bucyrus. She was a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Boyer) McCreary.

Thomas McCreary was born July 15, 1826, and died at Bucyrus when over 80 years of age. He was of Scotch ancestry and possessed many of the characteristics of that hardy and thrifty race. For a number of years he engaged successfully in farming in Crawford county and was a man of considerable worldly substance. His wife, Eliza Boyer, was born Jan. 30, 1829, and died Dec. 24, 1867. She and husband were English Lutherans.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gamble four children were born, namely: Mabel Grace, who died in infancy; Curtis Guy, who was educated at Bucyrus and is engaged in the oil fields in Illinois as a contractor; and Ella M. and Ina Imo, both of whom are highly educated, cultivated and capable young women. The former was graduated from the Bucyrus high school in the class of 1900 and since then has filled the position of confidential secretary for the late Judge Beer and his heirs, settling up his estate and then entering into business on her own account. She is a member of the literary club known as Crocus Junior. The younger daughter completed her high school course in 1903 and now has charge of her father's home. Miss Imo is also a member of the Crocus Junior Club. Both she and sister are active Sunday-school workers and belong to the

King's Daughters and other church and social organizations.

Mr. Gamble is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the fraternal order of Macabees.

SIMEON G. KURTZ, who is a worthy representative of one of the old families of high standing in Crawford county, O., resides on his valuable farm of 121½ acres, which is situated in Whetstone township. He was born in this township, Dec. 10, 1875, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Rexroth) Kurtz, and a grandson of George Kurtz.

Samuel Kurtz and wife were both born in Crawford county and for many years lived in Whetstone township, where they are pleasantly remembered, but now live in comfortable retirement at Bucyrus. To them the following children were born: George, Aaron, Simeon G., Catherine, Bertha, Harrison, Paul and Edwin. Of the above, Bertha is the wife of Russell Meyers. All survive except Catherine and Paul. The parents are members of the Reformed church.

Simeon G. Kurtz attended the public schools in Whetstone township and one term at Ada college, Ada, O., after which he engaged in teaching school for three winter terms and during the summers carried on farm operations for his father. When he married he rented his present farm from his father-in-law and purchased it three years later and has devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising ever since, keeping up his grade of stock but not making calculations to have any to sell.

On Nov. 20, 1901, Mr. Kurtz was married to Miss Emma Stump, who is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Heinlen) Stump. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Crawford county and they now live retired on their farm but one-fourth mile west of their son, Henry J. Stump's farm in Whetstone township. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have two children: Myron Clinton and La Verne Simeon. The family belongs to the Reformed church and Mr. Kurtz is superintendent of the Sunday-

school and is also a member of the board of trustees. Both he and wife belong to the Grange at Bucyrus and take part in its work and enjoy its social features. In politics Mr. Kurtz is a Republican.

W. E. ARNOLD, D. D. S., who has been professionally established at Bucyrus, O., since 1905, is in the enjoyment of an excellent class of practice, having won confidence and approbation through his technical skill, complete mastery of his science and his honorable methods of business. He was born at Mt. Vernon, O., June 24, 1878, and is a son of Charles and Mary Ann (Flocken) Arnold.

Charles Arnold was born in Baden, Germany, and is now 62 years of age and a resident of Bucyrus. He came to America when 19 years of age and for some years followed the trade of a machinist, but for the past 20 years has been engaged in a manufacturing business. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally is an Odd Fellow and a 32nd degree Mason. He married Anna Flocken, who was born at Bucyrus, and they are parents of two sons: W. E. and Charles F. The latter is a resident of Akron, O., and married Myrtle Collins.

Since he was 18 years of age Dr. W. E. Arnold has been interested in dentistry and after graduating from the Mt. Vernon high school, at the age of 18, he entered the dental department of the Ohio Medical University, at Columbus, where he was graduated in the class of 1901. Prior to 1905, when he came to locate permanently at Bucyrus, he practiced at Wheeling, W. Va., and at other points. He makes a specialty of crown and bridge work, does fine porcelain work also and keeps thoroughly abreast with the times in a profession which is continually advancing along scientific lines.

Dr. Arnold was married at Wheeling, W. Va., to Miss Blanche Smouse, a daughter of Thomas Smouse. The father of Mrs. Arnold was of German ancestry. His death occurred in 1890 and that of his widow in 1911, she being then over 70 years of age. They were members of the Roman Catholic church. Of their large family eight sur-

vive. Dr. and Mrs. Arnold have two sons: Henry William, who was born April 8, 1908; and Robert Charles, who was born May 21, 1910. Mrs. Arnold was educated at Wheeling and Grafton, W. Va. Politically Dr. Arnold is a Democrat and fraternally he belongs to the Elks, at Mt. Vernon. He was reared in the German Lutheran church.

OTTO FEIRING, merchant tailor and one of the representative business men of Bucyrus, O., conducting his business on the northwest corner of the public square, was born at Bucyrus, March 11, 1867, and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Schuler) Feiring, and a grandson of Frederick Feiring.

Frederick Feiring, the grandfather, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1818, and died in Ohio in 1866. He came to America and settled in Crawford county about 1833 and his first work here was on what was commonly called the Big Ditch, or the Hahn Ditch, not far from Bucyrus, the completion of which proved the advantage of draining the low wet lands that then composed a large part of the present most valuable farming sections. With the money thus earned he purchased a team of horses and then went into the carrying business, transporting merchandise between Sandusky and Bucyrus. No railroads had yet been constructed and for some years this industry was very profitable. He then became associated with William Hahn, in the manufacture of brick and they did some of the earliest brickmaking in the county and continued together for four years. Mr. Feiring then went into the meat business and prospered, becoming a large cattle dealer and butcher and was in this business until 1852, when he purchased the Western Hotel of its former owner, Mr. Kingsinger. This is now known as the old Royal Hotel, and Mr. Feiring continued to be its proprietor until his death, in the meanwhile having improved the property to the value of \$7,000. He was a strong character and is still remembered by the older residents of Bucyrus. He was a very ardent Demo-

crat and it is said that occasionally, when he found that his guests were just as ardent Republicans, he would suggest that they find another place of entertainment. He married Barbara Price, also of Wurtemberg, a woman of fine character, frugal and resourceful, and she was of much assistance to her husband. They had three sons and five daughters: Frederick J., George Henry, Charles, Mary, Callie, Emma, Mattie and Ida. The mother died at the home of a daughter, Mrs. A. J. Keller, of Kenton, Ohio.

Frederick Feiring, Jr., son of Frederick and father of Otto Feiring, was born at Bucyrus, O., and when he went into business, in mature life, became a butcher and stock buyer and was one of the well known business men of the city. Like his father he was a strong Democrat and once was a candidate for the office of city marshal, failing of election by but four votes. His death occurred in 1883, at the age of forty-one years. He married Elizabeth Schuler, who was born at Bucyrus in 1848 and died in 1877, at the early age of twenty-nine years. She was a daughter of Frederick and Eva (Stoll) Schuler, natives respectively of Baden and Wurtemberg, Germany. They came to America in 1832 and landed at the harbor of New York and remained in that city for five years, when they married, and in the following year, 1838, came to Bucyrus. Frederick Schuler was a shoemaker by trade and this he carried on in this city during all his active years, his death occurring in 1892. He and wife were German Lutherans. One son survives, Jacob Schuler, who follows his father's trade and lives also at Bucyrus. Five children were born to Frederick and Elizabeth Feiring, three of whom died in infancy. The two survivors are: Otto and Annetta, the latter of whom lives with her brother.

Otto Feiring obtained his education in the Bucyrus schools and at the age of eighteen years began to learn his trade, and from 1885 until 1897, when he went into business for himself, he worked at the same in this city and at Crestline. His present location is an excellent one and with the exception

of seven years, he has been here ever since embarking in the business. He carries a large stock and caters to the best trade.

On Nov. 16, 1898, Mr. Feiring was married in this city to Miss Clara Wagner, who was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1869. Her parents, Robert and Mary Ann Wagner, were natives of Saxony, Germany where they were married. After the death of Mr. Wagner his widow married Edward Meisner, of Bucyrus. Mrs. Feiring has one sister and one brother: Anna and Frank. The former is the wife of M. A. Charlton, who is at the head of a department in the State Industrial School near Lancaster, Mrs. Charlton being the matron in one of the cottages. They have two children: Paul and Susan.

Mr. Feiring is a Democrat in politics and is serving in the office of treasurer of Bucyrus township. He belongs to Demas Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, and is also identified with the Modern Woodmen. Mr. and Mrs. Feiring are members of the German Lutheran church.

FRANCIS E. COOK, who has been freight and passenger agent for the Erie Railway, at Galion, O., since 1904, has spent many years in the employ of this corporation and stands high with its officials and with the traveling public. He was born in Richland county, O., near the Crawford county line, Aug. 19, 1865, and is a son of Richard E. and Isabel (Sanderline) Cook.

Richard E. Cook was born in Richland county, O., where he married, and then moved to Wyandot county, where he engaged in farming for a number of years, afterward returning to Richland county, and in 1883 retiring and coming to Galion, where he died in 1903, aged 81 years. His widow still resides at Galion, occupying her comfortable residence on First Avenue, and the family still owns the farm. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has a wide circle of congenial friends and seven of her children survive, as follows: Marion E., who lives at Painesville; Charles A., who lives at Mansfield; Arminta

A., who married Adolph Bersinger of Galion, and has three children; Lawrence R., who lives in California; Ida M., who married W. A. Townsend, of Galion, and has four children; Sidney C., who married William Helscher, of Galion, and has two children; and Francis E., who lives in Galion.

Francis E. Cook, after graduating from the Galion high school in 1887, entered the Spencerian Business College at Cleveland, and after being graduated there accepted a clerical position in the offices of the Erie Railway Company at Galion, and for eight years was bill clerk and later foreman at Galion Transfer until being appointed to his present position as general agent in 1904. Since 1888 he has been continuously connected with the freight and passenger department. Faithfulness and industry have contributed to his frequent promotions, and the mere fact of these testifies to his efficiency and reliability.

At Galion, O., Mr. Cook was married to Miss Etta J. Rinehart, who was born and educated here, a daughter of Charles and Clara B. (Wilhelm) Rinehart. The father of Mrs. Cook was born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Ohio, in which state they were married. The father died near Galion in which city the mother resides, being aged about 65 years. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have one son: Howard Edsel, who was born February 12, 1894, graduated from the Galion high school in 1911 and is a member of the class of 1915 in the Wesleyan College at Delaware, O.

Politically Mr. Cook is a Republican and he is active in local matters as well as outside affairs, belongs to the Commercial Club and has served three terms in the city council. He is a 32nd degree Mason, belonging to Blue lodge and chapter at Galion, council at Bucyrus, commandery at Mansfield and the consistory at Columbus, O. He and his wife are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Cook at present being Worthy Matron. He is a charter member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and has held several important offices in this organization. Mr. Cook is also a member of the

National Association of Railway Agents, with whose members he and his family have traveled extensively, having visited cities and other points of interest in almost every state in the Union, also Cuba and Canada.

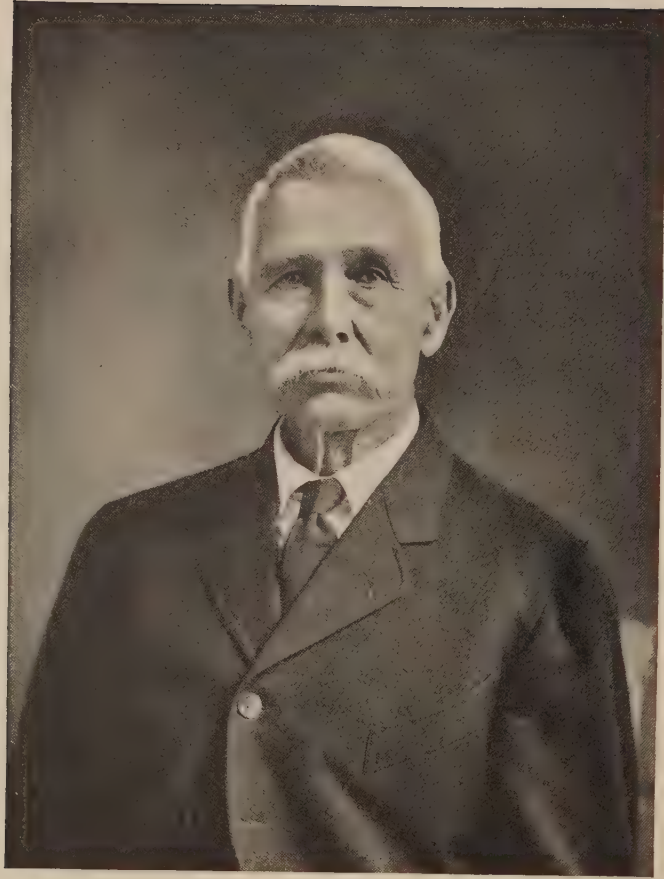
The Cooks are Methodists and a remarkable incident in the family is that Mr. and Mrs. Cook and son are all graduates of the Galion high school.

EDWARD C. HEINLA, an enterprising and successful business man, who is extensively interested in the stock business, owns 260 acres of valuable land in Whetstone township, Crawford county, and 160 equally valuable acres in Marion county, O., and additionally is a stockholder and director in the Farmers and Citizens Bank at Bucyrus. He was born in Whetstone township, May 27, 1875, and is a son of Lewis B. and Mary Jane (Fink) Heinla.

Lewis Heinla was born in Germany and came to Ohio in early manhood, where he married and subsequently became a substantial farmer in Crawford county. He was a member of the German Reformed church but his wife was reared in the United Brethren church. The following children were born to them: Henry; Lavina, who is the widow of Byron Neish; Amanda, who is the wife of W. G. Roberts; James and Edward C.

Edward C. Heinla attended the public schools in Whetstone township, and for about 18 months afterward was engaged in a general mercantile business at New Winchester. After disposing of his store to his brother he embarked in the stock business and has developed a large connection in this line, buying and selling, his markets being Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Heinla was married in 1898 to Miss Gertrude R. Loyer, a daughter of Henry and Maggie (Gracie) Loyer, the latter of whom is now the wife of Isaac Albright. She is a daughter of James and Sarah (Evans) Gracie, who were born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Heinla have two children: Floyd S. and Irma G. They attend the United Brethren church. Mr. Heinla is



T. B. CARSON

identified fraternally with the J. O. U. A. M. and the F. O. E., both at Bucyrus, and with the Owls at Galion. He is independent in his political opinions but is never lacking in any quality of good citizenship.

T. B. CARSON, who now lives in comfortable retirement at his home situated on South Kibler Street, New Washington, O., for many years was a public official here, before which he was a faithful soldier through the great Civil War. He was born in Seneca county, O., June 7, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Willoughby) Carson. Both the Carsons and Willoughbys originated in Ireland and both families came early to Ohio. Grandfather Robert Carson served through the Revolutionary War under General Washington, while Samuel Carson, the father of T. B. Carson, served through the War of 1812 and survived all its dangers, subsequently settling in Ohio, marrying and rearing his family of eleven children in Seneca county. Of these but two survive, the youngest son and the youngest daughter.

T. B. Carson enjoyed better educational advantages than did many of his companions and associates, attending the district schools at least during the winter sessions until 1858 and afterward was a student in the Seneca County Academy. Whatever future plans he had made, they were changed by the breaking out of the Civil War and in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Co. H, 14th Vol. Inf., under Captain Stafford, and participated in all the engagements in which his company took part up to the time of his discharge, Sept. 19, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga. He never was captured and never injured except on one occasion when he was kicked by a mule at Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky.

After his honorable discharge from the service, Mr. Carson returned to Seneca county, where he engaged in teaching school and in farming. Samuel Carson, father of our subject, entered 240 acres of land three miles north of New Washington. T. B. Carson devoted his summers to his land and in winter time taught school, five terms in Seneca county, one term in Huron county and eleven terms in Crawford county. In 1869 he bought 80 acres in Cranberry township, which

he cleared and improved and then sold, after which he bought 160 acres one-half mile to the east, to which he added 80 adjoining acres and spent his time engaged in farming until 1886, in which year he moved to New Washington, where he was interested in the real estate business until 1889. Samuel Carson erected the buildings on his farm on what is known as the old military road between Mansfield and Tiffin, this road having been laid out to run on west to the Ohio river. The situation of his home made it a convenient depot for what was once known as the Underground Railroad and as he had been reared with a hatred of human slavery, he often sheltered escaping slaves in the old days and on many occasions assisted them at night through the woods to the next stopping place, Sandusky City, from which depot they made their way to Detroit, Mich., and from there, if fortunate, soon reached freedom in Canada. There is no doubt but that many prosperous and respected people live in the Dominion of Canada at the present day whose grandparents were once in American slavery and were helped over the border by such philanthropists as Mr. Carson.

As indicated above, Mr. Carson imbibed anti-slavery views in his youth and later, when the Republican party was formed he became identified with it and has so continued. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster at New Washington and served in that important office for over 18 years although not quite continuously. He was postmaster from 1889 until 1893. In September, 1897 he was reappointed and continued until March 21, 1911, when he was succeeded by the present official, S. A. Pugh. Many changes in the service came about during Mr. Carson's long incumbency, including the establishing of the rural mail delivery service. He inaugurated reforms and made improvements at different times and through these raised the class of the office and insured more satisfactory conditions for the public. Mr. Carson has never accepted any other public office although, as one of the local party leaders, many have been tendered him. When he came to New Washington he was one of the seven Republicans in the voting precinct.

On May 2, 1861, in Seneca county, O., Mr.

Carson was married to a schoolmate, Miss Sarah Rebecca Smith, who was a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Bigan) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Carson had seven children, three of whom are living, the others dying in infancy. Those living are: John W., Violet E. and Mabel. John W. married Lillie Smith and to them have been born five children—Lloyd, Nellie, Ethel, Irene and Robert. Violet E. was married first to A. J. Schwartz and they had two daughters, Mildred and Marie; she was married secondly to B. F. Long. Mabel O. is the wife of Edward Neis. The mother of the above family died Dec. 24, 1904, and her burial was at Swamp Center Cemetery, three miles north of New Washington. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which Mr. Carson also belongs. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at New Washington and for many years has belonged to the Knights of Pythias.

FRANK J. HOERIGER,* whose excellent farm of 60½ acres lies in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., four and one-half miles northeast of Bucyrus, was born at Ridgeton, Crawford county, in 1878, and is a son of Christian W. and Catherine (Trautman) Hoeriger.

Christian Hoeriger was born in Ohio. He was twice married and two daughters, Alice and Ida, were born to his first union. Alice now lives with her second husband, John Pitke, at Cleveland, O. Her first husband, Elmer Sponseller, left two children at death, Lloyd and Florence. Ida resides at home. To his second marriage four children were born: Laura, Lillie, Lee and Frank J. Laura is the widow of John Cooper, who was accidentally killed in 1907, and she resides in Liberty township with her two children, Hartland and Mary. Lillie married C. H. Kenzuli and they reside at Bucyrus and have one daughter, Evaline. Lee is in business at Bucyrus.

Frank J. Hoeriger has been engaged in farming ever since he left school and has a well cared for and productive property. He married Miss Mary Beck, who is a daughter of Daniel and Alice (Rittenhour) Beck, who are well known and substantial people

of Liberty township. The Beck family is a very old one in Liberty township, the grandparents of Mrs. Hoeriger having been brought to this section by their parents in pioneer days, coming by wagon from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hoeriger has three sisters and two brothers, namely: Ida, who is the wife of A. L. Hildebrand, of New Winchester, O., and has two children, Maurice and Cleo; Alice, who is the wife of William Smalls, of Liberty township and has one son, Chester; Pearl, who is the wife of E. J. Housberg, of New Winchester, and has two children, Howland and Orval; and Harry and Russell, who live at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hoeriger have one daughter, Alice Catherine. Mr. Hoeriger is a Democrat in politics. His standing in his neighborhood is that of a substantial, honest and useful citizen.

OLIVER K. CRALL, a general farmer and well known citizen of Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., who owns 78 acres of valuable land in this township, was born June 13, 1856, in Liberty township, Crawford county, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Raysor) Crall.

John Crall was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of Henry Crall. For many years he was a respected resident of Liberty township, Crawford county, where he carried on farming, and there both he and wife died and their burial was in the Crall graveyard. They were members of the United Brethren church. Their family was made up of the following children: John R.; David, who was a soldier in the Civil war and died while imprisoned by the Confederates in an old jail at Danville, Va.; Elizabeth, who was the wife of E. M. Moore, both of whom are now deceased; William H.; Elias; Oliver K.; and Susan, who is the wife of S. D. Meyers.

Oliver K. Crall attended school in Liberty township and enjoyed one term in the Normal school at Fostoria, O., following which, before settling down as a farmer, he taught one term of school. He remained on the homstead for one year after marriage but in November, 1881, came to Bu-

cyrus township, where he has lived ever since and has become one of the representative men of this section of the county. Although the land of his present farm was well situated and in every way desirable, yet he was not satisfied with the buildings and kept on improving until he had remodeled the house into a modern residence and had built not only a substantial new barn but machine sheds and other farm buildings. He has devoted himself to general farming and moderate stock raising and is generally regarded as one of the township's capable and prosperous agriculturists.

On Dec. 21, 1880, Mr. Crall was married to Miss Mary C. Kerr, who is a daughter of David E. and Margaret (Dobbins) Kerr. The father of Mrs. Crall is deceased, but the mother, now in her eighty-fifth year, lives comfortably at Bucyrus. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerr the following children were born: John A.; Margaret, wife of Robert Andrews; Belle J.; Mary C., wife of Mr. Crall; and Celestia I., who is the wife of John Eckard.

Mr. and Mrs. Crall have had three children, namely: Arthur K., who is deceased; Homer Boyd, who is a farmer in Bucyrus township, and married Susan Ebert; and Nellie B., formerly a student at Wooster College, who is now teaching, in her fifth year, in grade No. 8 in the Union school at Bucyrus. She is an educated and accomplished young lady and very successful in her educational work. Mr. Crall and family are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican but is not active in politics, taking the part only of a good citizen who has the best interests of the country at heart. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum at Bucyrus.

FRANK J. QUILTER, superintendent of the Broken Sword Stone Company, at Bucyrus, O., was born in the province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, Nov. 1, 1853, a son of John and Bridget (Lawler) Quilter.

John Quilter was of French extraction. When he died, in the prime of life, he was a foreman on the construction work of the

Grand Trunk Railroad, in Canada. He married Bridget Lawler and both she and husband were born in Ireland and married there. She died at Bucyrus, in 1905, aged 85 years. Three children were born in Ireland—Catherine, Bessie and Matthew. About 1848 the family came to America and while living at Black Rock, N. Y., one son was born, John, who lived to maturity, married and died in New York, where his children still live. After moving to Canada, two more children were born: Frank J. and Joanna, the latter of whom lives in Colorado.

Frank J. Quilter was five years old when he accompanied his widowed mother to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and he was reared in that state and learned the carpenter trade. At the age of twenty-five years he came to Ohio, since when he has been largely connected with railroads. For one year he was with the Lake Erie & Western and prior to 1881, when he came to Bucyrus, he was located for a year at Fostoria, with the T. & O. C. Company, and for 30 years was general foreman of the car department for that road. Since March 11, 1911, he has been superintendent of the Brokensword Stone Company, of which Dr. John A. Chesney is president; P. J. Carroll is vice-president and general manager; William H. Pickerington is treasurer. This business is capitalized at \$10,000 and is in a prosperous condition. Employment is given 65 men in the quarries, six miles northwest of the city. A speciality is concrete and crushed stone for macadamizing streets, and the trade territory is Ohio, together with West Virginia. Mr. Quilter is a director in the Citizens Stone Company and also in the Peoples Savings and Loan Company.

In 1877, in New York, Mr. Quilter was married to Miss Bridget Keane, who was born in Ireland in 1860 and in girlhood accompanied her mother to New York City. Her father, Patrick Keane, had died in Ireland but the mother survived until 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Quilter have had five children: Margaret, who died when aged 21 years, an educated young lady and a grad-

uate of the high school; John, a machinist, who lives at Olean, N. Y., and who married Mary Martin; Frank S., who died in 1904, and was a young man of brilliant promise; Blanche A., who is the wife of R. O. Parrott, general secretary of the American Clay Machinery Company, at Bucyrus, and has one daughter, Margaret M.; and Harry K., who is with the T. & O. C. Railroad Company, at Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Quilter are members of the Holy Trinity Roman Catholic church. Since the Civil war he has been a Republican and has been active in public affairs and for seven years was a member of the city council. His fraternal affiliations include: the Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Modern Woodmen of the World and the American National Association.

EDWARD E. COULTER, a well known agriculturist of Crawford county, owns and operates a farm of 157½ acres in Whetstone township. He was born March 3, 1862, in Marion county just across the line from where he now lives. His parents, Harvey and Mary A. (Carnean) Coulter, were natives of Huntingdon county, Pa., and Ross county, O., respectively. The father died about 1895 but the mother still survives and makes her home with her son, Edward E. Coulter. She was 82 years old on July 3, 1912.

Harvey Coulter was a farmer by occupation and politically adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He and his wife became the parents of the following children: Malissa, the wife of Lewis Spiece; Rachel, now Mrs. J. W. Dowling; William; Mathew; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of S. G. Hurr; Samuel; Edward E.; John S.; Effie, wife of Thomas Gruber; Orphia and Elger J.

After completing his common school education, Edward E. Coulter began farming, his first experience in this occupation being with his father. Farming has been his life work since, but for three years he was interested in the implement business in connection with it. He has cleared his land himself, it never having had a plow in it

before it came into his possession. Mr. Coulter also raises very fine stock, having Poland China hogs and full-blooded Durham cattle. He and his neighbors have formed a company which owns two full-blooded horses, one of which is a French coach horse and the other a French draft horse. Mr. Coulter has a modern residence which he has erected, as well as up-to-date farm buildings.

On Sept. 29, 1885, Mr. Coulter was married to Miss Emma Ruff, a daughter of Martin and Jacobina (Weidner) Ruff, natives of Germany, where they were married and where the father was a tailor but in later years owned a farm although he did not operate it. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ruff are now deceased. They were the parents of children as follows: Charles; William Philip; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Philip Erb; Jacob; Henry, John, deceased; Catherine, wife of James Lance; Emma (Mrs. Coulter); and Sarah, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Coulter have raised two orphans: Cora Lighty, wife of Paul Virgin; and Charles Lighty, who married Hazel Lee.

Mr. Coulter is independent in politics. He is serving as a member of the board of education, on which he served first three years and then was re-elected to serve four years more. He and his wife attend the Reformed church.

C. L. WHITMEYER,* whose excellent farm of 120 acres lies in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., nine miles northwest of Bucyrus, was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, three-fourth miles north of Brokensword, O. His parents were Henry and Eliza (Shupp) Whitmeyer.

Henry Whitmeyer was born at Lancaster, Pa., and was four years old when his people came to Stark county, O., and twelve years old when he came to Crawford county. He followed farming until 1903, when he retired and still resides at Bucyrus. He married Eliza Shupp, a daughter of Michael Shupp, of Dauphin county, Pa., and they have three children: C. L.; Sarah, who is a resident of Bucyrus; and Cather-

ine, who is the wife of John Brown, of Bucyrus.

After completing his years of school attendance in Crawford county, C. L. Whitmeyer taught seven terms of school and was considered an excellent teacher. After marriage he engaged in farming and ever since has resided on his present place and carries on stock raising and general agriculture. On April 2, 1895, he was married to Miss Tillie M. Miller, a daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Zeller) Miller, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Whitmeyer had one brother, John, who is now deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Whitmeyer five children have been born, namely: Gertrude, Lailah, Russell, Wayne and Ida Fay. The family attend the Evangelical church. Mr. Whitmeyer has served nine years in the office of justice of the peace. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally is connected with the Foresters.

STANSBURY LEMMON MILLER, a prominent farmer of Dallas township, owns 80 acres of well cultivated land. He was born in Crawford county, May 10, 1864, being a son of Daniel and Maria (Lemmon) Miller.

John Miller, father of Daniel and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Little York, Pa., from which place his parents removed to Perry county, Ohio, when he was young, and there he grew up. He became a cabinet maker and went to work at that trade in Licking county, Ohio, where he met and married Miss Lydia Murdick. In 1825 they removed to Crawford county and settled in the then small town of Bucyrus and here worked at his trade and also engaged in the hotel business and dry goods trade. He was one of the most prominent and successful men of his day and it was he who built the first carding mill which was for years one of the leading industries of the county. He was twice elected sheriff of Crawford county. He died in 1858 and his wife survived until 1871.

Daniel Miller was born in Perry county, Ohio, June 1, 1824, and was raised on a

farm. After completing his education in the common schools he took up farming and followed that all his life. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Lemmon, as before indicated. She was born May 20, 1827, in Seneca county, N. Y., but came to Ohio when a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Miller the following children were born: Jennie, deceased, who was the wife of Abel De Walt; John D.; Charles R.; Francis E.; Nettie, who died at the age of 18 years; Cassius M.; and Stansbury L., whose name heads this article.

After having attended the common schools of his neighborhood, Stansbury L. Miller secured employment in a railroad shop but remained there only one year when he turned his attention to farming, working with his father until the latter's death. Mr. Miller continued farming the home place until his mother died, when this farm was sold, and in 1898 he bought his present farm from Lorena Fisher, it being known as the Fisher farm but it was at first a part of the Wesley White farm. Mr. Miller has built the new house and barns and has greatly improved the property since it came into his possession. He does general farming and raises stock for his own use.

Stansbury L. Miller was married in 1885 to Miss Clara E. Mehaffey. Her parents, John and Margaret (Suloff) Mehaffey, resided in Juniata county, Pa., at the time of her birth. John Mehaffey met his death during the Civil war at Andersonville prison. To him and his wife there were born two children, named as follows: Ephraim and Clara E. Mrs. John Mehaffey later married Ephraim Mehaffey, a brother of her first husband, who had also served in the Civil war. To them was born one daughter, Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Stansbury L. Miller have one son, Stephen Lester, who lives at home.

Mr. Miller is a Republican in his political principles but votes for the man he judges best rather than his party's choice. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Bucyrus. He and his family attend the Baptist church.

HON. EDWARD J. SONGER, mayor of the city of Bucyrus, O., is a member of one of the old families of Crawford county. He was born October 6, 1867, one of two children born to his parents, Jonathan and Ruth (Stewart) Songer. The father of Mayor Songer engaged in farming until he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of the 12th O. Vol. Cav., and on the field of battle received wounds which caused his death.

Edward J. Songer had no educational opportunities beyond those offered by the public school, in early manhood learning the trade of a molder, at which he worked almost continuously until he was elected mayor of the city, in November, 1897, on the Democratic ticket, having previously served as president of the city council. Mayor Songer is deservedly popular. He is directing the affairs of the municipality without fear or favor, solving many important problems, carefully looking after public utilities, and is promoting the city's development by giving it a solid business administration.

Mayor Songer married Miss Cora Risher, a daughter of William Risher, who is a well known engineer in charge of a passenger train out of Bucyrus on the T. & O. C. Railroad. Mayor and Mrs. Songer have a very attractive home at No. 720 E. Warren Street. He is identified with the Elks and the Odd Fellows.

CALVIN D. TUPPS, a member of one of the old and substantial families of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., resides on his finely developed and improved farm of 280 acres, which lies not far from Galion, O. On the old homestead part of this farm Mr. Tups was born, Oct. 5, 1860, and is a son of Jechonias Tups.

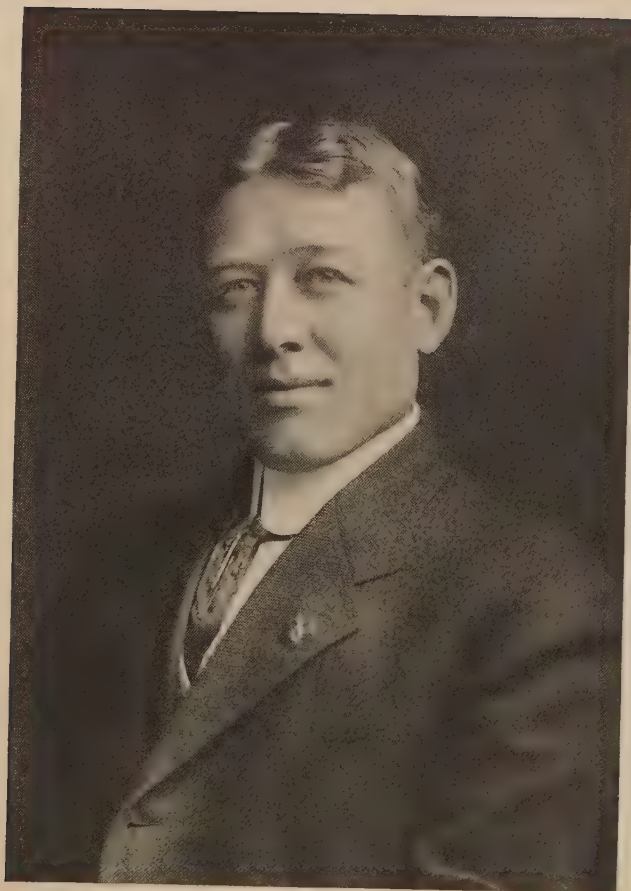
On a groundwork of good, common school education Calvin D. Tups successfully pursued his course thus far in life, devoting himself almost entirely to agricultural pursuits. When prepared to become an independent farmer he purchased 80 acres of his present farm from George Kraner and the balance from his father.

General farming occupies his attention, his stock raising being only for his own use. In 1903 he erected one of the fine residences of this township, one that is architecturally attractive while its comfort is assured by the installation of a water plant and a system of hot air heating. All his other buildings are equally substantial and well adapted for use on a large estate.

On Dec. 30, 1883, Mr. Tups was married to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Myers, a daughter of highly respected retired residents of Galion, Charles and Catherine (Beach) Myers. Mrs. Tups has the following brothers and sisters: Isaac, Laura, who is the wife of Lewis P. Tracht; Samuel; Washington; George; and Malinda, who is the wife of Edward Donbeck. Mr. and Mrs. Tups have two children: Luther C. and Mabel, both of whom live at home. The family attends the Lutheran church. Mr. Tups is a wide awake, intelligent citizen but no seeker for office, and is identified with the Republican party.

BENJAMIN F. COUTS, whose business is the exacting one of railroad engineer, has been a railroad man for the past 17 years and for 11 of these has been an engineer on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad. He was born May 14, 1872, in the old family homestead at Bucyrus, O., and is a son of William H. H. and Harriet (Mead) Coutts.

It is possible that the great-grandfather of the Coutts family of Crawford county, O., was born in England and settled early in the state of Pennsylvania. There his son, Henry Coutts, was born and from there, 60 years ago, he came to Crawford county and established himself near the now flourishing city of Bucyrus. Later he acquired land along the Sandusky river, on which he erected saw mills and from these mills came the lumber used in early building through this section. From his land he furnished all the wood used by the railroads through here when they were first constructed and his activities covered other fields. He was elected a county commissioner and proved an able and useful official. It was through his efforts that the earliest postal service was



HON. EDWARD J. SONGER

established in Crawford county. His death was caused by accident, he then being in his 78th year. In public life he set an example of public spirit, while in private life he set one of self denial and temperance, his objections to stimulating beverages extending even to tea and coffee. During the Civil war he served in an Ohio regiment in the capacity of a veterinary surgeon. He gave his seven sons to his country's service, five others being too young to shoulder a musket, and all—John, William, H. H., Samuel, David, Hiram, Jacob and Jeremiah, lived to return home. Several were slightly wounded in the conflict and for a time Jeremiah was confined at Andersonville prison. Of his thirteen children only one was a daughter, she being given the name of Barbara. She survives and lives in Kentucky, being the widow of Jacob Schupp. Almost all of this large family grew to maturity and the following are yet living: William, John, Jeremiah and Samuel, all at Bucyrus except John, whose home is in Upper Sandusky.

William H. H. Coutts was born March 16, 1839, and was quite young when his parents came to Bucyrus. He had no opportunity to study or to learn the contents of books until after he enlisted for service in the Civil war. Fortunately for him a comrade, who had enjoyed many educational advantages, took an interest in the unlettered young man and proposed teaching him, a proposition gladly accepted and carried out, and when the soldiering days were over he had a good, practical education, which he turned to account. He became a contractor and a skilled workman, as many of the structures at Bucyrus stand to bear testimony. He now lives retired, making his home with his son, Benjamin F. Coutts, but yet takes a large degree of interest in everything that pertains to the growth and development of Bucyrus. He is a valued member of Kelly Post, G. A. R., of this city, having served for four years and six months in the army during the Civil war. He was a member of the 34th and 36th O. Vol. Inf., and participated in many of the serious battles of that great war and

on two occasions was wounded and left on the battlefield as dead, and once suffered from sunstroke. He still carries scars of his honorable service.

During a furlough home, Mr. Coutts was married to Miss Harriet L. Mead, who was born in the state of New York, a daughter of Isaac and Lydia R. (Lenard) Mead, who came to Ohio in her childhood. For many years afterward Isaac Mead and wife lived at Bucyrus, and she died in this city when aged 77 years, his death occurring one year before at Welden Center, Mich. The wife of William H. H. Coutts died at Bucyrus in September, 1907, at the age of 66 years. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church, to which her husband also belongs. Their family consisted of three sons and two daughters, as follows: Addie B., who died Mar. 7, 1912, and who was the wife of George Wolf, of Bucyrus; William Lenard, who was accidentally killed in September, 1892, while attending to his duties as a fireman of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Frederick F., who is a prominent citizen of South Milwaukee, Wis., one of the board of aldermen, and who is married and has two children, Maria and Ada; Benjamin F.; and Viola, who is the wife of Edward Cosgrove, who is an electrical engineer, living at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Benjamin F. Coutts was married at Strakers, O., to Miss Edith Meade, who was born at Homestead, Mich., Oct. 24, 1877, where she was educated and lived until her marriage. She is a daughter of Jerome and Lucy (Kentner) Meade, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Michigan. Mrs. Meade died at Homestead in 1885, when aged 32 years. For a number of years Mr. Meade was connected with the Government Life Saving Station, belonging to the Lake Michigan service, but now is a farmer. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his wife. In politics he is a Socialist.

Mr. and Mrs. Coutts have one daughter, Burdette Meade, who was born May 17, 1910. They attend the Baptist church, Mrs. Coutts being a member. Mr. Coutts is very

prominent in the order of the B. L. F. & E., having served as financial secretary of the organization for four years, and now is the legislative representative of that order. He is an earnest, clear-headed, competent man. In his attitude on public questions he is a Socialist, while his father remains a Republican.

DAVID SHEARER, who owns and cultivates his farm of 110 acres in Whetstone township, Crawford county, was born in this township Dec. 4, 1839. His father, John Shearer, was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and his mother, who was in maidenhood Catherine Miller, was born in Germany, coming to this country when six years old.

John Shearer, who was a son of Michael and Barbara Shearer, was a farmer all his life and a Democrat in his political views. He and his family attended the German Reformed church. Both he and his wife are now deceased and are buried in Shearer cemetery in this township. Their children were named as follows: David, Benjamin, George, Isaac, Samuel, Mary and Daniel, the four last named being deceased.

David Shearer received his education in the common schools of his native township, and when the time came for him to choose his life's occupation he began work with his father on the latter's farm. He continued working in this way until his 27th year, when he purchased the farm from his father and here he has spent his subsequent life. He has cleared the land and has erected the substantial house and farm buildings found thereon.

Mr. Shearer was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Paulin, Nov. 30, 1865. She was born in Columbiana county, O., a daughter of Peter and Rachel (Cox) Paulin. Her father was a native of Maryland and served in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Paulin had a large family of children, all of whom are deceased except a son named Solomon and Mrs. Shearer. The others were: Nathan, Daniel, John, Samuel, Peter, Joshua, Mary (Mrs. John Rupert), and Anna (Mrs. Jerry Hoag).

Mr. and Mrs. David Shearer have one son, Samuel C., a resident of Denver, Colo., and traveling passenger agent for the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. He married Ella Laughbaum, who is now deceased. He has a daughter Clarice.

David Shearer is independent in politics.

E. E. HEINLEN,* one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists of Holmes township, resides on his well improved farm of 80 acres, which is situated nine miles north of Bucyrus, O. He was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, in 1880, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Auck) Heinlen.

The parents of Mr. Heinlen were born also in Crawford county and the father engaged in farming during life, his death occurring at the age of 34 years. The mother resides in Whetstone township. They had three children, namely: Cora, who is the widow of Charles Miller; E. E.; and Caroline, who married E. Sury.

E. E. Heinlen obtained his education in the public schools of Crawford county and afterward engaged in farming on the home place, and in 1900 came to his present farm. Here he has made notable improvements, including the building of a comfortable residence. He raises excellent stock and carries on a general farming line.

Mr. Heinlen was married to Miss Hattie Kellogg, a daughter of William Kellogg, of Crawford county, and they have one daughter, Mary. They attend the Evangelical church. Mr. Heinlen is a Democrat but is no political agitator, merely taking a good citizen's intelligent interest in public matters.

WILLIAM L. TUPPS, a leading citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., township trustee and successful farmer, resides on his well improved place containing 97 acres, near the old Tupps homestead, and he was born there Dec. 9, 1871. His parents were Jechonias and Sarah (Schreck) Tupps.

The parents of Mr. Tupps were both born in Crawford county, the father on the pio-

neer farm which his father, Jacob Tupps, entered from the government when he came here from Pennsylvania, and it has never been out of the family. The father of Mr. Tuppss has been a farmer all his active life and has spent his life in this township. His first marriage was to Sarah Schreck, and after her death he married Mrs. Rachel (Shearer) Gibler, the widow of Adam Gibler. To his first marriage the following children were born: Dorothy, who is the wife of Washington Bair; Calvin D., who lives on the old homestead; Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of Joshua Preble; Homer I.; Amanda, who is the wife of Samuel W. Guinther; Samuel E. and William L. The mother of the above children died March 28, 1881, and her burial was in the Whetstone cemetery. The father still survives and is in the enjoyment of good health although he was born Dec. 19, 1832. In his youth he attended the old Campbell school and afterward, as noted above, settled down to farming. His parents were Jacob and Catherine (Whitmer) Tuppss and he was the youngest born of three children, the others being: Amanda, who was the wife of Edward Campbell; and Urias. Jechonias Tuppss is a Republican in politics and at one time served in the office of road supervisor. He resides with his son, William L.

William L. Tuppss obtained his education in the public schools of Whetstone township, and with the exception of three years, during which he was a railroad employe, he has been engaged ever since in agricultural pursuits. He bought this farm in December, 1899, and carried on general farming, raises stock for his own use and deals in Delaine sheep. After coming to the place he remodeled the house and built substantial barns and these, with other improvements, make this one of the most valuable farms in the township.

Mr. Tuppss was married on March 23, 1893, to Miss Bertha F. Holtshouse, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Noblit) Holtshouse, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and is now deceased, and the latter in Crawford county. To Mr. and Mrs. Holtshouse the following children

were born: Blanche Louellen, deceased; John C.; Bertha F.; Amanda F., wife of E. J. Line; Della, wife of Isaac Beach; Ollie, wife of Oliver Beach; William Franklin, deceased; Jay L.; and Warren W. Mr. and Mrs. Tuppss have four children: Chester E., Bessie M., Harold B. and Dorothy Louellen. Mr. Tuppss is a Republican in politics and is an intelligent and wide awake citizen. As one of the township trustees he looks carefully after public interests. He is a member of Pope Grange, at Galion, O.

SANFORD W. BURKHART,* who is one of the well known farmers and stock raisers of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., residing on his valuable tract of 82 acres, was born in Marion county, O., Oct. 7, 1866, and is a son of John S. and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Burkhardt.

The Burkhardt family is a numerous and respected one in Pennsylvania and there John S. Burkhardt was born. An enterprising spirit brought him to Ohio in youth and in Morrow county he was married to Elizabeth Shaffer. They reside on their farm in Marion county, O., where they have lived for many years and have taken part in the useful activities and interests of that section. The following children were born to them: Sanford W.; Louise, who is the wife of Abraham Guinther; Ella, who is the wife of John Lepp; and Ora.

After his school days Sanford W. Burkhardt assisted his father on the homestead and remained with him until he was 32 years of age and then purchased his present place from Isaac Noblit. A new barn and entirely remodeled house changed the appearance of the property in a very short time and a pleasant air of thrift and prosperity is very noticeable. Mr. Burkhardt raises some excellent stock for his own use and grows the grains that do best in this climate.

On March 4, 1898, Mr. Burkhardt was married to Miss Emma Christman, who is a daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Speace) Christman, both of whom are now deceased. The father of Mrs. Burkhardt was a farmer in Marion county and his children were as follows: Sadie, who is the wife of Silas

Hill; Edward, who is deceased; Iva, who is the wife of Rev. David Raiser, pastor of the Reformed church at Tiffin, O.; Bertha, who is the wife of Ora Bensley; and Emma, who is the wife of Mr. Burkhardt. To the last named have been born: Verda, Lester, Joan, Mildred, and a babe that died. They are members of the Reformed church. In politics Mr. Burkhardt is a Democrat.

ALBERT M. ENSMINGER, formerly special examiner for the State Bureau of Uniform Accounting, for many years was prominent in the public affairs of Bucyrus, O., and was favorably known as a journalist and as a member of the Bucyrus bar. He was born in Perry county, Pa., Sept. 27, 1858, and died at his home on the corner of East Rensselaer and Iron streets, Bucyrus, Sept. 27, 1909. His parents were John William Henry and Susan (Jacobs) Ensminger.

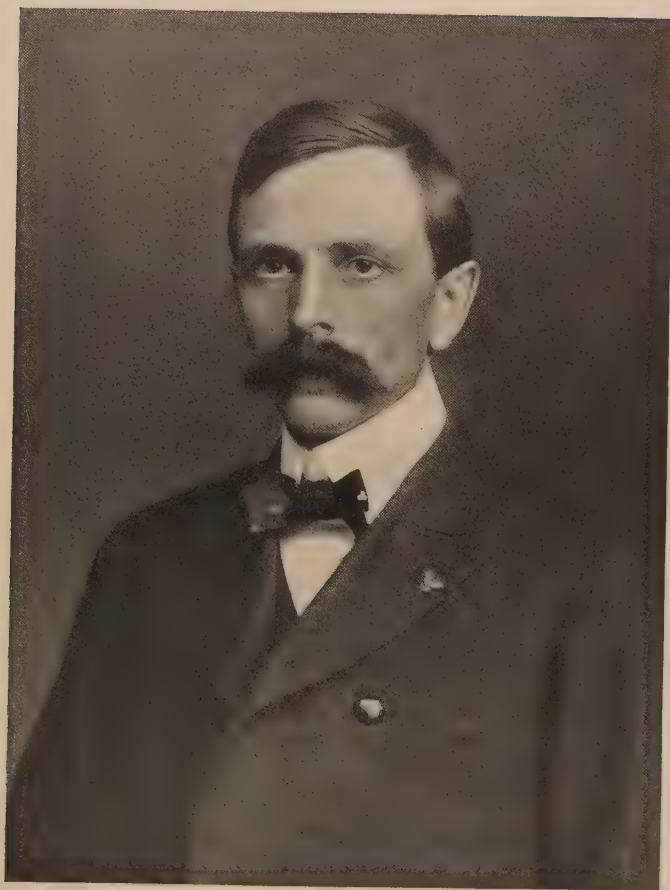
John William Henry Ensminger was born in Perry county, Pa., Feb. 2, 1826, and died at Bucyrus, O., Feb. 24, 1892. He was a son of David and Barbara (Messinger) Ensminger, the former of whom was the second son of Christian Ensminger, who was born in America, June 8, 1762, and died March 6, 1836. A younger son of David and Barbara (Messinger) Ensminger, George Benjamin Franklin, was born in Perry county, Pa., Nov. 26, 1845, and died January 2, 1869, in Crawford county, O. He was married Nov. 4, 1868, to Miriam A. Ebert, a daughter of Dr. Philip Ebert of Crawford county. No children were born to this union. The widow was married Dec. 12, 1876, to Dr. H. S. Bevington, of Crawford county, and to this union two children were born: Elwood and Rebecca.

John William Henry Ensminger was married April 13, 1854, to Susan, daughter of Henry and Christina Jacobs, of Cumberland County, Pa. She was born March 14, 1835. Of this union there were born five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Franklin Pierce, who was born Dec. 31, 1855, married April 11, 1878 Anna E., daughter of Hiram and Rachel Cross, born July 3, 1856, and they had one son, Edgar Albertus, born March 1, 1880, who died April 21, 1884; Albert Milton, the subject of this sketch;

Charles Edgar, who was born Nov. 23, 1860, married August 12, 1886, Emma, daughter of Benjamin Beal, born June 7, 1866, and they have three children—Gertrude Augusta, born Aug. 22, 1887, Arthur Beal, born Jan. 8, 1890, and Charles Edgar, Jr., born Nov. 14, 1896; Anna May, who was born May 30, 1868, died Dec. 28, 1871; and Alberta Etta, who was born Sept. 22, 1876. In 1866 John William Henry Ensminger moved with his family to Jefferson township, Crawford county, O., and in 1879 the family home was transferred to Bucyrus.

Albert M. Ensminger was educated in the public schools of Bucyrus and afterward entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the class of 1882. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and entered into the practice of law at Bucyrus. In 1885 he was first elected city solicitor and was subsequently re-elected and when his second official term ended, he became editor of the Daily Forum, at Bucyrus, and ably upheld the policy of that newspaper from 1890 until he was appointed postmaster in 1894, during the second administration of President Cleveland. He served as postmaster at Bucyrus until September 1, 1898, and then resumed his newspaper connection, in which he continued until 1901, when he again turned his attention to other interests. Subsequently, however, he was more or less connected with the Bucyrus newspapers, being a special reporter for the Evening Telegraph and the Bucyrus Journal. In 1905 he was appointed special state examiner, a position for which he was eminently qualified and in which he proved satisfactory to the fullest extent.

Mr. Ensminger was married Dec. 16, 1886, to Miss Carrie Blair, daughter of Elias and Anna (McCrory) Blair, a prominent family of Bucyrus. The parents of Mrs. Ensminger still survive and she was the third born in their family of children. To Mr. and Mrs. Ensminger one son was born, Edward Blair, who is attending school in Bucyrus. Mrs. Ensminger is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, to which Mr. Ensminger also belonged, and is active in the work of the missionary society.



ALBERT M. ENSMINGER

Fraternally, Mr. Ensminger was a member of Bucyrus Lodge No. 156 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Demas Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He belonged also to the Crawford County Bar Association. Few men of the city are remembered with more sincere sentiments of regret, for in every relation of life he was upright, honorable and helpful.

WILLIAM R. SHADE, who has been identified with the great Erie Railway for the past 44 years, is probably one of the best known engineers connected with this line and is the oldest one in point of service on the Cincinnati division, also known as the Third division. Mr. Shade was born at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 1850, and is a son of David and Ann M. (Sholey) Shade.

David Shade and wife were natives of Pennsylvania and from there came to Ohio in 1854 and located at Mansfield, where the father operated a saw mill for some years, afterward moving to Hartford, Ind., where he died in 1872, when aged 45 years. His widow, who was born Dec. 17, 1826, survived until Jan. 2, 1911, dying at the home of her son, William R., at Galion. She was a member of the English Lutheran church. The family consisted of three sons and two daughters, William R. being the eldest. One son, Norton, lives in California, and one daughter, Ida, who is the wife of Amos Warner, lives at Battle Creek, Mich., and they have three sons and one daughter. The others are deceased.

After his school days passed William R. Shade entered into railroad life, in 1868 becoming a brakeman with the C. & G. W. (now the Erie) road; in the following year he was promoted to be fireman and continued in that position until Oct. 1, 1876, when he was given an engine and entered upon the responsible duties that make an engineer one of the most important factors in the whole operating department of a railroad. No mistake was made in according this privilege to Mr. Shade as his record as an engineer shows that his careful supervision and thorough knowledge of railroading has enabled him to avoid accidents

and thereby save lives and property through a continuous period of service in this position of 36 years. As a token of appreciation, in 1911 his name was placed on his engine as the oldest engineer of his division and at the same time he was given a letter of commendation from Charles A. Allen, the division superintendent, who mentioned his years of faithful service. For 13 years past Mr. Shade has been assigned to the most important passenger service.

Mr. Shade was married at Galion to Miss Susie Gates, who was born in New York in 1858, and died in this city in 1895. Three sons were born to this marriage, two of whom, Ellis and Elmer, died in early childhood. The third son, Arthur R., who was born in 1876, is a commercial traveler. He married Ella Epley and they have two children, George and Paul. Mr. Shade was married (second), also at Galion, to Miss Ella Warren, who was born in Meigs county, O., her father being a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Shade attend the Christian church, of which Mrs. Shade is a member. In politics Mr. Shade is a Democrat and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias and for more than 30 years has been identified with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

JACOB K. KLEINKNECHT, whose one farm of 82 acres lies in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., owns an equally valuable one of 93 acres, situated in Jefferson township. He was born May 10, 1844, in what was then Richland but now is Crawford county, O., and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Kitch) Kleinknecht.

The parents of Mr. Kleinknecht were born in Pennsylvania, the father in Berks county, a son of John Kleinknecht, and the mother in Cumberland county, a daughter of George Kitch. They came to Ohio in youth and were married here. The father followed farming. He was a member of the United Brethren church and at the time of death was living in Wells county, Ind., where he was buried. The mother was a member of the Church of Christ and her death occurred in Crawford county. They

had the following children: Jacob K.; John; William, who is deceased; and Mary Jeanetta, who is the wife of William Hillbolt, of Bellefontaine, O.

Jacob K. Kleinknecht had district school advantages in his boyhood and afterward worked by the month on different farms for two years, up to 1861, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War. The company he joined was one that was organized at Bucyrus by James A. Marsh and became a part of the 56th Ill. Vol. Inf., in which he served about four months. He reenlisted in the First Battery, Ill. Light Artillery, in which he served for eighteen months under Captain Boutin, who later organized the 59th U. S. O. Vol. Inf., and Mr. Kleinknecht remained in that regiment until the close of the war and was finally mustered out January 31, 1866.

Returning then to Crawford county he went to work on the farm of Rev. William Nevill, remaining six months, and then spent the winter in Minnesota and after he again returned to Crawford county was married and passed the following year on his wife's folks' homestead. She inherited 26 acres and they moved on it, and in 1885 Mr. Kleinknecht bought his home farm from Allen Scott. The second farm came later to his wife as a part of the old Stinebaugh homestead.

On March 27, 1867, Mr. Kleinknecht was married to Miss Permelia C. Stinebaugh, who was born in Crawford county, a daughter of Adam and Catherine (Ashcroft) Stinebaugh. The father, a farmer and saw mill man, was born in Virginia, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Adam Ashcroft. They had the following children: Mary Ann, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Bradford; Elizabeth and John, both of whom are deceased; Margaret, who is the wife of Henry Sheidler; George D., who died from the effects of a wound received in the Civil War; Harriet B., deceased, who was the wife of a Mr. Pinkerton; Newton, and Permelia C., who is the wife of Mr. Kleinknecht. To the last named the following family has been born: Robert C., who mar-

ried Mary Crawford; Sylvia A., who is the wife of John D. Snyder; and George G., Henry H., Willis W., Charles F., John C., Joseph O., Alfred E., and Elzie E. The family attend the United Brethren church. Politically a Republican, Mr. Kleinknecht has been elected frequently to township offices and has served on the school board and as road supervisor.

SAMUEL W. GUINTHER, whose fine farm of 170 acres lies in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., was born in Marion county, O., April 15, 1861, and is a son of John G. and Christiana (Delker) Guinther. The parents were both born in Pennsylvania and both are now deceased, resting side by side in the old Shearer cemetery. They were well known and highly respected people. They had the following children: Catherine, wife of John Witeamire; Rosena and Salome, both died in infancy; George, deceased; Abraham; Mary, deceased; and Samuel W.

Samuel W. Guinther attended the public school in boyhood and assisted his father until old enough to work as a farm hand on neighboring farms and was thus engaged for two years prior to 1884, when he bought 40 acres of his present farm. To the first purchase he added and now is the justly contended owner of 170 acres of valuable land. He has done considerable improving which includes the building of a fine new barn, and carries on a general farming line, raising just enough stock for his own use. He is a good manager and a practical and sensible farmer.

On Dec. 25, 1884, Mr. Guinther was married to Miss Amanda Ellen Tupps, a daughter of Jechonias and Sarah (Schreck) Tupps, prominent people in Whetstone township, where Mr. Tupps owns a fine farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Guinther the following children have been born: Oscar L.; John C., who married Ethel Sharrock; Ethel May; and one who died in infancy. The family attend the English Lutheran church. Mr. Guinther is nominally a Democrat but he is quite capable of thinking for himself and frequently casts his vote for

the man rather than the party. He has served as a school director and on one occasion filled out the unexpired term of township trustee.

JOHN F. ECKSTEIN, who carries on general farming in section 13, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 80 acres of valuable land, situated two miles east of New Washington, O., was born in this township, Aug. 25, 1876, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Fike) Eckstein.

Adam Eckstein was born in Germany, Feb. 15, 1845, and at the age of three years was brought to America by his parents, George and Catherine Eckstein. They lived for two years in Crawford county and then moved to Richland county and resided there for six years, but returned to Crawford county, where George Eckstein died in his 69th year and his wife when aged 73 years. Adam Eckstein attended the district schools in boyhood and afterward worked as a hired man until 24 years of age, an industrious and willing helper at all times and one who made friends and kept them, and about this time was married to Miss Catherine Fike. She was born in Germany and lived there until she was 24 years old, a daughter of George Fike. After marriage Mr. Eckstein and wife settled on the farm of 120 acres, lying in section 12, Cranberry township, where he now lives retired. When Mr. Eckstein came into possession he found a great deal of improving and fertilizing necessary and his years of experience on different farms had given him so excellent a training that he soon was able to put his own place into fine condition, and during his active years was known as one of the best farmers in this section. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but has never accepted any office except that of school director. He is a member and an elder in the German Lutheran church, and when the present church edifice was erected, was a member of the building committee. To Adam Eckstein and wife six children were born, namely: Mary, who died when aged two years; Catherine, who is the wife of

William Kessler, residing in Auburn township; John, who lives in Cranberry township; Adam G., who follows the carpenter trade and lives at New Washington; William, who assists his father; and Julia, who is the wife of Israel Steiger, of Cranberry township.

John F. Eckstein attended what was called the Brick or McDougal's school, in Cranberry township, in his boyhood, and was reared to farm life. When he started out for himself he received a gift from his father, the latter giving all his children cash or its equivalent amounting to one thousand dollars. Ever since marriage he has lived on his present farm and has done considerable improving and carries on his agricultural operations more or less according to modern methods, assisted by the latest improved machinery.

Mr. Eckstein married Miss Margaret Amelia Shaffer, who was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., a daughter of Adam B. Shaffer, and they have four children: Mary M., Elsie Amelia, Frederick Adam and Esther Margaret. Mr. Eckstein and family are members of the Lutheran church. Life his father he is a Democrat and has served Cranberry township one term as supervisor and two terms as school director.

ISAAC H. TUPPS, general farmer and highly respected citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., and a member of one of the old and substantial families of this section, was born on the old Tupps homestead in Whetstone township, Nov. 24, 1864, a son of Jechonias Tupps.

After completing his period of school attendance, Isaac H. Tupps assisted his father until he was 21 years of age and then purchased his present excellent farm of 80 acres, which was known as the Henry Lowmiller farm. Here he successfully carries on general farming and raises blooded horses, his stable including the five-year old Belgian stallion Kronas, which Mr. Tupps purchased in 1912, and the imported Belgian mare, Sabine.

One Dec. 2, 1884, Mr. Tupps was married

to Miss Mary E. Snyder, a daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Albright) Snyder. The parents of Mrs. Tupps are deceased. They had the following children: Laura Ann, deceased, who was the wife of David Beach; Lucinda, who was married (first) to Eli Beach, and (second) to Adam Beach; Lewis; John and Mary E., and two who died young.

Mr. and Mrs. Tupps have one son, Ivor Gillespie, who was born Nov. 8, 1894. They attend the Lutheran church. Mr. Tupps is a Republican in politics, and he served two terms in the office of township supervisor.

MISS LOUISE MILLER, who commands universal respect at Galion, O., where she is held in the highest possible esteem, is widely known all over Crawford county and in farther sections whither her pupils have wandered as their life work has led them, for Miss Miller has devoted herself to educational work since she was 16 years of age. She was born at Galion and for many happy years her home has been at No. 240 South Pierce Street. Her parents were Casper and Margaret (Schneider) Miller.

Casper Miller was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and early in the forties came to the United States, on a sailing vessel, and subsequently worked at the plastering trade at Galion for a number of years and in this city his death occurred in 1861. He married Margaret Schneider, who was also a native of Germany, and they had one daughter, Louise. After the death of Mr. Miller his widow contracted a second marriage, with John Baldinger. He was born in the canton of Argau, Switzerland, and came to the United States when a young man. He died in early middle life, leaving one daughter, Mary. Mrs. Baldinger survived until 1908 when in her 86th year, passing away at Galion. Both she and Mr. Miller were members of the German Lutheran church, while Mr. Baldinger was of the Reformed body.

Louise Miller still resides in the house in which she was born. She attended the Galion schools, deciding to become a

teacher even in girlhood, and as early as 1879 taught in the public schools, in the first grade, giving instruction in German. The life of a conscientious teacher is one that may not always be envied, and that Miss Miller for so many continuous year, longer than any other teacher in years of service, has kept up her courage, enthusiasm and efficiency proves the possession of rare natural talents for this profession. In these days it is not only necessary for an acceptable instructor to be well grounded in the elements, broadened by reading and widened in outlook by travel, but there are so many technical studies required and so many accomplishments demanded, that to succeed in all these branches and for so long a time, denotes high proficiency and unselfish devotion to the interests of others. All these qualities Miss Miller combines, and hence her place would be hard to fill, either in the educational field or in the confidence and affection of those who have benefited through her patience and scholarship. Miss Miller as well as Miss Baldinger are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran church, in which they were confirmed when young, and they take a deep interest in the work of the Sunday-school.

LEVI BEACH, a retired farmer residing at New Winchester, O., where he and wife own valuable property, still retains his farm of 92 acres, which is situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county. He was born in that township, Aug. 2, 1850, and is a son of Peter and Magdalena (Meyers) Beach.

Levi Beach was 15 years of age when his father died. He attended the district schools and then remained on the home farm working for his mother until he was 21 years old, when he left to make his own way in the world as there were younger sons who could carry on the farm. He was the third born in the following family: Rebecca, wife of John Price; Mary Jane, wife of Lewis Krainer; Samuel; Laura, wife of Andrew Meyers; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Nungesser; and Charles. At different times Mr. Beach owned farms in other sections, a valuable one in Ohio and another in Indiana, both

of which he sold to advantage. Farming has been his main business in life and he carried it on very successfully for many years.

In 1872 Mr. Beach was married to Miss Matilda Albright, who is a daughter of Henry Albright and a sister of Isaac Albright, the latter of whom resides at New Winchester. To Mr. and Mrs. Beach have been born four children: John H., who married Amanda Wise, and has two children—Florence and Carl; William Lewis; Oliver Francis, who married Ollie Holtzhouse, and has one son, Francis Layton; and Charles, who is a merchant at New Winchester, and who married Daisy Katsimeyer. Mr. Beach and sons are Democrats in their political views.

WILLIAM G. GWINNER,* general farmer and a well known citizen of Liberty township, Crawford county, O., resides on the old family homestead, six miles northeast of Bucyrus. He was the second born in his parents' family of eight children. His father, John Gwinner, was born in Germany and was a young man when he came to Ohio, where he married Matilda Scott, a native of this State. All their children survive with the exception of the youngest, who died in infancy. Emma B., the eldest, married C. Bear, and their two children died in infancy. James A. married Zela Smith and they live at Bucyrus and have three children; Ernestine, Eldin and Catherine. Isaac J. married Elizabeth Stribe and they live at Sulphur Springs and have four children: Velma, Benjamin, Lucile and Florence. Rachel married George T. Timpson and they live at Bucyrus and have three children: Nellie, Dorance and Alice. Cora married Israel Fritz and they live in Whetstone township and have had five children: Agnes, Stella, Della, Hazel and Velma C., Della being deceased.

William G. Gwinner attended the district schools in boyhood and has followed farming and stock raising ever since. He has a large acreage under cultivation as he operates both his father's land and an adjacent property. He has always been industrious

and practical and is considered one of the most capable agriculturists of Liberty township.

Mr. Gwinner married Miss Hulda E. Wilson, a daughter of Richard Wilson, of Crawford county, and they have six children, namely: Charles H., a farmer in Liberty township, who married Lulu M. Crum, and have two children—Charles E. and Josephine M.; Carrie E., who married Ross W. Spade, and lives in Liberty township; William T., Russell M., Ruby D. and Rose M., who still reside at home. Mr. Gwinner and family attend the United Brethren church. Mrs. Gwinner was born in Crawford county and had the following brothers and sisters: Edward, who is in business at Bucyrus, and who married Letta Schroll and has four children—Sherman, Arnie, Nellie and Stephen; Evaline, who is the wife of William Mahaffey and lives in Marion county, O., and has four children—Lester, George, Pearce and Mary; Augustus, a resident of Bucyrus, who married Daisy Winters and has two children—Evaline and Archie; Nancy, who is the wife of Joseph Albright, of Attica, Ind., and has one son, Wilson; John, who is deceased; and Mrs. Gwinner. Both the Gwinner and Wilson families are well established and highly respected ones in Crawford county.

JOHN J. FAUSER, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., who resides on his valuable farm of 110 acres, was born in this township, May 21, 1873, and is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Hager) Fauser.

The Fauser family is an old and respected one of Crawford county, of German extraction. Both parents of John J. Fauser were born in this county and now live in comfortable retirement at Bucyrus, where they are among the liberal supporters of St. John's Reformed church. Their family consisted of the following children: Anna, who is the wife of Eli Dinkle; Emanuel; Harry; Emma, who is the wife of Frederick Houser; John J.; and George, the last named being a nephew but was reared as a son

and the family has never known any difference.

John J. Fauser obtained his education in the public schools and afterward assisted his father until he was 28 years of age and then rented his present farm from his father and in 1911 purchased it. He has devoted himself to general farming ever since and raises enough stock for his own use.

On Dec. 25, 1900, Mr. Fauser was married to Miss Elsie May Guinther, a daughter of George and Malinda (Rorick) Guinther, who are well known people of Marion county, O., and live on their farm there. Mrs. Fauser has one sister and four brothers, namely: Lottie, who is the wife of Leo Heinlen; and Ezra, William, Cornelius and Emil. Mr. and Mrs. Fauser are members of St. John's Reformed church of Whetstone township, and for six and one-half years he has served as Sunday-school superintendent and as a member of the church choir. For the past five years he has been general secretary of the Crawford county Sunday-school Association. Nominally he is a Democrat, but is frequently inclined to use his own judgment concerning issues and candidates. He has never accepted any office except that of school director, in which he served two terms.

HUGH LISSE,* proprietor of the Galion Creamery, at Galion, O., is one of the enterprising business men of this city and a much respected citizen. He was born in Germany, March 9, 1869, and his parents were Adam and Anna (Zunack) Lisse. They spent their entire lives in Germany, where the mother died in 1900, at the age of 59 years and the father in 1910, when in his 70th year. He was a machinist by trade. They were members of the Roman Catholic church.

Hugh Lisse obtained the public school education that every German boy receives and then learned the tinner's trade. He came to the United States in 1891 and took charge of a distillery and brewing plant, for his brother-in-law, Charles Coppe, situated at Cardington, Morrow county, O., where he remained until 1908, in the meanwhile

having become its owner, about 1893. After disposing of the brewery he came to Galion and conducted a cafe at No. 105 East Main street, until October, 1910, when he became owner and proprietor of the Galion Creamery. This plant had been established here in 1905 by J. E. Brinnon and since it has come under the business management of Mr. Lisse, has developed into a prosperous enterprise. He ships for eastern markets and handles local goods and the high grade of butter produced finds ready sale.

Mr. Lisse was married in Marion county, O., to Miss Elizabeth Ranroth, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1870, and came to America with her parents and to Marion county, O., in 1889. Her father, Mangus Ranroth, now lives retired, in Marion county, his age being 87 years. The mother died in 1904, in her 69th year. They belonged to the Roman Catholic church. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lisse, namely: Frank, who is a student in the Galion High School; Gertrude, who attends the parochial school; and George, Anna, Robert and Paul. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic church. In politics Mr. Lisse is a Democrat.

DAVID ZIEGENFUS, general farmer and a well known citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., residing on his finely cultivated farm of 96 acres, was born in Whetstone township, Nov. 1, 1843, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Kemerer) Ziegenfus.

Philip Ziegenfus and wife were both born in Germany and both came when young to America, their marriage taking place in the United States. For many years he was a respected man and hard-working farmer in Whetstone township, Crawford county, where both he and his wife died, their burial being in the Whetstone cemetery. They were good Christian people and members of the Reformed church. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy.

David Ziegenfus was the only one of his parents' children to reach mature years. In boyhood he attended the district schools and later assisted his father on the farm and

inherited the same when his parents passed away. He thoroughly understands the science of farming and pursues those methods which he has proved to be most profitable, and raises, in good part, what is necessary for family use, including cattle and stock.

In 1876 Mr. Ziegenfus was married to Miss Eva Ribble, who was born in Vernon township, Crawford county, a daughter of John and Rachel Ribble, well known people in Crawford county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ribble the following children were born: Catherine, who is the wife of Peter Howe; Eva, who is the wife of David Ziegenfus; Lena, who is the wife of John Huffman; Christina, who is the wife of Jacob Mee-nick; Mary, who is the wife of John Glower; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Daniel Haag; and Peter. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegenfus have had four children, namely: Magdalena; Elizabeth, who is the wife of M. E. Otterman; Mary, who is deceased; and Jennie. Mr. Ziegenfus and family are members of the Reformed church. He is a Democrat politically and served one term as school director and one term as township supervisor.

JACOB WHITEAMIRE, who is a prosperous farmer and respected citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., owns 154½ acres of very fine land and devotes it to general agriculture. He was born March 7, 1850, at Galion, O., a son of Michael and Margaret (Bacht) Whiteamire.

Michael Whiteamire and wife were born in Germany. He was a small farmer there and after marriage resided on his own land until after the birth of four children and then embarked with his family for the United States. They came immediately to Galion, O., where their youngest son was born and the father died six months afterward. His widow was thus left in a strange country with a helpless infant and four other young children, these being: John, George, Peter and Catherine, the last named in later years becoming the wife of Jacob Stump.

Jacob Whiteamire was as carefully reared as was possible by his good mother and

went to school until he was about 15 years of age, when he started to work on farms by the month. For five years he worked in this way in different parts of the county and then for four years rented land, at the end of which time he was able to buy 76 acres of his present farm, to which he later added 40 acres and subsequently 38½ acres more, all of which has been secured through persistent industry. It is excellent land and responds to the careful cultivation it receives.

On Oct. 5, 1873, Mr. Whiteamire was married to Miss Christina Cook, who is a daughter of John and Sarah (Diebler) Cook, and they have the following children: Ida Ellen, born Dec. 20, 1874, who is the wife of William Hurrell and has three children—James E., Alma A. and Ethel G.; Emma Amanda, born Jan. 15, 1876, who is the wife of Jay Hurrell and has one son, Eugene Edward; John Wesley, who was born March 14, 1877, and who married Amanda Beach and has two children—Floyd H. and Gertrude A.; Wilson Edward, who was born July 28, 1884, and married Ida Beach; Jessie Lawrence, who was born Nov. 5, 1886; Harvey Sylvester, who was born Aug. 2, 1888; and Sarah Alma, who was born Sept. 4, 1890. Mr. Whiteamire and family attend the German Reformed church. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Whiteamire has frequently been urged to accept public office and has served with general satisfaction as school director and as road supervisor.

SAMUEL A. TUPPS, who belongs to one of the best known families of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., resides on his well improved farm of 140 acres. He was born Aug. 22, 1869, on the old family homestead which is now owned by his brother, Calvin D. Tupps, and is a son of Jechonias Tupps, who reared a large and highly creditable family.

Samuel A. Tupps had public school advantages and afterward followed farming for others until prepared to purchase land for himself. When he started out wages were low and sometimes he received only a fraction of what is paid at the present time.

When 21 years old he rented 170 acres from his father and later 110 acres and subsequently bought the 110 acres. A disastrous fire destroyed his dwelling and he then sold 80 acres of his first farm and purchased his present one on which he has carried on general farming and stock raising and additionally is interested in buying and selling lumber in Crawford and Marion counties.

On Aug. 16, 1890, Mr. Tupps was married to Miss Ella M. Whiteamire, who was born in Crawford county and is a daughter of John and Catherine (Guinther) Whiteamire. The father of Mrs. Tupps is deceased but the mother survives. They had the following children: Sarah, who is the wife of Isaac Meyers; Simeon, who is deceased; Ella, who is the wife of Samuel A. Tupps; and Edward and William. Mr. and Mrs. Tupps have four children: Zeno, Florence, Lester and Velma. Mr. Tupps and family attend Trinity Lutheran church. Ordinarily Mr. Tupps votes with the Republican party but sometimes occasions arise in which he uses his own judgment irrespective of party.

ISAAC ALBRIGHT, who now lives retired in his comfortable home at New Winchester, O., is one of the representative and substantial citizens of Crawford county and is the owner of three fine farms situated in Whetstone township which aggregate 400 acres of valuable land. He was born in Whetstone township, Aug. 30, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Soveña Albright, pioneers in this section and people of high standing. Henry Albright was married twice and the children born to his first union were: Isaac; Natilda, wife of Levi Beach; Agnes, deceased, who was the wife of George Kober; and an infant son that died. To his second marriage three children were born: Charles H., George F. and Ida May, all of whom are deceased.

Isaac Albright attended the district schools in boyhood and then assisted his father on the homestead until the latter's death, when he purchased the property and for many years carried on general farming and stock raising.

In 1877 Mr. Albright was married to Miss

Rebecca Diebler, who died Sept. 9, 1906, and was buried in the Whetstone cemetery where rest the ashes of many of the former residents of this section. To that marriage the following children were born: Lyda, who married Charles Nelson and has two children—Laura and Mildred; Alta, who married Francis N. Neuman, and has two children—Viola and Harold; Ezra C., who married Clyde Lowery, and has one son, Myron; Warren W., deceased, who was killed by a stroke of lightning; Roy, who married Alta Love and has one son, Doran W.; Maggie, who married Harry Fauser, and has two daughters—Helen and Ethel; and Eva and Gertrude at home. Mr. Albright's second marriage was with Mrs. Maggie (Gracey) Loyer, widow of Henry Loyer and daughter of James and Sarah (Evans) Gracey. The parents of Mrs. Albright were born in Ireland, and Mr. Albright is the eldest of their children, the others being: Mary, wife of George Kightlinger; David, deceased; and Rebecca, the wife of Isaac Wolfe. Mrs. Albright is a member of the United Brethren church, while Mr. Albright was reared in the Reformed church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally he is identified with the F. O. E., belonging to the lodge of this order at Bucyrus.

CURTIS E. HILDEBRAND,* postmaster and general merchant at Brandywine, O., is a leading citizen of this pleasant village and is a member of one of the old and prominent families of Liberty township, Crawford county, O. He was born on his father's farm in Liberty township, in 1888, and is a son of John and Ida May (Shell) Hildebrand.

On both sides Mr. Hildebrand comes of German ancestry, but the families have been of America during several generations, the Hildebrands belonging to Ohio and the Shells to Pennsylvania. Both parents were born in Liberty township and still reside there. Their family consisted of two children: Curtis E. and Flossie, the latter of whom resides at home.

Curtis E. Hildebrand attended the public schools of his native township and remained as his father's assistant on the home



ISAAC ALBRIGHT

farm until he embarked in the mercantile business at Brandywine. He carries a large and well selected stock and supplies the needs of a large surrounding territory. On April 25, 1910, he was appointed postmaster and attends to his public duties in addition to managing his business. He owns considerable property here, including his store building and comfortable residence, and takes much interest in the development of the place.

Mr. Hildebrand married Miss Lucy Limenstoll, daughter of Henry and Sophia Limenstoll, who have other children, namely: Christian John, Daniel Reuben, Sophia, Lydia, Sarah, Anna Martha and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand have an attractive little daughter, Helen Beatrice. They are members of the Lutheran church. Politically Mr. Hildebrand is a Democrat and fraternally he belongs to the Order of Owls.

GEORGE M. KUHN, one of Whetstone township's most respected citizens, resides on his valuable farm of 90 acres and has spent his entire life, with the exception of four and one-half years, in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O. He was born at Bucyrus, O., Oct. 31, 1844, and is a son of Christian and Sophia (Stoll) Kuhn.

The parents of George M. Kuhn were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and after marriage they came to the United States. By trade the father was a tailor and for two years worked as such in New York and then came to Bucyrus and continued for a time in the tailoring and clothing business and then engaged in farming. He was a member of the Lutheran church. His family consisted of the following children: Hannah, wife of John Birk; Lewis; Fred; George M.; John; and Matilda, wife of Abraham Shearer.

George M. Kuhn attended the district schools when he was young and afterward assisted his father on the farm until he was 24 years of age, at which time he married and later purchased the homestead of 80 acres, to which he added ten more. He carries on general farming and raises stock and

poultry for home use. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as school director and road supervisor and has been twice chosen to administer on estates.

On Sept. 19, 1868, Mr. Kuhn was married to Miss Mary Keifer, who was born in Germany and died June 26, 1912, aged one day less than 61 years. She was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Shock) Keifer, the former of whom was a blacksmith and farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Keifer the following children were born: Elizabeth, who married Lewis Kuhn; Margaret, who married Fred Muntz; Catherine, who is the wife of Jacob Carg; Louisa, who married Henry Lowmiller; Jacob; Lydia, who is the wife of Oswald Fritch; John, and Mary, who was the wife of George M. Kuhn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn had eight children: Christian, who married Laura Neff and has two children—Isabella and George; Frederick, who married Ida Brown and has five children—Marie, Vera, Paul, Virgil and Ellwood; Elizabeth, who has been a teacher, and a very successful one, since she was 17 years old; Anna, who is stenographer and bookkeeper for a Cleveland hardware firm; Charles Edward, who is mail clerk on the P. & W. Railroad; Elma, who is a clerk in a store at Mansfield, O.; and Edna and Mabel, who are at home. The family attends the Lutheran church.

SAMUEL A. ZIMMERMAN, who carries on general farming on his valuable tract of 110 acres, which is situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., was born in Polk township, Crawford county, April 28, 1871, and is a son of Peter and Philissa (Eichhorn) Zimmerman.

Peter Zimmerman was born in Whetstone township, where his father, Daniel Zimmerman, was an early settler. He followed farming all his active life and still owns a farm of 95 acres in Polk township, but lives retired with his second wife, at Galion. They are members of the First Reformed church in that city. He married sisters, first, Philissa Eichhorn, who died in 1875 and rests in the Fairview Cemetery at Galion, and married second, Catherine Eich-

horn, both of them being daughters of Adam Eichhorn, an early settler in Crawford county. To his first union two sons were born: Frederick and Samuel A.; and to the second, a son and daughter—Walter, and Lottie who is deceased.

Samuel A. Zimmerman obtained a common school education and before purchasing land for himself, assisted his father for two years, after which he bought his present farm in Whetstone township, from Maggie J. Shearer. He does general farming and keeps good stock, carefully keeps his buildings repaired and his farm machinery sheltered and has the reputation of being one of the very successful agriculturists of this section.

On Oct. 19, 1891, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Lowmiller, who died Oct. 10, 1904, her burial being in the Fairview cemetery at Galion. She was a daughter of William and Sarah (Kester) Lowmiller, who were early settlers in Whetstone township. Mrs. Zimmerman was an admirable woman and was a devoted member of the First Reformed church at Galion. To Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman four children were born: Ada, Orlando, Melvin and Maud May, the eldest being deceased. Mr. Zimmerman is a member and liberal supporter of the First Reformed church at Galion. He is a Democrat in politics like his father, and has served three years on the township school board.

CARL HENRY HENKEL,* attorney at law and city solicitor of Galion, O., was born in this city, Oct. 25, 1880, and is a son of Henry C. and Wilhelmina (Sames) Henkel.

Henry C. Henkel and wife were both born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and were brought to America by their parents when young. They were reared at Galion and married here and the family has long been a highly respected one in this section. Henry C. Henkel followed the mason trade during his active years and now, at the age of 70, lives retired. He is a member of the German Lutheran church. His wife died in September, 1908, at the age of 56 years.

Their two children survive, Carl Henry and Clara E., the latter being the wife of Henry E. Lemon, of Galion.

After completing the public school course, Carl Henry Henkel entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1901, before he had attained his majority and afterwards was admitted to the bar and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He has been a very active Democrat and on many occasions his party has recognized his efficiency and, in addition to serving as a delegate to state conventions, in 1908 he was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

Mr. Henkel was married to Miss Olive Barr, who was born at Galion, Feb. 14, 1880, a daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Chandler) Barr, natives of Ashland county, O. Mr. and Mrs. Henkel have two children: Jannette E. and Oliver C., aged respectively eight and five years. They are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Henkel is identified fraternally with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks and Independent Order of Foresters and has served as a high state official in the last named organization. Both professionally and personally, Mr. Henkel stands high in his native city and his influence may be confidently counted on in furthering public spirited movements that are for the purpose of advancing the general welfare.

JOHN A. NOBLIT, an experienced and successful general farmer of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 120 acres of well-cared-for land, was born in this township, Sept. 12, 1863, and is a son of Robert and Susanna (Albright) Noblit.

Robert Noblit and wife were born in Pennsylvania, his birthplace being in Dauphin county. They came to Ohio and settled in Whetstone township, Crawford county, and through frugality and industry accumulated a large property, the father owning at one time as much as 300 acres of fine land. He was a Democrat but was

never a politician. Both he and wife were members of the German Reformed church and are worthy people in every relation of life. The following children survive them: John A., Samuel; Mary Jane, wife of Benjamin F. Holshouse; Sylvia, wife of Charles Crisinger; and Isaac.

John A. Noblit attended the public school that was nearest the old homestead, on which he has practically spent his life, 40 acres of his present farm being a part of it. This land he inherited and added the remainder by purchase. His farm shows the effects of intelligent cultivation and the stock in his fields demonstrate that he is careful also in that industry although he aims to raise only enough for his own use.

Mr. Noblit was married to Miss Hannah Morgan, who was born in Hancock county, O., a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Shira) Morgan. The father of Mrs. Noblit was a blacksmith by trade. Her brothers and sisters were: Angeline M., who is the wife of Daniel Warner; Mary Jane, deceased, who was the wife of George Baxter; Richard S.; Susanna, who is the wife of David Perkins; Mahala, who was the first wife of Vet Erskin, and Julia, who became his second wife, both wives being now deceased; Robert F.; and William M.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noblit six children were born, namely: William, who married Anna Wise, and has two children—Carma and Flossie; Benjamin, who married Bertha Shaftall, and has one son, Denzel Dean; Amanda Jane, who is the wife of John H. Wise and has one daughter, Bernice Irene; Alta R., who is the wife of Charles H. Crisinger, and has three children—Thelma, Letta and Theodore Jennings; and two who died young. Mr. and Mrs. Noblit are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Democrat politically but is no seeker for public office.

ISAAC COOK, one of the representative men of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., who carries on general farming and stock raising on his 205 acres of fine land, was born in this township, March 25, 1854, and is a son of John and Sarah (Die-

bler) Cook, old and responsible families of this section.

Isaac Cook attended the district school in boyhood with his brothers and sisters and then gave his father assistance on the home farm and remained until he was 30 years of age, when he purchased 85 acres of his present farm and settled here, subsequently, as suited his convenience, adding until it reached its present large dimensions. Mr. Cook is an experienced farmer and applies practical and tried and proven methods in his work. He cultivates the grains that are most profitably grown in this section and raises enough cattle and stock for home use. He has a fine appearing property, new barns and a handsome modern residence adding to its attractiveness and value.

On Sept. 30, 1884, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Lilah C. Nungesser, who is a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Helfrick) Nungesser, and they have one son, Irvin Lee, who assists his father and also teaches school; and a daughter, Ada Malinda, who is a student at the Galion high school. Mr. Cook and family attend the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat in his political opinions and keeps well posted concerning public affairs. On numerous occasions he has been chosen for township offices and has served acceptably as school director, trustee and road supervisor.

DANIEL R. GORMAN,* a well known business man of Galion, O., who is engaged in the real estate line, came to this city after three years of honorable service in the Civil war and has been identified with many of its interests. He was born near Chambersburg, in Franklin county, Pa., Sept. 18, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Sophia (Kissell) Gorman.

Daniel Gorman and wife were both born in Pennsylvania, he in 1801 and she three years later. Her death occurred in 1877, while he survived until 1881. In 1853 the family moved to Indiana and the parents spent the remainder of their days on a farm near Newcastle. They were highly respected people and were members of the Lutheran church. Of their family of six

children, Daniel R. was the youngest born. Two are deceased: Maria, who was twice married, died in Indiana at the age of 74 years, leaving children. Fianna has survived by husband and three children, her death occurring at the age of 71 years. George W. still resides in Indiana, a widower, and both of his two daughters are married and reside at Newcastle. John J. lives in Mills county, Ia., a widower, with three children. Susan is the widow of Joseph Rigle, has one son and six daughters, all of whom have married and reside near Newcastle, Ind.

Daniel R. Gorman was twelve years old when his parents moved to Indiana, where he had some school opportunities while helping on the home farm, but had not reached his 21st birthday when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, on Aug. 5, 1861, entering Co. C, 36th Ind. Vol. Inf., a private soldier under Captain Woodward and Col. William Gross. Although he remained in the service until his honorable discharge on Sept. 21, 1864, and was in the front of battle at Shiloh, Stone River, Laverne, Wild Cat and many other places, he escaped all serious injury, although danger came very near to him on many occasions. In one battle a musket ball passed through his hat so close to his head that it cut the hair and passing on with its swift message of death, killed a comrade immediately behind him.

After his return to Indiana, Mr. Gorman worked at the plastering trade and followed the same more or less until 1905, after coming to Galion becoming a plastering contractor, and in this relation for years was connected prominently with the building trades here. Mr. Gorman has been a resident of Galion since 1865 and with the exception of six years, during which he was a conductor on the Big Four Railway, he has been interested in the business above mentioned, continuing up to seven years ago, since when he has been in the real estate business.

On June 1, 1867, Mr. Gorman was married to Miss Maggie Barrett, who was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1848, and was twelve years of age when she was accompanied by her parents, Lemuel and Ann

(Young) Barrett to Galion. Her father was a stone mason by trade and lived at Galion for some years and then went to Kansas, where his death occurred at the age of 70 years, his wife having previously died at Galion, in 1875, at the age of 63 years. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorman have two daughters, Bessie and Madge C. The former is the wife of Harry C. Tram, of Cleveland, O. The latter is the wife of John Weidenkofer, and they have one son, Robert Gorman, and reside at Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Gorman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Gorman is a member of Dick Morris Post No. 30, G. A. R., of which he was commander for seven years, and has filled other offices, including that of adjutant. He has been officially connected also for a number of years with the Soldiers' Relief Corps. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Gorman have a very pleasant home at Galion and a visitor there is sometimes favored with an exhibition of valuable and historic relics. These include a handsome punch bowl and spoon said to have been used by both General Washington and General LaFayette when entertained by the Barretts, and left as an heirloom to Mrs. Gorman by a grandaunt. Mr. Gorman is justly proud of being the custodian of a volume that was presented to the Dick Morris Post by friends, in which the G. A. R. records are carefully preserved.

HENRY A. KEHRER, a prominent citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., residing on his valuable farm of 120 acres, has been a public official for a number of years and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a native of this township, born Nov. 30, 1868, and is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Kester) Kehrer.

The Kehrer family was established in Crawford county by the grandparents, Martin and Nancy (Brooklauger) Kehrer, who came from Pennsylvania and lived in Whetstone township, where their son, Daniel Kehrer was born and spent his life. He

was a carpenter by trade and also engaged in farming. His death occurred in July, 1908. In politics he was a Democrat and he belonged to the Reformed church. He married Lydia Kester, who was born also in Crawford county, a daughter of Jacob Kester and she still resides on the farm in Whetstone township. They had the following children: Samuel, Henry A., Ella, William D., Jacob M., Emma E., Joseph A. and Reuben E.

Henry A. Kehrer obtained a common school education and afterward gave his father assistance on the farm for two years, in the meantime beginning to work under his father at the carpenter trade, and then went to Galion and completed his apprenticeship by working two years more. Following this he moved on his father-in-law's farm, the Peter Beach place, and operated it for two years and for five years prior to moving on his present farm he cultivated it. In 1896 he bought 75 acres from William Beltz and 45 acres from Samuel Stinehelfer, immediately beginning to improve. In 1900 he erected his handsome residence, which is one of the finest in Whetstone township, and three years later his substantial barn, adding fencing and tiling as necessary. General farming and moderate stock raising are the industries.

On Nov. 21, 1894, Mr. Kehrer was married to Miss Matilda T. Beach, a daughter of Peter and Amanda (Cook) Beach, and a granddaughter of Adam Beach and John and Sarah (Deibler) Cook. The parents of Mrs. Kehrer now live retired at Galion, where they attend the Reformed church. He is a veteran of the Civil war. Mrs. Kehrer has one sister, Ellen E., who is the wife of Peter Neuman, of Whetstone township. Mr. and Mrs. Kehrer have two sons: Arthur C., who was born June 23, 1895; and Clinton G., who was born Feb. 12, 1903. The family attend the German Reformed church. In politics Mr. Kehrer is an influential member of the Democratic party and at present is serving his second term as township treasurer and has served five years on the school board.

JACOB J. NEUMAN, who owns one of the fine farms of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., a tract of 80 well-improved acres, was born Sept. 28, 1853, in Crawford county, but was reared in Marion county. His parents were Henry and Susan (Young) Neuman.

Jacob J. Neuman attended the public schools until he was 15 years of age and then began to work on farms by the month and continued until he was 24 years old, taking care of his wages during this time and after marriage settled on his present farm. Here he carries on general farming and stock raising, grows fruit for home use and successfully carries on all the industries which serve to make the modern farmer one of the most independent men of the day.

Mr. Neuman was married Feb. 17, 1878, to Miss Salome Dinkle, a daughter of Christopher and Catherine (Meyers) Dinkle, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father of Mrs. Neuman was a farmer and a carpenter and also worked as a millwright. In politics he was a Democrat. His children were as follows: George; Joseph F.; Salome, wife of Jacob J. Neuman; Lena, wife of John O. Neuman; and Elizabeth, wife of John H. Neuman. Mr. and Mrs. Neuman have had six children born to them, namely: Christopher H., who was married (first) to Della Guinther, who died after the birth of one son, George Russell, and was married (second) to Mabel Yeagley, and they have one son, Emerson; Francis F., who married Alta Albright, and they have two children, Viola and Harold; Otto E., who married Bertha Gerstenslager, and they have three children, Harley, Edwin and Frederick William; Margaret, who is a trained nurse residing at Galion; Pearl, who married Albert Sellers and they have two children, Esther and Christina; and Blanche, who married Howard Heinlen, and they have two children, Elesta and Gladys Lavina. Mr. Neuman and family belong to the Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee and in which he has served both as deacon and elder. In politics he is a Democrat and has frequently

been chosen for public office and served three years as township trustee, has also been supervisor and school director, and at present is a member of the township board of Health.

GEORGE BEACH,* who has been identified with one of the successful business enterprises of Galion, O., since its organization in 1908, the Perfection Road Machinery Company, of which he is foreman, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 21, 1871, and is a son of Michael and Barbara (Bormuth) Beach. Both parents were born in Hesse Darmstadt. In 1881 the family came to America, on the ship Persian, landing at New York City and from there coming to Galion, and here Michael Beach has worked at his trade of millwright. His wife died in 1897, when aged 53 years.

George Beach is the only surviving child of his parents and was ten years old when they came to America. He attended school until he was 16 years old and then was apprenticed to the machinist's trade and worked at the same with different firms from 1889 until 1908, for eight years before accepting his present position, being with the Schupe Carriage Works. He is not only an expert mechanic but has ability as an executive and manages the force of 30 workmen in the factory without friction.

In 1901, Mr. Beach was married at Galion to Miss Clara Kiess, who was born in this city, June 16, 1871, a daughter of Emanuel and Catherine (Hetter) Keiss, who have lived in Galion for the past 40 years. Mr. and Mrs. Beach have one child, Esther N., who was born Jan. 21, 1904. They are members of the First Reformed Church at Galion. In politics Mr. Beach is a Democrat and for some years he has belonged to the order of Knights of Pythias. He is recognized as one of the reliable and useful citizens of Galion, exceedingly resourceful in business and law-abiding under every circumstance.

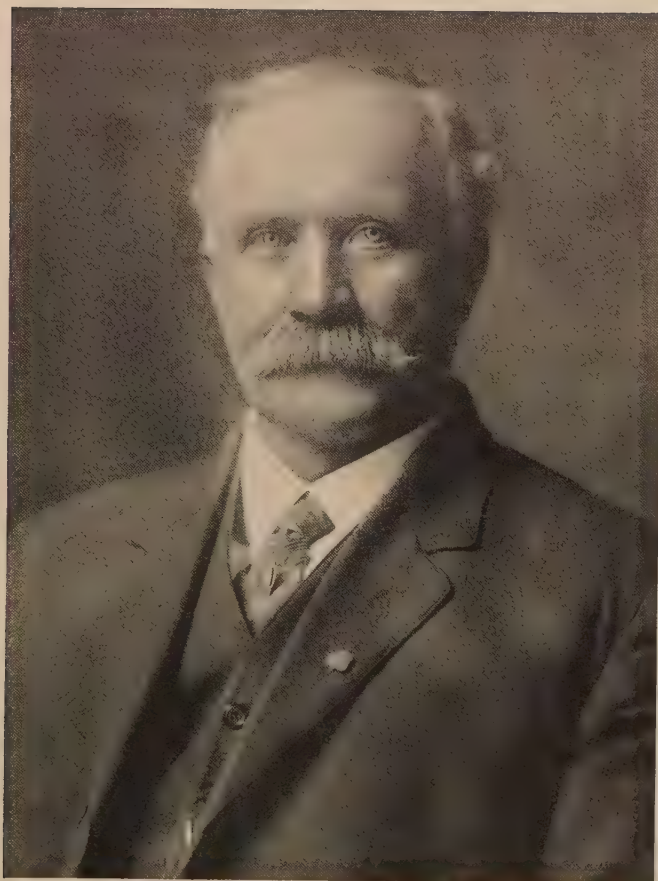
ISAAC A. LAUGHBAUM, one of the leading citizens of Whetstone township, Crawford county, Ohio, a member of the

board of directors of the Crawford County Infirmary, resides on his farm of 160 acres, which he devotes to general agriculture. He was born in Henry county, O., Nov. 17, 1853, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pfeifer) Laughbaum.

The father of Mr. Laughbaum was born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Germany. Farming was his occupation through life. Both Joseph and Elizabeth Laughbaum are now deceased, their burial having been in Sandusky township. They had the following children: Nancy, who is the wife of John H. Beltsing; Emanuel R.; Isaac A., Allen; Samantha J., who is the wife of Joseph Parr; Amanda E., who is the wife of Norman Palmer; Ida, who is the wife of George Weak; Clement L.; Winona, who is the wife of William Walters; and Della, who is the wife of Samuel Cole.

Isaac A. Laughbaum went to school in boyhood but was yet young when he began to engage, to some extent, in farming and has continued along the same line all his life. His first purchase of land was 40 acres of his present farm, which he bought from his father-in-law and later the remainder came to his wife through inheritance. On Oct. 9, 1875, he was married to Miss Susan Shearer, a daughter of Adam and Hannah (Clark) Shearer. The father of Mrs. Laughbaum was thrice married and she is the only surviving child of his second union, two having died in infancy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Laughbaum the following children were born: Nettie, who married Lewis Walter and has one son, Ralph; William C., who married Mabel Dolbeer and has one child, Naomi; Edwin, who married Julia Johnson and has three children, Howard, Ellen and Hattie; Carrie, who married Albert Gerstenslager and has three children, Lucile, Irene and Donald L.; Earl, who married Edna Ross and has two daughters, Helen and Lola Belle; Erman, who married Blanche Flowers and has one child, Blossom; John; Ora, who married Rachel Cook, and has one child, Marvel; Harold and Valma, who are at home. Mr. Laughbaum's children have been given good educational advantages. William C., the eldest son, is a



ISAAC A. LAUGHBAUM

graduate of Wittenberg college and seminary and is pastor of the English Lutheran church at Nevada, O. Edwin H. is principal of the schools of Galion and is also on the board of county school examiners. Earl is also a school teacher and additionally is a substitute mail carrier at Galion. After graduating from Wittenberg College, John, entered upon his studies preparatory to becoming a minister. The other sons have become successful farmers and all are credits to their parents and the community. Carrie was a teacher in the public schools for a number of years before her marriage, and Valma is now a junior in the Galion High School.

In politics Mr. Laughbaum is a Democrat and has served four years as township trustee and also as school director. He was twice elected to the office of County Infirmary Director. He is a member of Polk Grange at Galion, being past master of the same and also deputy master of the Ohio State Grange. The whole family has membership in the English Lutheran church. Mr. Laughbaum has served for a number of years as superintendent of the Sunday school at North Robinson, also as a member of the church council, and also as secretary of the joint council of the North Robinson charge.

JAY L. HOLTZHOUSE,* a member of one of the old and respected families of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., and one of the heirs of an estate of 109 acres of very valuable land, was born on the old homestead where he still lives, Aug. 31, 1883, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary G. (Noblit) Holtzhouse.

Benjamin F. Holtzhouse was born in Pennsylvania and was of German parentage. He was a veteran of the Civil war and for many years was a respected citizen of Crawford county and carried on farming on his land in Whetstone township, where his death occurred in 1894. He married Mary G. Noblit, who was born in Crawford county, and the following children were born to them: John; Bertha, who is the wife of W. L. Tapps; Nettie, who is the wife of Jay Line; Della, who is the wife of Isaac Beach; Ollie, who is the wife of Oliver Beach; Jay L. and Warren. Since his school

days Jay L. Holtzhouse has worked the homestead farm on shares with his mother. He is an industrious and intelligent farmer and in his agricultural operations shows good judgment and thorough knowledge.

In 1903 Mr. Holtzhouse was married to Miss Jessie Coulter, who is a daughter of William and Margaret (Hager) Coulter, well known residents of Galion, O. Mrs. Holtzhouse has one half-brother, George F., and a half-sister, Etta, who is the wife of Lewis Hallay, while her full sister and brothers are: Roma, who is the wife of Fred Robison; and Clyde and Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Holtzhouse have one son, Floyd. They attend the United Brethren church and have many pleasant social interests in the neighborhood. In politics he is a Republican, as was his father.

WILLIAM KRAUTER, who is one of the leading men of Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., a very successful agriculturist and owner of large bodies of land in the county, is interested also in several successful industrial enterprises. Mr. Krauter was born in Germany, April 8, 1849, and was six years old when his parents, John and Catherine (Borner) Krauter, brought him to this country.

John Krauter, with wife and five children, came to America in 1854, crossing the Atlantic ocean in a sailing vessel that afforded few comforts and no luxuries to the passengers but nevertheless safely landed them on solid ground. From New York they came to Crawford county, O., and John Krauter was a farmer in Liberty township until twenty-six years before death, when he moved to Bucyrus and died there. His wife died in Liberty township. They had seven children, namely: Jacob, Christian, John C., William, Gottlieb, Frederick and David, all surviving except Gottlieb. They were good, Christian people, strict members of the German Methodist church.

William Krauter obtained his book education in the common schools, but during a long and busy life has learned many other lessons. He helped his father clear off the land and develop a productive farm and re-

mained at home until he was 25 years of age, and then started out for himself. On April 9, 1874, Mr. Krauter bought 82 acres of land from George Cook, to which he later added until at present his home farm contains 157 acres, situated in Bucyrus township, while he owns an additional 100 acres in Whetstone township, all well improved and fertile, productive farm land which he devotes mainly to farming, raising only enough stock for his own use. Mr. Krauter has other sources of income, being a stockholder in the Carroll Foundry & Machine Company, at Bucyrus, and also in the Independent Telephone Company.

On April 2, 1874, Mr. Krauter was married to Miss Caroline Gebhart, a daughter of Adam and Susan (Brand) Gebhart, residents of Holmes township, Crawford county, but natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Gebhart had five children: Catherine, Caroline, Susan, Jacob and John. To Mr. and Mrs. Krauter five children have been born, as follows: Amanda; Emma, who is the wife of Rev. Blume, a minister in the German Methodist church; Amos B., who married Mary Yaussy; Charles E.; and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Krauter are members of the German Methodist church. In his political views Mr. Krauter is a Republican and he gives hearty support to that party but has no fault to find with those whose opinions differ from his own. He is widely known and universally respected.

JEREMIAH NIMAN, for many years was known as one of the far seeing business men and reliable citizens of Bucyrus, O. He was born in Richland county, O., not far distant from Mansfield, and died at Bucyrus, Feb. 1, 1900, when aged about 62 years. His parents were John and Margaret (Bradley) Niman.

John Niman was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in England, but they were married in Richland county, O., the Bradleys having settled at Mansfield when the present city had but three primitive huts and when the Indians were still numerous in that section of the country. Mrs. Niman was quite young when her father took possession of one of these

huts and her experiences of pioneer life enabled her in after years to relate many interesting stories to her descendants, especially stories connected with the then fast disappearing Indians. Her death occurred on her ninetieth birthday, in 1895, she having survived her husband for many years. They were parents of five sons and two daughters, namely: James, William, Jeremiah, John B. and one not named, Margaret and Elizabeth, all of whom have now passed away except John B., who is proprietor of the Union Foundry at Mansfield, O.

Jeremiah Niman had such educational opportunities as the village afforded in his day. When quite young he began to assist his father in the latter's furniture and cabinet-making shop and had practically learned the business by the time he was eighteen years of age. He then determined to become a soldier and enlisted for service in the Civil War with his two brothers, one of whom, William, was captain of his company, the other, John B., being a musician in the regiment, which had been raised by Col. McLaughlin, of Mansfield. Jeremiah Niman, in spite of his youth, became a brave and efficient soldier, acting as color bearer—a post of unusual danger—and, with the exception of an attack of typhoid fever, passed through the war unharmed and received an honorable discharge. In 1865 he came to Bucyrus and embarked in the furniture and undertaking business and prospered and some years later erected the Niman Block at No. 130 South Sandusky street, in which he carried on his business until 1896, when he retired. The closing years of his life were spent in the quiet way most congenial to old age and he passed out of existence leaving behind him a record of an honorable life during which he had harmed no man by word or deed. Politically he was a Republican. For many years he was a member of Keller Post, G. A. R. and the National Union and Royal Arcanum. He was a Presbyterian and gave liberally to religious movements.

At Toledo, O., in 1870, Mr. Niman was married to Miss Mary J. Seaman, who was born at Woodville, Sandusky county, a daughter of Capt. Ira Kent and Mary (Swartzman) Seaman. The father of Mrs. Niman was born in New Jersey and her



JEREMIAH NIMAN

mother in Pennsylvania. They were married at Fremont, O., where they lived until 1862, when they moved to Toledo, where Mr. Seaman became a prominent member of the bar and a representative citizen. He served through the Civil War and raised Co. I, 21st O. Vol. Inf., which was the first company that went out of Sandusky county. He lived usefully many years afterward, his death taking place at the home of Mrs. Niman, when he was 89 years, seven months and six days old. His wife had died previously at Toledo, when aged 60 years. The family ancestry has been preserved. His father was Daniel Seaman and his grandparents were Micah and Jemima (Ball) Seaman. The original settler had been born in England and, with a brother, had owned a whaling vessel that probably was stranded on American shores, as the earliest settlement of the family traced was on Long Island. This ancestor participated in the Revolutionary War under General Washington. Daniel Seaman, Sr., came from New Jersey to Sandusky, O., where subsequently the family became one of more than usual prominence. Mrs. Niman has two surviving sisters—Mrs. M. Belle Bushanan, who is a resident of Bucyrus (her husband is a great nephew of President Buchanan); and Mrs. Emily Kinnear, who lives at Galesburg, Ill. Jackson Daniel Seaman, a brother of Mrs. Niman, served on the gunboat Ozark in the Civil War. Charles F., another brother, was in the regular army and was one of the guards placed over Sitting Bull, when that bad Indian was captured. Mrs. Niman is a member of the Presbyterian church and is interested in the work of foreign missions. She is a lady of education and culture, belongs to the Current Events Club and to the Keller Post Relief Corps.

JOHN MESSNER, deceased, was one of those worthy citizens and kind, good, Christian men whose death is not only a loss to their community and family, but is felt in a wider circle to which the influence of their useful lives have extended. He had but few advantages in his youth as his father died when he was very young and his mother had four other children to claim her attention and be provided for. After

her second marriage to an excellent man, Thomas Collier, the family came to Crawford county, O., and here John Messner spent almost the whole of his subsequent life.

John Messner was born in 1818, in Pennsylvania, and it is possible that he served his four years of apprenticeship to the shoe-making trade before he came as a permanent resident to Crawford county. Later he became a farmer and still later, after moving to Bucyrus, a business man here. He was not only respected but highly esteemed and it has been said of him that his mere presence was a tonic, so cheerful and happy was his temperament. Nominally he was a Democrat in his political views but was very apt to cast his vote for those candidates whose private life sustained their public utterances. He never identified himself with any religious body although every act of his life proclaimed that he possessed those characteristics which make men true Christians. He found good in all men, he forgave those who did him wrong, he cheered the unfortunate and gave to those in need. His life was, therefore, one of beneficence, and his memory is tenderly cherished. His death occurred at Bucyrus, O., June 20, 1902.

John Messner was married first to Miss Maria Clapper, who was born in Crawford county, O. She died following the birth of her only child, Thomas William, now of Allegheny, Pa. Some years later Mr. Messner returned to Pennsylvania, and while there married Margaret Gardner. She was born there, a daughter of parents who had crossed the Atlantic ocean from Scotland and Ireland prior to the War of 1812, in which the father of Mrs. Messner participated. Seven children were born to this marriage, one son and six daughters, all of whom survive. Two daughters, both of whom reside with their mother at Bucyrus, are prominent educators in Crawford county, one of them, Miss Martha Messner, being county school examiner and city examiner, the first woman ever appointed to this office in Ohio.

Mary Ellen Messner was the eldest of the

above family and was born and educated at Bucyrus. She married Herschel Quinby Johnston, Feb. 16, 1875, and they have two children: Martha Pearl and Ida Blanche. The former was born at Bucyrus, May 16, 1876, and was graduated from the Bucyrus high school in 1895. Six years later she married Hiram Benjamin Sears, who was born, reared and educated in Crawford county. Mr. Sears is a charter member of the Crawford County Forestry Association and its present treasurer. He is deeply interested in the movement as applied to local surroundings and frequently has exhibits at county fairs in order to secure the attention of other farmers to this very important matter. Mr. and Mrs. Sears have two sons: Richard Elkanah, who was born April 21, 1903, and John Frederick, who was born March 13, 1905. The second daughter of Mrs. Johnston, Ida Blanche, was born Oct. 27, 1878, and was graduated from the Bucyrus high school in the class of 1896. She married Judge Charles F. Schaber, and they have 3 children: Bertha Mary, who was born April 15, 1905; Virginia May, who was born Jan. 12, 1909; and Ruth Marion, born June 8, 1912. Mrs. Johnston and daughters attended the Methodist Episcopal church. The venerable mother of Mrs. Johnston is in excellent health despite her 75 years. Her favorite book is the Holy Bible and this she has read and studied for so many years until its precepts and promises are familiar and she can readily apply them to almost every problem of life.

W. S. DEERWESTER,* one of the representative citizens of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., a farmer and carpenter and house builder, was born in Clermont county, O., in 1860, and is a son of Peter Deerwester, an early settler there.

W. S. Deerwester was given public school advantages and afterward learned the carpenter trade and also followed farming to some extent. In 1876 he came to Crawford county and located at Brokensword, and since then has built more than 100 substantial barns and a large percentage of the best farmhouses in this section. He owns a small

farm located eight miles northwest of Bucyrus and gives it attention, but still follows work at his trade.

Mr. Deerwester was married (first) to Miss Ida M. Smith, a daughter of William Smith, and an infant was born to them, now deceased. After his first wife passed away, Mr. Deerwester was married (second) to Miss Adella George, who is now deceased, neither of their two children surviving infancy. Mr. Deerwester is a very intelligent, broad-minded man and has given much study to public questions and has more or less identified himself with the Socialist party.

LEWIS H. ASSENHEIMER, who successfully operates a farm of 83 acres in Bucyrus township, was born in this township July 12, 1866, a son of Christian and Bertha (Marggraf) Assenheimer. His paternal grandparents were Ludwig and Rosena (Stoll) Assenheimer, the former of whom, Ludwig, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, about 1802 and was a weaver by trade. In 1832 he came to New York and there, in 1833, he married Miss Rosena Stoll, who was also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1811, and who, it is thought, came over in the same vessel. He brought a large stock of clocks with him, which he traded to his brother-in-law, George F. Stoll, for the building of a house. He followed his trade of weaver for many years and afterwards kept a grocery store. His death took place Oct. 19, 1855. He and his wife had thirteen children.

Christian Assenheimer, was born in New York City, Aug. 12, 1834, and was therefore little over a year old when his father located in Bucyrus in the fall of 1835. He attended school in the village until he was twelve years of age, learning both English and German, and worked at anything he could find to do until his 17th year, when he was apprenticed to Peter Shallenmiller, a cabinet-maker, to learn the trade. Having followed his trade as apprentice and journeyman until 1859, he then bought out his old employer, going in-debt for a large part of the stock. He carried on the furniture

business and undertaking for about twelve years with good success, paying for his stock and buying the property where C. M. Matthews was afterwards located, where he carried on business until 1871. He then exchanged his town property for 96 acres of land, on which he resided until 1879, when he purchased a farm on the Sandusky road, five and a half miles from Bucyrus, on which he made various improvements. After operating this farm for a number of years he retired and is now living in Bucyrus with his wife, to whom he was married Oct. 6, 1859. Her name in maidenhood was Bertha Marggraf; she was born in Stadtilm, Saxony, Germany, Oct. 17, 1837, and came to America with her parents when but six years of age, they settling in Bucyrus, this county. They have had children as follows: Emma C., born June 26, 1860; Margaret T., March 15, 1862; Frederick C., May 28, 1864; Lewis H., July 12, 1866; Franklin E., Aug. 22, 1868; Edward C., July 26, 1871; William C., March 15, 1875, and Otto A., Oct. 5, 1877. The parents are members of the German Lutheran church.

Lewis H. Assenheimer acquired his education in the common schools of this locality and in the meanwhile was initiated into farm work by his father, whom he assisted until his marriage. The farm of 83 acres which he owns formed a part of the parental homestead and he has resided here since he was five years of age. It is a fertile and well cultivated piece of land, well supplied with good buildings, and here he carries on general farming, also keeping enough stock for his own use. A Democrat politically, Mr. Assenheimer has been somewhat active in township affairs; he is a member of the board of education and is also road supervisor, looking after 18 miles of road.

He was married January 23, 1895, to Magdalena Stuckman, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Speigle) Stuckman, farming people of Bucyrus township. Of this marriage, four children have been born: Arno, Harold, Howard and Bertha Elizabeth. The family attend the English Lutheran church.

HARRY MACKEY, a well known engineer with the Erie Railroad, who has been

identified with this line since his 24th birthday, was born at Gallion, O., June 25, 1859, and is a son of James and Mary (Pensinger) Mackey.

James Mackey was born in Pennsylvania but in childhood accompanied his parents to Zanesville, O., and in 1850 to Galion, where his father, William Mackey, died. While living at Zanesville James Mackey learned the carpenter trade but after he came to Galion engaged in butchering and meat packing for some years, after which he became a very successful building contractor here and continued in that line as long as he was active. His death occurred at Galion in 1900. He was married in Ohio to Mary Pensinger, who was born in Pennsylvania and had accompanied her parents to Ohio. Her death occurred at Galion in 1864. She was a member of the English Lutheran church. The family consisted of three sons, Thomas, John and Harry, and one daughter, Jennie, who is the widow of James Stewart, now of Montana.

Harry Mackey was reared and attended school at Galion, and afterward for a time was with his brother, Thomas, in the meat business and as a side interest learned to operate a stationary engine. Mechanics came to him naturally, and as he found his bent was in that direction he decided to enter upon railroad work, and on his birthday, June 25, 1883, became an employe of the Erie Railway Company. He served for three and one-half years as fireman and then was given an engine and ever since has been connected with the Cincinnati East Division. His promotion has been unusually rapid, probably because he has never had a single accident and because never a single complaint has been entered against him. He has had his name added to the Red Star list, which indicates that he is one of the most valued passenger engineers in the service.

Mr. Mackey was married at Galion to Miss Katherine Pfeffer, who was born in this city in 1857, a daughter of Frederick Pfeffer, and died here Jan. 8, 1904, leaving no children. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Mackey was married (second) to Miss Anna Sames, who was

born at Galion, July 29, 1861, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Lanius) Sames. The parents of Mrs. Mackey were born in Germany but were married at Galion, where their subsequent lives were spent, the father dying at the age of 63 years and the mother surviving to be 71 years old. They were members of the German Reformed church. Mrs. Mackey had two brothers: Henry C., who died at Brightwood, Ind., when aged twenty-six years, survived by a widow and son; and William H., who is a hardware merchant at Mt. Gilead, O.

Since she was fifteen years of age, Mrs. Mackey has been a member of the German Reformed church, which Mr. Mackey also attends. Since 1886 he has been identified with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and has filled almost all of the positions in the local lodge at Galion and has recently as a delegate of Division No. 16, the convention of the International Brotherhood recently convened at Harrisburg, Pa. He belongs also to the Junior Order of American Mechanics, No. 106, at Galion, to Lodge No. 186, Knights of Pythias, of this city, and to Order of Owls, Nest No. 1700, of Marion, O. In politics he casts an independent vote.

SIMEON G. BEAL,* who is a representative of one of the old agricultural families of Crawford county, O., follows farming and stock raising in Bucyrus township, operating two farms, one of 80 acres, which belongs to his father, and his own property, where he has 40 acres. He was born in Bucyrus township, Oct. 19, 1856, and is a son of Isaac Beal.

Simeon G. Beal attended the district schools near his father's farm in his youth and afterward was trained to be a practical farmer and raiser of stock, and in order to be successful there is a great deal to be learned along both lines. Mr. Beal raises only enough general stock for his own use but devotes considerable attention to sheep growing and through his excellent methods makes this industry a profitable one.

Mr. Beal was married to Miss Catherine Sherer, who died Dec. 17, 1910, a daughter

of Samuel Sherer. Her burial was in the Sherer cemetery in Whetstone township, where other members of her family rest. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Beal, Milton Sherer, a bright youth who was graduated from the Bucyrus high school in the class of 1910. Mr. Beal is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church as was his wife. He is a Democrat in his political views.

FREDERICK C. ASSENHEIMER, a farmer of Bucyrus township, who owns 82 acres of land and also works 80 acres belonging to his father, was born in the town of Bucyrus, May 28, 1864, a son of Christian and Bertha (Marggraf) Assenheimer. His father, Christian Assenheimer, was born Aug. 12, 1834, in Cherry Street, New York City, and was a son of Ludwig and Rosena (Stoll) Assenheimer. In 1835 Ludwig Assenheimer brought his family to Crawford county, Ohio, locating in Bucyrus, and young Christian grew up in the village, learning both German and English. He attended school until twelve years old, at which time he began to do odd jobs and work at anything he could find to do. In his 17th year he was apprenticed to Peter Shallenmiller to learn the trade of cabinet-maker, remaining with him three years and a half and subsequently following his trade as a journeyman until 1859, when he bought out his old employer. He carried on the furniture business and undertaking for about 12 years and finally bought the property subsequently occupied by C. M. Matthews & Co., where he did business until 1871. He then exchanged his town property for 96 acres of land in Bucyrus township, on which he resided until 1879, when he bought a farm of 160 acres on the Sandusky road, five and a half miles from Bucyrus, on which he made fine improvements and took up his permanent residence. He was married Oct. 6, 1859, to Miss Bertha Marggraf, of Bucyrus, who was born in Stadthilm, Saxony, Germany, Oct. 17, 1837, and who came to America with her parents when but six years of age. Of this marriage six sons and two daughters were born, as follows: Emma

C., June 26, 1860; Martha T., March 15, 1862; Frederick C., May 28, 1864; Lewis H., July 12, 1866; Franklin E., Aug. 22, 1868; Edward C., July 26, 1871; William C., March 15, 1875; and Otto A., Oct. 5, 1877. Christian Assenheimer and wife are members of the German Lutheran church and he is a Democrat politically, serving six years as a member of the town council and three years as township trustee. They now live retired in Bucyrus.

Ludwig Assenheimer, the father of Christian and grandfather of our subject, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, about 1802, and was a weaver by trade. In 1832 he came to New York, where he married Rosena Stoll, a native also of Wurtemberg, born Aug. 11, 1811, and who probably came over in the same vessel. They were married in 1833, and came to Bucyrus in 1835. He brought a large stock of clocks with him, which he traded to his brother-in-law, Geo. F. Stoll, for the building of a house. He followed his trade for many years, then kept a grocery store until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1855. He and his wife had thirteen children.

Frederick C. Assenheimer acquired his education in the common schools and was trained to agriculture, becoming a practical farmer. He started in for himself when 28 years old, working for a year and a half by the month and then being associated with his father, from whom he later bought his farm, which he has operated alone. He does general farming and keeps stock enough for his own use. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married Feb. 28, 1907, to Mrs. Viola (Mollenkop) Harmon, who is a daughter of Philip Mollenkop and was married previously to Jay Harmon, now deceased. Of her first union there were two children, Ward C. and Alice Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Assenheimer are the parents of one child, Elsie Rowena. Mr. Assenheimer belongs to the German Lutheran church, while his wife is a member of the United Brethren church. They have a fine homestead and are prosperous farming people, well known and respected throughout the township and vicinity.

JOHN HALEY, who entered into the service of the Erie Railway Company as a call boy, away back on Nov. 20, 1869, has been identified with this road ever since, and through regular promotions in 1902 was made a passenger engineer and now fills that very important position, one of the oldest and most relied on engineers in the Erie service. Mr. Haley was born at Cleveland, O., April 4, 1855, and is a son of John and Mary (Carroll) Haley.

Both parents of Mr. Haley were born in 1814, in County Cork, Ireland, and there they were married in 1839 and a few years later came to America and subsequently located at Cleveland, O., and from there came to Galion, in 1857. The father was a railroad man and for some years he was connected with the Big Four and the Erie Railroads while living at Galion, where his death occurred Dec. 5, 1894. His widow survived until Jan. 15, 1899. They were members of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. In politics he formerly was a Democrat, but after the conclusion of the Tilden-Hayes campaign, voted the Republican ticket until the end of his life. He was the father of a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom survive except one daughter.

John Haley accompanied his parents to Galion in 1857, being then an infant, was reared here and obtained his education in the public schools, leaving at the age of fourteen years in order to become a railroad man, for which he had a strong natural inclination. In November, 1869, he became call boy for the Erie and four years later was made fireman on the Fourth Division of what was then the Atlantic & Great Western, in June, 1873, when it was also called the Broad Gauge. Later the road became the N. Y. & P. O., later changes being made until the present name of the Erie Railway was adopted, and during all this period of changing names and owners, equally important changes were being made in the methods of railroading and equipping. He recalls the time when the engines were fired with wood, and few, if any, of the most fore-sighted railroad men could have

pictured the present day steam engines, superheated with steam or electricity, which often weigh 250 tons. On July 29, 1879, Mr. Haley was made an engineer and in November, 1880, was given a crew, and now, with one exception is the oldest engineer of the Third Division, running from Marion to Kent, O. He has an excellent record as a train man, his caution and prudence being proverbial, and few engineers of this line enjoy more fully the confidence of employers or comrades.

Mr. Haley was married at Sandusky, O., to Margaret Mullen Manz, who was born and educated at Sandusky. She is of French and German extraction, a daughter of Joseph and Frederica Manz. Joseph Manz was one of eight brothers that enlisted in the Union army and fought throughout the War of the Rebellion. He was a member of Company A, 32nd O. V. I., and served under General Grant. He belonged to McMeens Post, G. A. R., Sandusky, O. Joseph and Frederica Manz were married in New York City and it was there Mrs. Haley was born. Mr. Manz was accidentally killed at Sandusky by a Lake Shore engine, July 12, 1891, when sixty years of age. He was a well known citizen of Sandusky and a member of the Roman Catholic church. The mother of Mrs. Haley survived until February 22, 1911, for many years having been a member of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Haley has one brother, Anthony, and one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Larkin, both of whom live at Sandusky. Mr. and Mrs. Haley are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church. He is an active and interested member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics he votes independently.

GODFREY YAUSSY, proprietor of the Willow Brook stock farm, a valuable tract of 357 acres situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., is one of the well known and substantial citizens of this section, to which he came in 1905, from Monroe county, O., where he was born July 25, 1851. His parents were Christian and Elizabeth (Muhleman) Yaussy.

Christian Yaussy and wife were both born

in Switzerland but they were married in America. He followed farming in Monroe county, O., for some years and his wife died and is buried there, and he then made his home with his son, Godfrey, where he died May 1, 1912. The family numbered seven children, three of whom died in infancy and one, Anna, who was the wife of Joseph Winkler, is also deceased. The survivors are: Godfrey, Edward and Samuel. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while the father was a Lutheran. He was a Democrat in his political sentiments. His parents were Daniel and Mary Yaussy.

Godfrey Yaussy attended the common schools in Monroe county in boyhood and then went into a cheese factory, where he continued for eleven years. There are no people who understand the making of cheese quite so well as the Swiss, and Mr. Yaussy knows the manufacture of many varieties of this food-dainty. After coming to Crawford county in 1905 he purchased 197 acres of land from John Albright, 80 acres from a Mr. Miller and 80 acres more from a Mr. Rowse. Prior to coming here he sold his farm of 190 acres in Monroe county. He carries on dairying and is a breeder of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle.

In October, 1874, Mr. Yaussy was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Gehrig, a daughter of Christian and Mary (Dahler) Gehrig, who were natives of Switzerland. They were married in that land and afterward came to the United States and engaged in farming in Monroe county, where both died. They had the following children: Sarah; John; Rebecca, deceased, who was the wife of Edward Brenzikofer; Lydia, who is the wife of Fred Roth; Hannah, who is the wife of Samuel Yaussy; Selma, who is the wife of Carl Bock; and Ernest and Nettie. To Mr. and Mrs. Yaussy fourteen children have been born, all of whom survive, namely: Clara H., who is the wife of Charles W. Luthy; Lydia, who is the wife of John Fraley; Ella, who is the wife of Sanford Fraley; Robert; John; Mary, who is the wife of Amos Krauter; Henry; Selma; Otto; Edna, who is a teacher in Whet-

stone township; Esther; Paul; Clarence and Verna, the younger members attending the Bucyrus high school. Mr. and Mrs. Yaussy have reared their children in the Methodist Episcopal church. Although he is independent in his political views, Mr. Yaussy has been so generally recognized as a good citizen that he has frequently been elected to office.

CHARLES ULMER,* general merchant at Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, O., and a public spirited and substantial citizen, was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., in 1868, and is a son of Gottlieb and Barbara Ulmer, who were natives of Wittenberg, Germany. After coming to America they settled in Crawford county, O. Eleven children were born to them, namely: Henry, who married Anna May, a daughter of Lewis May, is deceased but his widow survives and lives in Vernon township; Mary, who married John Kleopentstine, and they live at Mansfield, O.; Rosa, who lives with her husband in Liberty township; Jacob F., who is a resident of Liberty township, married Nora Pfeidener; John W., who is a farmer in Liberty township, married Eliza Brown; David G., who is a resident of Liberty township, married first Tillie Knobenger and after her death married Mrs. David Lutz; Frederick, who is a resident of Cranberry township, married Anna Sanders; Charles, the subject of this sketch; and Lizzie, Katie and Eliza, all of whom died in infancy.

Charles Ulmer obtained his education in the public schools. After leaving the home farm he went into the general mercantile business and has continued and enjoys a large trade. He is one of the active and enterprising men of Sulphur Springs and at present is serving in the office of treasurer of Liberty township.

Mr. Ulmer was married to Miss Amy Striker, who died October 15, 1911, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Striker. They had the following children: Harvey, Mabel, Arthur, Robert, Edward, Sarah, all of whom live with their father, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Ulmer and children are mem-

bers of the Lutheran church. He is identified with the Order of Maccabees.

JOHN L. COOK, who was born Jan. 31, 1857, on his present valuable farm of 165 acres, which is situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., belongs to a highly respected family of this section. His parents were John and Sarah (Deeber) Cook.

John Cook was born in Germany and was a son of Peter Cook. By trade he was a plasterer and for many years during the season was steadily employed and also engaged in farming. He always voted the Democratic ticket and he gave liberal support to Trinity Reformed church at Galion. He married Sarah Deeber, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Louis Deeber, and they had the following children: Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of John Albright; Henry; George; Amanda, who is the wife of Peter Beach; Tena, who is the wife of Jacob Whiteamire; Isaac; John L.; and Sarah, who makes her home with her brother, John L. Cook. The parents of the above family are deceased, their burial being in the Whetstone Cemetery.

John L. Cook attended the district school in boyhood with his brothers and sisters and afterward remained at home, as his father needed his assistance in cultivating his large estate of 335 acres. When his father died, Mr. Cook bought 91 acres and kept on adding until he now owns 165 acres as stated above. He carries on general agriculture here and is one of the prosperous farmers of this section.

Mr. Cook was married in 1887 to Miss Mary E. Gibler, a daughter of Adam and Rachel (Shearer) Gibler, who came to Crawford county very early and became people of ample means and were highly respected. Mrs. Cook has two brothers and one sister: Isaac and John, and Sarah, who is the wife of James McPeak. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, as follows: Rachel C., who is the wife of Ora Laughbaum; and Ida S., Nettie J., Elsie B. and Verdie B. The family attend Trinity Reformed Church. A staunch Demo-

crat, Mr. Cook has been elected to local offices by his party and has served three terms as school director and one term as road supervisor.

SIMON J. DENZER, a prosperous farmer, owning 101 acres in Bucyrus township, was born in this township, Oct. 21, 1856, son of Jacob and Matilda (McNeal) Denzer. His grandfather, Andrew Denzer, was born in Baden, Germany, and served under Napoleon in the disastrous Russian campaign, where so many of the army perished. Being lucky enough to escape death, he afterwards—about 1833—came to America, dying in this country seven years after. He and his wife had four sons and a daughter, Andrew, George, Jacob, Marv and Simon. Two of these children died in Germany and were buried at Upfingen, Baden. Mrs. Andrew Denzer survived her husband many years, passing away in 1876 at the advanced age of ninety-four.

Jacob Denzer was thirteen years old when he accompanied his parents to the United States. They soon settled in Crawford county, Ohio, the father (Andrew) purchasing 15 acres of land in Liberty township. This he cleared and in the following spring built a cabin on it. The same spring—of 1834—Jacob began work as a farm hand, earning three or four dollars per month, and was thus employed until he was 25 years of age. Until reaching his majority he gave his earnings to his parents. At the age of 25 he began farming rented land, which he operated for three years. On March 13, 1850, he married Matilda McNeal of Crawford county, who was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Dec. 6, 1826, and she proved a most capable help-meet to him. After his marriage he rented a farm for six years and in the meanwhile bought 38 acres of land. In 1863 he purchased the homestead on which he resided for the rest of his life, where he carried on farming and stock-raising becoming in time one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of the township. For about ten years he also operated a saw-mill. He and his wife had thirteen children, of whom two—

Florence and an infant son—died in childhood. The others were Mary L., Jennie, Andrew, Esther, J. Anson, Simon J., Ella, Alexander, Maggie, Lewis I. and Electa V.

Simon J. Denzer was educated in the common schools and was brought up on his father's farm, acquiring a competent knowledge of agriculture methods. He has since continued in this now profitable line of industry and is now engaged in general farming keeping enough stock for his own use. A part of his farm belonged originally to the Denzer homestead; the rest he has acquired by purchase. He has made substantial improvements in the property, building the fine barn and residence which stands on his land, and the general aspect of his place is one of thrift and prosperity. He votes the Democratic ticket but is not an active politician.

He was married Feb. 15, 1888, to Clara F. Miller, who was born in Holmes township, this county, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Lichtenwalter) Miller. Her parents were early settlers in Crawford county and cleared a farm there, the father coming from Columbiana county and the mother from Stark county. They were farmers. Their children were Isaac L.; Elizabeth, now deceased, who was the wife of Martin Shaffner; Sarah, wife of Andrew Gidley; Mary, wife of Valentine Heiby; Adeline, who married Michael Shiffler; Catherine, who married William Lotzenheiser; Clara F., the wife of our subject; Daniel, now deceased; and Laura, who is the wife of Peter L. Bash. Mr. and Mrs. Denzer have two children, both sons, namely, John Evan and Allen D. The family attend the English Lutheran church.

CHRISTIAN HOOVER, who is one of the substantial citizens of Dallas township, Crawford county, O., owning 244 acres of finely developed land, was born in Crawford county, in September, 1844, and is a son of William and Phebe (Swisher) Hoover.

William Hoover was born in Pickaway county, O., but the greater part of his life was passed as a farmer in Crawford county.

He married Phebe Swisher, who was born in Franklin county, O., and the following children were born to them: John T.; Emma, who is the wife of Henry M. Welch; Christian; George W.; Margaret, who is the wife of David E. Fisher; Marcellus; Alice, who is the wife of Marks Tea; Charles Fremont; Flora, who is the wife of H. L. Weber; and William.

Christian Hoover had public school advantages as they were offered when he was a boy, and since then has devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits and since the age of four years has lived on his present farm, which is generally known as the old Hoover homestead. He no longer does more than overlook his farm, having placed all the practical responsibilities on the sturdy shoulders of his sons, who are capable and thorough farmers.

In 1868 Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Lorena Kirby, who was born in Crawford county, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Welch) Kirby, old settlers here and well known people. Mrs. Hoover died Nov. 8, 1909, and her burial was in Oakwood cemetery, Bucyrus. Two brothers and one sister survive her: John, George and Emma, who is the wife of James Orr. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoover the following children were born: Ernest, who married Nona Flock, and has four children, Hugh, Alice, Florence and Lucile; Burdett K., who married Elnora Quaintance, and has two children, Chester and Hazel; Charles F., who married Nora Kerr and has five children, Helen, Wayne, Clifford, Marjorie and an infant; Maud; and Madge, who is the wife of Arlington Blair and has three children, Hoover, Thomas and a child unnamed. Mr. Hoover is a Republican in his political sentiments and occasionally has consented to serve his township in public office, for three years being a trustee, serving through an important period of the township's history. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

HARRY R. SCHULER,* one of the able young professional men of Galion, O., a member of its bar and an important politi-

cal factor, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 24, 1877, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Amann) Schuler.

Philip Schuler was born in Baden, Germany, and when eleven years of age came alone to the United States. After a few years in Michigan he came to Galion, O., where he engaged in the grocery business for some time and then turned his attention to insurance and real estate, and maintains offices in the Schaffner Block. He was married to Mary Amann, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of George and Mary Amann, who came to Ohio from Germany in 1855. George Schuler followed farming and dairying near Galion. He survived his wife, dying in 1906. They were members of the Roman Catholic church, and to this religious body Philip Schuler and wife also belong. He is one of the well known public men of Crawford county, a member of the General Assembly in 1867 and 1868 and chairman of the city council of Galion in 1880. He is one of the influential men of the Democratic party and a loyal supporter of its candidates. To Mr. and Mrs. Schuler three sons and four daughters were born, all of whom survive and are well known people of this section.

Harry R. Schuler was the second born in the above family and with his brothers and sisters was given excellent school advantages. In the 69th General Assembly of Ohio he was a page, after which he entered upon the study of law, and in 1902 was graduated from the law department of the University of Georgetown, D. C., receiving his degree of L. L. D. and in the following year that of L. L. M. In May, 1904, he came to Galion, after being admitted to the bar, to enter upon practice, and in 1909 was elected city solicitor, in which office he served until January 1, 1912. On numerous occasions he has been the delegate of his party to State, Senatorial and Congressional Democratic conventions and he is personally on the friendliest terms with many of the highest party leaders. His ability is very generally recognized and his party loyalty has withstood every test.

Mr. Schuler is unmarried. He is a mem-

ber of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church at Galion. Fraternally, he is identified with the Elks, the Eagles, the Catholic Knights of Ohio and the Knights of Columbus and belongs also to the Commercial and the Lambs' Clubs.

MELANCHTHON GEORGE NUNGESSER, a prominent farmer and politician of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., residing on his valuable farm three miles west of Galion, was born at New Winchester, O., Jan. 16, 1863, and is the only son of Christian A. and Elizabeth (Helfrick) Nungesser.

Christian Nungesser was born in Germany and before coming to the United States he learned the trade of shoemaking. He lived in Cincinnati, O. but later located at New Winchester in Crawford county and still later purchased his farm of 100 acres five miles west of Galion. This farm he still owns although he and his wife now live retired in Galion. They are members of the German Lutheran church. They had the following children born to them: Delilah C., wife of I. A. Cook; Margaret C., widow of H. P. Rexrith; Martha J., Wife of J. F. Guinther; and Melanchthon G.

Melanchthon G. Nungesser availed himself of the advantages of the county school of those days but left this school at the early age of 16 years and was thrown upon his own resources. However, he determined to further his educational training and he managed under very adverse circumstances and with much sacrifice to attend school at the Ohio Central College at Iberia, O. for one year. Later he spent several terms at the N. W. O. University at Ada, O. He then made practical application of his knowledge by teaching school, in which work he continued for 12 years. As a teacher, through his earnest devotion, persistent effort and close application he was eminently successful, winning the respect of his pupils, patrons and fellow teachers. Through his teachers' institute work and relations he was a very active and useful member.

On Sept. 29, 1887, M. G. Nungesser was married to Miss Matilda C. Burkhart, who was born in Marion county, O., a daughter of Abraham and Caroline (Schaffer) Burk-

hart. Mr. Burkhart was born in Pennsylvania and Mrs. Burkhart in Morrow county, O. They now live retired in Galion, O. Their children were as follows: Samuel; William; Matilda; Amanda, wife of J. McKinstry; John E.; and Cora, wife of H. O. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Nungesser have had three children born to them: Vesta Vanola, Virgil Vinton and Cleoda D. The last named, who is 12 years old, is the only survivor, the two first named dying in infancy. Mr. Nungesser and wife are members of the English Lutheran church.

After marriage they located on a tenant farm which was all but modern and in a state of productiveness. Becoming discouraged at the wasted efforts of his best days, Mr. and Mrs. Nungesser concluded to buy a home for themselves and in 1904 they bought an 80 acre tract of land from the Jacob Christman heirs, located three miles west of Galion, for which he went heavily in debt. With renewed interest and added effort he set about improving it and at once adopted his plan of parallel tiling, which has since become so popular, erecting modern and commodious farm buildings, remodeling his residence and installing the most modern comforts and conveniences. Now by his close application, economy and thrift the encumbrance is cancelled, improvements paid for and the farm in a high state of productiveness. At present Mr. Nungesser is erecting another residence on West Main street, Galion, which he expects to occupy on completion. As a farmer and stock raiser he is a fancier of pure bred stock and raises registered stock as practical with his operations. His flock of registered American Delaine Merine sheep ranks among the best in the state. His stock as a whole well shows judgment in good breeding.

Mr. Nungesser is and always has been very active in Farmers' Institute work and is rated as one of the most progressive agriculturists of his county.

In politics he is a Democrat and has always taken a great interest in civil matters, thus stands as an important factor in his county and at the time of this writing is the candidate of the leading party of his county for the office of county representative. He has served on many very important committees and for



MELANCHTHON G. NUNGESSER

several terms served as justice of the peace. He is also an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, the I. O. F. and also the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Nungesser is as a whole a self-developed man, ambitious, persistent, known for loyalty and integrity, which has won for him a place of high regard in the minds of his fellow men.

CLARENCE R. SNYDER, one of the enterprising and successful young farmers of Whetstone township, operates 133 acres of valuable land, situated near Bucyrus and belonging to his father-in-law, David Wingert. Mr. Snyder was born in Whetstone township, Dec. 3, 1883, and is a son of John D. and Mary Elizabeth (Rorick) Snyder. The mother died on Jan. 2, 1905, but the father survives and is employed by the Galion Vault Company and formerly was a farmer. His children are: Clarence R., Ira M., Melvin V., Gladys Amelia and Margie Elizabeth.

Clarence R. Snyder attended the public schools and spent several terms at the O. N. W., at Ada, O. After completing his studies he was a teacher in the public schools for three years and then engaged in farm work, to which he has since devoted his attention. He is very industrious and possesses excellent judgment and has been very successful in the management of the property belonging to Mr. Wingert. General farming is his main business, although he raises some good stock, fully enough for home use.

Mr. Snyder married Miss Nancy M. Wingert, who is a daughter of David and Catherine (Kehrer) Wingert, the latter of whom died April 22, 1910. Mr. Wingert resides with Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, the latter being the only daughter. Mr. Wingert has one son, William M., who is a farmer in Whetstone township. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have one daughter, Viola Lucilla, born June 6, 1907, and one son, Kenneth Willard, born May 22, 1912. In politics he is a Democrat and is serving as a member of the school board. He and wife belong to the German Reformed church, attending in Whetstone township.

CHARLES N. JUMP,* who is the popular teacher of the Frogtown school, in District No. 4, Tod township, Crawford county, O., was born in 1873, near Lemert, O., and is a son of William A. and Abbie (Dunlop) Jump.

The Jump family is an old one in Crawford county and the grandparents came here from New York when William A. Jump was three years old. The latter survives and has resided on his farm in Tod township for 40 years. He was married first to Abbie Dunlop and second to Adeline Heft. To the first union five children were born: Charles N., John Wallace, Ralph, Bertha and Denise, who married C. Burnshaw. To the second marriage two children were born: Theo and Fred, the mother of whom survives.

Charles N. Jump attended school at Lemert and afterward took a course in the university at Ada, O., and thus prepared, began, in 1893, to teach school and has continued in educational work ever since. Mr. Jump is considered a careful, conscientious and efficient teacher and his best recommendation is the fact that his pupils make steady progress and when they go out into the world for themselves find that the instruction he has given them is very valuable.

Mr. Jump was united in marriage with Miss Iva Diffenbaugh. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has served in the office of township assessor. He was reared in the United Brethren church.

WILLIAM M. WINGERT, general farmer and stock raiser, operating 122 acres of fine land which is situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., was born in Whetstone township, Nov. 1, 1880, and is the only son of David and Catherine (Kehrer) Wingert.

David Wingert was born in Pennsylvania but has spent the larger portion of his life in Crawford county, O., where, for many years, he was a prosperous farmer. He now lives retired and since the death of his wife, in April, 1910, has resided with his daughter and son-in-law, Clarence R. Snyder.

der and wife, in Whetstone township, Mr. Snyder renting one of his farms, and also with his son, Wm. M. Wingert, and wife. He married Catherine Kehrer, who was born and died in Whetstone township. They had two children, William M. and Nancy M., the latter of whom is the wife of Clarence R. Snyder. In politics, Mr. Wingert is a Democrat. He is one of the older members and liberal supporters of the Reformed church in this township.

William M. Wingert obtained his education in the public schools. Under the direction of his father he became a reliable and careful agriculturist and for some years has rented from his father the farm which he is successfully conducting.

On March 13, 1910, Mr. Wingert was married to Miss Chloe Stump, who is a daughter of H. J. Stump, a family of considerable importance in this section of Crawford county, and they have one son, Layton H. Mr. and Mrs. Wingert attend the Reformed church. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat.

RUFUS AURAND, retired farmer and highly respected citizen, and also an honored veteran of the great Civil War, has been a resident of Bucyrus since 1903. He was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., March 28, 1837; and is a son of Jonathan Aurand and a grandson of Henry Aurand.

Henry Aurand, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of a Revolutionary soldier who fought in the Battle of Yorktown. Henry married Margaret Trebaugh, of German ancestry, and they both died in Union county, Pa. Henry Aurand and wife were members of the Reformed church.

Jonathan Aurand was born in Beaver township, Union county, Pa. He was married there to Susan Whittemeyer and they came to Ohio in 1827 and located in what was then an unimproved part of the county, although near Bucyrus. There the first wife of Jonathan Aurand died, Aug. 20, 1828. Two children survived her, both of whom are now deceased. On July 28, 1829,

Jonathan Aurand was married to his sister-in-law, Rachel Wittemeyer, also a native of Pennsylvania. They continued to live in Whetstone township for a number of years and then moved to Tod township, where Jonathan Aurand died July 12, 1875, his widow surviving him until May 1, 1892. They were estimable people, active in the Reformed church, valued neighbors and worthy examples. After moving to Tod township they united with the Methodist Episcopal church and were equally interested in its good works. A family of eight sons and four daughters were born to them all of the daughters and four of the sons being now deceased. All of the survivors have married, and all, with the exception of Emanuel, who resides in Nebraska, still live in Ohio. Of these eight sons, five became soldiers in the Union Army during the Civil War: Emanuel, Rufus, John, Jonathan and Enoch. Emanuel and Rufus were members of the 56th Ill. Vol. Inf., and after this regiment was disbanded by order of the Secretary of War, both served in other regiments. John was a member of a Missouri regiment; Jonathan served in the First O. Cav. and the 174th O. Vols., and was wounded while in the service; and Enoch was a member of Co. E, 34th O. Vol. Inf., and during his enlistment of eighteen months was made a prisoner in West Virginia and for a time was incarcerated in a Richmond prison.

Rufus Aurand grew up on the home farm, attended the district school and assisted his father and brothers until Sept. 7, 1861, when, with his brother Emanuel, he enlisted in the regiment which was later disbanded and he re-enlisted in the 61st O. Vol. Inf., becoming orderly sergeant of Company B, and serving as such until after the second battle of Bull Run, where he was temporarily in command. He was promoted for his soldierly qualities at this time, being made first lieutenant of Company K, a position he served in until serious ill health compelled him to resign and return home to recuperate. As soon as he was better and again able to take the field he re-enlisted, entering the 3d O. Cav., with

which he continued until the close of the war. He participated in many of the most serious battles of the time, and in looking back over the long list of engagements that meant death or injury to so many of his brave comrades, he is disposed to regard the second battle of Bull Run as the one most stubbornly contended. He was a part of the command that took part in Wilson's Raid through Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia in the last months of the war, and was at Macon, Ga., when hostilities ceased. After his military service was over he was connected with the saw mill industry until 1896 and was also a farmer until 1903, when he retired to Bucyrus, well entitled to a period of ease and comfort. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has consented to serve but little in a public capacity except as a justice of the peace, in which office he passed 24 consecutive years. He has been very active in Grand Army affairs and is senior commander of Keller Post, No. 128, G. A. R., at Bucyrus.

Mr. Aurand was married in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., to Miss Eva L. Seibert, who was born in 1855, in Holmes township. Her parents, Peter and Catherine (Smith) Seibert, were well known farmers in Holmes township, where they lived into old age. Mrs. Aurand is one of the six survivors of their large farming. Mr. and Mrs. Aurand are members of the U. B. church.

CHARLES F. UNGER,* who is one of the representative men of Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., serving in his second term as township trustee, has operated what is known as the Henry Flock farm for the past five years and has brought its 85 acres up to a fine state of production. He was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, Jan. 17, 1860, and is a son of Frederick and Rosa (Bollinger) Unger.

Frederick Unger and wife were both born in Germany and both came when young to Crawford county, where they were subsequently married. The mother died June 1, 1895, and her burial was in Oakwood cemetery at Bucyrus. The fa-

ther engaged in farming during his active life and now lives retired at the home of a daughter in Richland county, O. They had the following children: Charles F., Caroline, wife of Charles Gearhart; William H., Albert J. and Sarah A., wife of David Croft.

Charles F. Unger obtained his education in the public schools and then worked for his father and remained at home until he was 30 years of age. In 1890 he bought a farm in Bucyrus township, which he sold in 1900, and then moved to Holmes township, where he bought his second farm, but in 1906 he also disposed of that property and since then has been renting the farm above referred to, carrying on farm industries here. He is one of the leading Democrats in this part of the county, and while living in Holmes township served two years as ditch superintendent, and as an official of Bucyrus township, has served with extreme efficiency. He is well known over the county, in which he has lived his entire life, with the exception of five years.

On March 21, 1890, Mr. Unger was married to Miss Maggie A. Staiger, who was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, Jan. 11, 1865, a daughter of John George and Magdalena (Strohm) Staiger. They were natives of Germany who settled in Holmes township many years ago and the father engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Staiger had the following children: William, Charles, Mary, wife of Israel Ulmer; Mrs. Unger, George, Philip, Emanuel, Amelia, wife of C. R. Meyers; David, Moses and Martha, wife of Warren Dininger. Mr. and Mrs. Unger have one son, Frederick G., who was born in Bucyrus township in 1895, and assists his father on the farm. The family belongs to the German Lutheran church. Mr. Unger is identified with two fraternal organizations, the Eagles and the Owls, attending both lodges at Bucyrus.

ELI KILE, a well known resident of Whetstone township, engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born on a farm in this township, now occupied by his son-in-law, Sept. 10, 1851. His parents, Tobias and

Catherine (Knipp) Kile, were both natives of Germany, the former a son of Peter Kile and the latter a daughter of Christopher Knipp. After emigrating to America and settling in this section, Tobias Kile entered the land on which the Kile homestead now stands from the Government and began the development of a farm. He and his wife are both deceased and are buried in the Kile cemetery. They were German Lutherans in religion and he was a Democrat politically. They had a large family, namely: Eva, wife of Jacob Helfrick; Philip, Peter, Elizabeth, who married Peter Knipp; Catherine, wife of Simeon Kiess; Sarah, wife of Joseph Dinkle; Fred, Eli, subject of this sketch; Amanda, who married William Beltz, and Ida, now deceased, who was the first wife of William Beltz.

Eli Kile was educated in the common schools of this locality and was trained to farm work, in which he has since continued, doing general farming and keeping enough stock for his own use. Like his father, he is a Democrat and has been somewhat active in local affairs, as he was township trustee for several terms and treasurer of the township for three terms, completing his service in that office in January last, after having held office in one position or another for about thirty years altogether. As may be inferred, he is a man well thought of by his fellow citizens—sagacious and enterprising, with good business ability and sound judgment in matters concerning the public weal.

He was married in 1875 to Sophia Tracht, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Johnston) Tracht. Mrs. Kile's father is now deceased, but her mother is still living and is now in her 84th year, a resident of Jefferson township, this county. Their family was as follows: Eva, wife of Daniel Christman, both now deceased; Leonard, deceased; Lucinda, who married Leonard Weber, now deceased; Rosetta, wife of Henry Hinkel; Henry, Michael, Sophia, who is now Mrs. Eli Kile; Delilah, wife of Henry Snyder; Alfred and R. C. Mr. and Mrs. Eli Kile have been the parents of six children, namely: Minnie, Lula, wife of Peter Boehm;

Adella, wife of Fred Hildebrand; Myrtle, wife of Harry Nelson; Lottie and Ollie. The Kile family attend the Lutheran church.

HOMER SIMPSON, who is a rural mail delivery official, out from Galion, O., and a well known and representative citizen of Crawford county, was born in Mifflin township, Ashland county, O., Oct. 1, 1871, and is a son of Robert and Josephine (Keightley) Simpson.

Robert Simpson was born in Richland county, O., in 1848, a son of Pennsylvania parents, who moved into Ashland county among the pioneers. They died near together, during an epidemic of typhoid fever, and beside two other sons and four daughters there was Robert, who was only two years old, at the time. All survive with one exception, and all have domestic ties of their own. Robert Simpson married Josephine Keightley, and they still live on their farm in Richland county. They are members of the United Brethren church.

Homer Simpson was the eldest born of a family of ten children, there being yet six sons and three daughters of this family surviving. In 1892 Mr. Simpson came to Galion and for three and one-half years afterward was a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, after which he was variously and busily employed until he was appointed to his present Government position by President Roosevelt, Sept. 1, 1903.

On March 26, 1902, Mr. Simpson was married at Galion, O., to Miss Katherine C. Swaney, who was born in Ashland county, where she was educated and for some years prior to her marriage was a teacher in the Ashland county schools. She is a daughter of John W. and Lydia M. (Billings) Swaney, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in New York. The mother of Mrs. Simpson came from Saratoga county to Ashland county, O., when a young woman, and for some years afterward taught school and subsequently was married to John W. Swaney. They spent their lives on the farm in Montgomery township, and there Mr. Swaney

died in 1894, aged 83 years, having survived his wife for 16 months, her age being 73 years. They were members of the Baptist church. In politics, Mr. Swaney was a Democrat. Mrs. Simpson has two sisters and four brothers, all of whom have married, two brothers being residents of Galion. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, he is a Mason, being a member of Galion Lodge and Galion Chapter at Galion, and belongs to the Council at Bucyrus. He also is identified with the I. O. O. F. He is a prominent member of the Rural Letter Carriers' Association of Ohio, of which he is secretary. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are also active members of the Eastern Star.

SAMUEL M. BAIR,* a well known resident of Whetstone township, lives on his farm of 40 acres, which is a part of the 130-acre Bair homestead. Mr. Bair was born in this township in 1857, being a son of John and Rebecca (Shearer) Bair.

John Bair was born in Stark county, O., where he was a farmer all his life. He adhered to the principles of the Republican party and was affiliated with the Lutheran church. He married, as before indicated, Rebecca Shearer, who was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, and they became the parents of children who were named as follows: G. W., Samuel M., Rachel Ann, wife of George Ness; Michael D.; Adam, deceased; Sadie J., deceased, who was the wife of John Seifert, and Lilly, wife of Lawrence McMichael.

Samuel M. Bair grew up on his father's farm, and after his school education was finished went to work on this farm with his father. He later was employed by the month, and so continued for ten years, when he rented a farm and went to work for himself. Eight years were spent in this manner and then Mr. Bair bought his present farm of forty acres from the Bair heirs and here he has since successfully carried on general farming.

In September, 1888, Mr. Bair was married to Miss Minerva Ellen Morrow, a native of Jefferson township. She is a daugh-

ter of William and Catherine Morrow, of Crawford county, where William Morrow was formerly a well known farmer. He is now deceased and is buried in Biddle cemetery, but his wife survives and still lives in this township. Mr. Bair's brothers and sister are as follows: Harvey, Charles, Irvin, Albert, Frank, Joseph and Maude, who is the wife of Frederick Ritzhof.

To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Bair there has been born one son, Ray Marion, who lives at home. Mr. Bair is a Republican and has served four or five years on the school board and as road supervisor for about seven years. He and his family are attendants of the U. B. church.

JOHN C. MEYER, who may almost be named as one of the pioneers in the ice business at Bucyrus, has been continuously engaged in the same since 1883 and has acquired an ample competency through the handling of this necessary commodity. Mr. Meyer was born at Bucyrus, April 7, 1861, a son of John and Margaret (Bauer) Meyer.

The parents of Mr. Meyer were both born in Germany and came to the United States in youth, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in the cumbersome sailing vessels of that day and after long and tempestuous voyages, landing safely at New York. They were married in Bucyrus, O. Mr. Meyer was an industrious man and was well known as a faithful and honest laborer along many lines and was a very prominent Democrat for many years. He was elected a member of the board of Infirmary directors, also of the board of Public Service and once was city treasurer. His death occurred August 6, 1908, when he was aged 76 years, 4 months and 12 days. His widow survived until Aug. 2, 1911, her age being 72 years. They had seven children, four sons and two daughters yet living. They were members of the German Lutheran church.

John C. Meyer was the eldest son and second child in his parents' family. He attended school in his native city and in boyhood was variously employed but his main business interest for the past 28 years has been the handling of ice. He married Miss Mary O. Bauer, who was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, in 1863, and died Sept. 5, 1902. She

was a daughter of Frederick and Henrietta (Bauer) Bauer, natives of Saxony, Germany. After they came to the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Bauer lived first at Boston, Mass., and then came to Crawford county, settling in Lykens Township, where Mrs. Bauer died, after which Mr. Bauer came to this city and died here at the age of 84 years. They had five sons and three daughters. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, the survivors being: Carrie H., born Oct. 31, 1885, who is the wife of Otis Shearer and has one daughter, Mary Martha, their home being at Aberdeen, S. Dak.; Odelia M., who was born in 1887, and resides at home; Edwin F. B., who with his wife Anna resides at home, he being in business with his father; and Augusta C., John and Adelaide, all of whom are at home. Mr. Meyer and family belong to the German Lutheran church. He is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is connected with the Elks, the Eagles, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and also has belonged to the Deutsche Gesellschaft since 1880, being a member in good standing of all these lodges.

CHARLES JACOB SCROGGS, senior member of the law firm of Scroggs & Monnett, was born in Bucyrus, O., July 14, 1863, a son of Hon. Jacob and Julia A. (Walwork) Scroggs. His paternal family is of Scotch origin, and according to tradition, their name is properly "Murray." During one of the border wars of the middle ages, Sir James Murray was on the losing side and he and supposedly all his family were put to death, except that after the battle, a child wrapped in the Murray plaid was found among the "scroggs," the local name of a kind of underbrush. Sir William Murray, a younger brother who had been on the other side in the battle was perfectly willing the older branch of the family should be extinct but was not quite equal to killing an innocent child in cold blood, and as a compromise, the boy, although undoubtedly his brother's son and the rightful heir to the family title and estates, was never formally recognized nor given the family name, but was called "Scroggs" from the place where he was found. This rescued child was the ancestor of the Scroggs family under

present consideration. Among the family annals also we find that a Sir William Scroggs, born in 1623, was graduated from Oxford University in 1639 and served as chief justice under Charles II. He died in 1683.

The first ancestors of the Scroggs family to seek their fortunes in the New World were four brothers of the name—Alexander, Allen, John and James Scroggs, who in 1743 settled in Cumberland county, Pa. According to family tradition, they were either grandchildren or great grandchildren of Chief Justice Scroggs above mentioned. They became men of mark and substance, but with three of them our history has little to do, being concerned chiefly with Allen. The latter was a farmer in Cumberland county, Pa., where he died in 1776, leaving a numerous family. His second son, John, born in 1766, made his way to Baltimore, where on May 18th, 1787, he married Frances Hook. He died in 1796 at the early age of 30 years.

His son, John Scroggs, Jr., who was born in Baltimore in 1792, was a hatter by trade. He continued to reside in that city until 1819 and saw military service in the War of 1812-15, being present at the bombardment of Fort McHenry and at North Point. He then removed to Cumberland county, Pa., and one year later to Columbiana county, O. He was married in Canton, O., to Ann Shawke, a daughter of Jacob and Dorothea (Kester) Shawke. Her father was born in Lebanon county, Pa., Nov. 15, 1753, and was of Bavarian ancestry, being able to trace his family back to the 14th century. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving during portions of seven years in a number of Pennsylvania companies and dying at Lisbon, Ohio, in 1832.

John Scroggs, Jr., was a hatter, which trade he followed at Lisbon and Canton, Ohio, and afterward at Bucyrus, to which place he removed in 1839 and settling on the site of the present residence of the subject of this sketch. Here he resided until his death in 1861, having lived not an eventful life but one which won for him the highest respect of all who knew him. After his death his widow made her home with her only living daughter, Mrs. W. T. Giles, until her death in 1882, at the ripe age of 86 years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scroggs were lifelong and faithful members of the

Methodist Episcopal church, and the present beautiful edifice in Bucyrus contains memorial windows in their honor.

They were the parents of seven children: Joseph R., who died in Freeport, Ill., unmarried, in 1867, a newspaper man by profession and a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. William M., for two terms county auditor, who married Miss Margaret Byron in 1849 and died at Bucyrus in 1874, leaving a widow and two children, all since deceased; Jacob, father of the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of W. T. Giles, one of the newspaper men of the West, who died at Freeport, Ill., in 1898, his wife having passed away in 1889, leaving two children—W. S., a railway mail clerk, and Mira L., a teacher in the Chicago schools, who died in 1904; Mira, wife of C. W. Butterfield, died at Bucyrus, O., in 1859; Amanda, who died young; John B., a prominent lawyer of Kansas City, Kas., where he died in 1899, leaving behind him a widow and three step-children.

Jacob Scroggs father of Charles Jacob, was born in Canton, O., Aug. 11, 1827. He attended the frontier schools in his boyhood and also learned his father's trade, but finding it uncongenial employment, he taught school for five terms, worked on the local newspapers and in clerical positions in the court house. He held a clerk's position in Toledo for a year and also traveled a year for Winthrop Smith & Co., the predecessors of the American Book Co. He then applied himself to the study of the law under the direction of Judge Hall and D. W. Swigert, and was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1854. In the following year he opened an office in Bucyrus, where for 40 years he occupied an honored position at the Crawford county bar. His character as a lawyer has been well summed up in the following words: "Never sanctioning the sharp practice which too many consider a necessary concomitant of the practice of law, others had more success than he in making a jury believe 'the worse were the better cause;' but in profound knowledge of the law, fine reasoning powers, and in that integrity of character which enabled and compelled him on occasion to fearlessly tell a client he was in the wrong, he stood easily in the front rank." From the memorial to him adopted by

the Ohio State Bar Association we extract the following:

"Upon his fair name the breath of suspicion never dared to rest. His word was a bond that was never forfeited and his rugged manhood commanded confidence and won respect from all. With few early advantages, he made himself, by industry and energy, a peer of the ablest lawyers of the state, a man of liberal education, broad views and affluent circumstances. He was held in universal esteem by men of all parties throughout the city, the county and the state."

Jacob Scroggs was an active Republican in politics, which circumstance prevented him from ever holding high office, Crawford county being strongly Democratic. He served, however, as mayor of Bucyrus for four years and for twelve years was a member of the board of education, for ten years of that time being its president; and for nine years his name was upon both tickets. He was a presidential elector in 1864 and again in 1880, was the Republican candidate for circuit judge in 1884, and two years later was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for supreme judge.

On Sept. 22, 1859, Jacob Scroggs was united in marriage with Julia A. Walwork, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 4, 1833. She was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Stephens) Walwork, the former a native of England and the latter of Glen Falls, N. Y., her mother's family tracing their descent from the early Puritan settlers. She became a school teacher at the early age of fourteen, teaching first near Syracuse, N. Y., and she held a life certificate empowering her to teach in any school in New York state. In 1855 she went to Georgia as a teacher, but her anti-slavery views caused her to return north in 1857. Coming to Bucyrus, she had charge of the high school here, holding that position until three years after her marriage, the rest of her life being devoted to her home, family and friends. She was a highly successful teacher and was a prominent factor in the social and intellectual life of the city, although virtually confined to her home as an invalid for many years before her death, which took place July 23, 1901. She had survived her

husband several years, he having passed away March 23, 1897.

Charles Jacob Scroggs, whose nativity has been already given, was the only child of his parents. He was educated by his mother and in the public schools, from which he was graduated in 1877 at the age of fourteen, being the youngest graduate on record. He attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., one year, after which he took a four years' course at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, graduating at that institution in 1884 with the degree of A. M., being one of seven in a class of 90 to receive the master's degree instead of the customary A. B. Two years later he was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School with the degree of LL. B., and since then has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Bucyrus, being associated with his father until the latter's death and since then with his present partner, Mr. Wallace L. Monnett. He has inherited many of his father's characteristics and as a safe, accurate advisor, particularly in matters of commercial and corporation law, he is excelled by none in the county. He has also been actively identified with the business life of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Bucyrus Loan and Building Association, of which he has been attorney and director since its inception, and he helped to organize and is one of the directors of the Home Mutual Fire Association.

Mr. Scroggs is an independent Republican in politics, his independence being so marked that he has never affiliated with the regular party organization or been a candidate for office, and the only public position he has ever filled has been vice-president of the sinking fund commission, a place he has had since the adoption of the municipal code of 1903. In this capacity he at once on the organization of the board, insisted that the bank handling their account should pay the city interest on daily balances, and it is largely through his agitation and effort that all public funds of the county are now deposited with the banks paying the highest interest, instead of, as formerly, being left in favored banks without compensation.

Mr. Scroggs is a Free Mason of high standing, his official record in that order being as

follows: W. M., Trinity Lodge, No. 556, 1906-7; H. P. Bucyrus Chapter No. 160, 1908-9; T. I. M., Gwynn Council, No. 83, 1902-3; W. P. Bucyrus Chapter, No. 3, Order Eastern Star, 1905. He is also a member of Marion Commandery, No. 36, K. T.; Ohio Consistory A. A. S. R., and Al Koran Temple N. M. S. He is also a Past Chancellor of Demas Lodge No. 108, K. of P. and under Grand Chancellor Young was his deputy for the sixteenth Pythian district, composed of Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot counties; was a charter member of Bucyrus Lodge, No. 156, B. P. O. E., and is a life member of the Grand Lodge of that order. He also takes an active interest in the Sons of the American Revolution and has been one of the board of managers of its Ohio Society and was a delegate to the national congress of the order in 1901. He is also a man of strong literary tastes and has one of the finest private libraries in Bucyrus.

He was married on June 5, 1912 to Miss Mary E. Zouck, eldest daughter of the late Peter G. and Mary E. (Myers) Zouck, of Baltimore, Md. Her father was born at Trenton, Baltimore county, May 31, 1846 being of French Huguenot descent; was educated at Gettysburg College, of which in later life, he was a trustee, and during most of his adult life was a prominent figure in the business circles of Baltimore and Baltimore county, being an extensive dealer in lime, lumber and other contractor's supplies. He was also one of the most prominent lay members of that branch of the Lutheran church commonly spoken of as the "English Lutheran" being a frequent delegate to its general synod and serving on a number of its boards. He died at Glen Morris, Baltimore county, Nov. 19, 1906. His wife was a native of Hanover, Pa., and is of "Pennsylvania German" and Virginian ancestry, being a daughter of Col. David Myers, whose mother was a second cousin of General Washington; and a great granddaughter of Col. Henry Schlegel of Revolutionary fame.

SIDNEY ELLSWORTH KIESS, a general farmer who has been very successful in his agricultural operations, resides on his own farm of eighty acres and is interested with his

father in 160 acres, both properties lying in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O. He was born in Whetstone township, July 25, 1868, and is a son of Simeon and Catherine (Kile) Kiess.

Simeon Kiess was born in Lycoming county, Pa., a son of Jacob and Catherine Kiess, of German extraction, and for many years was a farmer in Whetstone township and now lives retired at Bucyrus. He is a Democrat in his political views and both he and wife are members of the Evangelical church. He married Catherine Kile, who was born in Whetstone township, a daughter of Tobias and Catherine Kile, and they have three children: Sidney E.; Harvey E., who is cashier of the Farmers and Citizens Bank, Bucyrus; and Verne E., who is a farmer in Whetstone township.

Sidney E. Kiess attended the public schools and assisted his father on the home farm until he was 22 years of age and afterward engaged in farming for himself. In 1900, in partnership with his father, he bought 160 acres of the old Elias Lavelly farm and in the spring of 1911, purchased the remaining eighty acres. This is considered a fine property, the land being well situated for both farming and stock raising and improved with substantial buildings including two houses and two barns. Mr. Kiess is an intelligent and progressive farmer, a member of the local Grange, and he is also one of the leading Democrats of the township and served for seven years as township trustee.

On Jan. 29, 1891, Mr. Kiess was married to Miss Amanda M. Cook, a daughter of Fred and Rosanna (Wagner) Cook. They were both born in Lycoming county, Pa., their parents being George and Margaret Cook and John and Catherine Wagner, and they now live retired at Bucyrus and are members of the Evangelical church. They have three children: Mrs. Kiess; Harvey W., who is a farmer in Whetstone township; and Earl E., who is assistant cashier of the Second National Bank at Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Kiess have two interesting children, a son and daughter, Harold Raymond, who was born Nov. 29, 1901, and Kathryn Rose, who was born June 13, 1910. They attend the Evangelical church. Mr. Kiess is one of the township's substantial as well as reliable citizens and is

a stockholder in the Farmers and Citizens Bank at Bucyrus.

PETER L. BASH, general farmer and stock raiser, whose excellent farm of 140 acres is situated four miles west of Bucyrus, O., in Holmes township, Crawford county, was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, Feb. 9, 1856. He is a son of Peter and Susannah (Cover) Bash.

Peter Bash was born in Pennsylvania and there grew to manhood. When he started out for himself he came to Ohio and afterward made his home in Liberty township, and Holmes township, Crawford county, where he died when aged 80 years. He was a well known man in his day, a successful farmer and a worthy citizen in every respect. He married Susannah Cover, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, and they had ten children born to them, three of whom died in infancy. Samuel and Jacob are farmers living in Indiana. Mary, who is now deceased, was the wife of Jacob Seibert. Elizabeth is the wife of William Poister, of Holmes township. Rebecca is the wife of Willis Noblet of Wyandot county, O. Peter L. was the sixth in order of birth. Susannah is the wife of S. A. McBride and they live in Indiana.

Peter L. Bash was one year old when his parents moved to Holmes township and here he went to school and afterward became a teacher. He taught five winter terms in Holmes township and two terms in Tod township and then settled down to farming the homestead, which he subsequently bought and has always made his home here. His father had kept the place in good condition, having cleared the land when he first settled on it, and with the exception of building a new barn, Mr. Bash has not had to add improvements except those which all good farmers provide who take a pride in their possessions.

Peter L. Bash was married in 1883, to Miss Laura Miller, who died in 1892, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Miller. Mr. Bash has four children, namely: Floy, who is the wife of Carl Harvey, living in Holmes township; Orlo R., who married Flora Mutchler and lives in Tod township, having one son, Cecil; Roy E., who married Ethel Kimbel and lives with his father; and Russell D., who is a student in the

township schools where he is making fine progress, having successfully passed the Boxwell examination. Mr. Bash and family attend the United Brethren church which is situated just north of the homestead. He is a Democrat in politics and has served on the township school board very usefully and for two terms was township assessor.

HARRY A. PAXTON,* proprietor of the Paxton Garage, located at Nos. 310-12 South Sandusky street, Bucyrus, has been in business here since 1907, having succeeded the firm of Rosina Bros., who founded the concern in 1905. Mr. Paxton was born at Iberia, Morrow county, O., July 1, 1875 and obtained his education in the public schools.

Mr. Paxton was married in this city to learned his trade at Fostoria, O., in the great Seneca Machine shops. Afterward he was connected with the Shunk Plow Company, at Bucyrus, with which house he continued for ten years and during this time became well acquainted with the people of Bucyrus and the business prospects in this city. Since taking charge of his present quarters he has increased his floor space to three times the original extent, now having 16,800 feet, the building being of concrete and steel construction, favorably located within two blocks of the public square. He has room for the display of 45 cars and his plant is equipped with a paint house and a machine shop. He has shown himself a shrewd and reliable business man and is prospering.

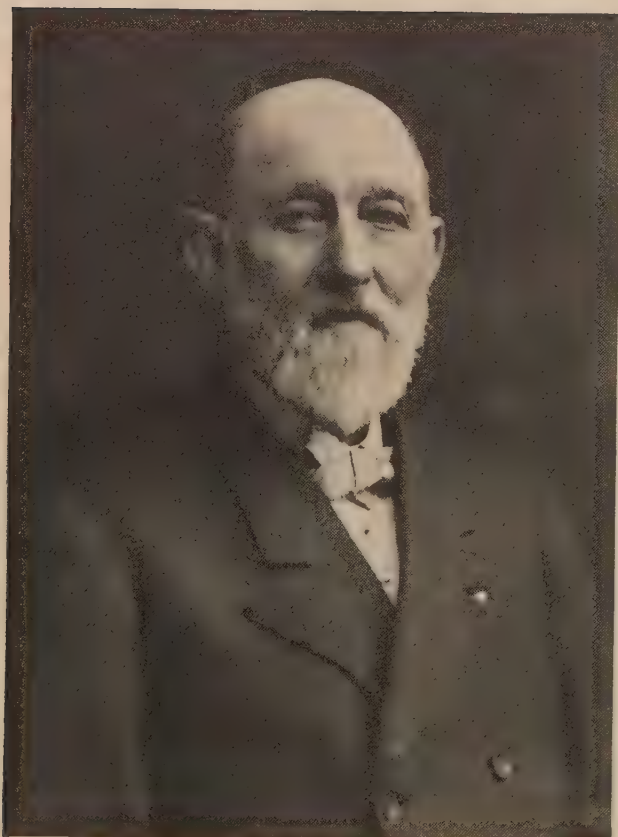
Mr. Paxton was married in this city to Miss Laura N. Rosina, who was born and educated here, and they have one daughter, Jessie R., who was born Dec. 29, 1903. In politics Mr. Paxton is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks, Modern Woodmen and the Masons, in the last named organization belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, all at Bucyrus.

ANDREW MCINTIRE RUMER was born near Rockland, in Newcastle county, Del., Oct. 19, 1836, and comes of an old family that was established at Whitely Creek Hundred prior to the Revolutionary War. His father was James Rumer, his grandfather was John Rumer and his great-grandfather was Henry Rumer.

Henry Rumer came to the American colonies from Germany before the Revolutionary struggle and secured the equivalent of a whole township of land in Delaware, where he lived into old age. John Rumer, son of Henry, was a man well educated for that day and taught school and utilized a cherry desk which his grandson now prizes and keeps in repair, this heirloom being at least 150 years old. John Rumer served in the War of 1812 and seems to have been a man of considerable prominence, for years collecting the state taxes and serving in other offices. He married Ellen Emma McGlade, who was born in Ireland but was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They were among the early members of the Presbyterian church in their section. Their entire family of nine children survived to maturity and all, with the exception of James Rumer, who died at the age of 71 years, lived to be more than 80 years of age. All married and left descendants except Henry, who succumbed to the injuries received in the Mexican War, a short time after his return from the same.

James Rumer, the eldest born of the children of John and Ellen Emma Rumer, was born about 1800, in Delaware, and died at the home of his son Andrew. His life had been an agricultural one and probably he owned slaves to assist in the developing of his lands. He was a Democrat in politics but never accepted public office. James Rumer married Eleanor Biddle, who was born in Newcastle county, in 1811, and died in 1867, when aged 56 years. She was reared by Presbyterian parents, who were rigid church disciplinarians. Nine children were born to James and Eleanor Rumer, two of whom died in infancy. Seven grew to mature years and married and the six survivors all reside in Ohio.

Andrew McIntire Rumer was the second born in the above family and the eldest son, and was reared in Delaware. His educational opportunities were meagre and as soon as old enough he learned the stone cutting and stone mason trades, and in 1856 entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and was engaged in construction work for them when the Civil War broke out. He soon decided to enter the army and on May 26, 1862, enlisted, entering Co. H, 130th Pa. Vol. Inf.,



ANDREW McINTIRE RUMER

as quartermaster sergeant, and was mustered out May 23, 1863. He re-enlisted, Feb. 1864, and was a second time honorably discharged and mustered out Oct. 8, 1865. For some time his battery had been stationed in front of Petersburg, Va., and was at Fort Spring Hill when General Lee surrendered to General Grant. Although Mr. Rumer saw hard service and very often was in positions of the gravest danger, he was permitted to escape without injury although a heavy toll was exacted from his regiment at Antietam and at Bloody Angle.

After his return from the war, Mr. Rumer soon became connected with the construction department of the Western Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and was placed in charge of all work calling for the use of brick or stone. In 1880, when he came to the T. & O. Railroad, he located at Bucyrus and from then until 1908 was a contractor with this road, at the head of the contracting firm of A. M. Rumer & Co. 1909 Mr. Rumer retired from business and his son, Charles Victor Dupont Rumer, succeeded to the business, which he now carries on at Columbus, O. Mr. Rumer continues to be interested in it as a director and he has other large interests, including the Fulton Stone Company, in Morrow county and owns the Corning Stone Quarry, in Perry county, O. During the winter seasons Mr. Rumer and family live at Bucyrus, but in the summer time they retire to a beautiful farm of 118 acres, which Mrs. Rumer owns in Portage county, O.

Mr. Rumer was married in Richland county, O., to Miss Susan J. Cope, who was born in 1843 and was reared and educated at Mansfield, O. She is a daughter of John and Eliza C. (Stough) Cope, who were natives of Pennsylvania and came from there to Ohio in the thirties and settled in the vicinity of Mansfield. John Cope became a man of large means and was an extensive farmer and stock raiser. His death occurred at the age of 48 years, while his widow survived to be 54 years old. They were worthy people and were members of the German Lutheran church. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rumer, namely: Frank Llewelyn, who resides at Corpus Christi, Texas, and who married Harriet Sagar and has three

children—Margaret Lucile, John Andrew and Norma Ray; Charles Victor Dupont, who married Rose Eichman, of Bucyrus. These two sons are the only survivors. Charles V. D. Rumer is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, while Mr. Rumer is also an equally advanced Mason. The latter belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Bucyrus, to the Toledo Commandery and to the Shrine at Cleveland and is a life member and past high priest of Maumee Commandery. In other fraternal bodies he has also been prominent, having been identified with the Odd Fellows for 35 years and is past noble grand in that order; is a member of the Eastern Star, the Royal Order of Scotland, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Rumer belongs also to the Eastern Star and is past matron and also grand chaplain of the Grand Chapter; belongs also to the order of Rebecca and for some years has been a member of the Ladies' Relief Corps. She is well known in philanthropic movements here and is very active as a member of the church missionary and aid society.

Mr. Rumer is a valued member of Kelley Post, G. A. R., at Bucyrus and takes part in its deliberations and is deeply concerned in the pending legislation in reference to veterans of the Civil War. His political attitude has always been in accord with the Republican party, but he has always felt too much occupied with business affairs to feel at liberty to accept public office which has many times been tendered him. Frequently he has given advice and has willingly cooperated in furthering public spirited enterprises here.

W. L. SPRINGER, who resides on his birthplace farm, a tract of eighty acres, which lies in section 26, Cranberry township, Crawford county, Ohio, belongs to an old Ohio family which was established here in pioneer days. Mr. Springer was born on this farm October 23, 1877, and is the son of Samuel S. and Annie M. (Tobin) Springer.

Samuel S. Springer was born near Big Hill, in Richland county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and later settled one mile southeast of New Washington, and after marriage settled on the farm above described which he completed clearing. Here he lived the life of

a busy farmer until his last sickness, his death occurring Feb. 2, 1899, and his burial was in the Goodwill cemetery. After his death his widow continued for a time to carry on the farm and still resides here. Mr. Springer was an honorable and upright man and was widely known. He was a good citizen and did not seek public office but performed his duties according to his conscience and judgment. Nominally he was a Democrat but before death had become much interested in the Prohibition party. He married Annie M. Tobin, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Tobin, and four children were born to them: Mrs. Etta Miller, who lives at Decatur, Ind.; Mrs. Zella May Nye, who is a resident of Auburn township, Crawford county; Mrs. Alma Ackerman, who lives in Cranberry township; and W. L., who has leased the homestead. The parents of the above family reared their children in the beliefs of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In going to school and in helping on the home farm, and in taking part in the pleasant social life of his neighborhood, Mr. Springer passed from boyhood into youth and manhood and then settled down to the serious business of cultivating his acres with successful results. He has a near market at New Washington, which is but four miles distant in a northwesterly direction. General farming is engaged in and Mr. Springer raises his own stock and fruit.

On Sept. 27, 1901, Mr. Springer was married to Miss Edna Grace Bruce, who was born in Auburn township, Crawford county, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Keller) Bruce, the latter of whom died when Mrs. Springer was 11 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Springer have had three children: a babe that died unnamed; Elsworth, who is a school boy of nine years; and Roberta, who is in her seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Springer are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and is also secretary of the church board. In his political views he is a Democrat.

MISS LOUISE HOFSTETTER. After devoting practically her whole life to educational work at Galion, O., it is a matter of justifiable pride to Miss Hofstetter to be able to number among her former pupils so many

who have attained prominence in their various careers, and also to recognize the great advancement made in educational standards in the Galion schools since she, figuratively, put her girlish shoulder to the task of turning the wheel of progress. She was born at Galion and this city has been her continuous home. She is a daughter of Charles Hofstetter and a granddaughter of Jacob Hofstetter, who was the founder of the family in America.

Jacob Hofstetter was born in Germany and was married there to Louise Holz, who died in Germany, leaving children. Jacob Hofstetter was married a second time in Germany and with this wife and his children, came to America in 1847 and later reached Galion, O. His second wife died here and he married one more and died here in old age.

Charles Hofstetter was born Nov. 22, 1827, at Grossestadt, Baden, Germany, a son of Jacob and Louise (Holz) Hofstetter. He accompanied his father to the United States and to Galion, O., but soon afterward went to Mansfield, where he became a clerk in a hardware store and remained until 1857, when he returned to Galion and started the first hardware store in the place, in that same year erecting his own building at No. 104 East Main street, one of the early brick structures that still remain suitable for business purposes. He remained in the hardware business for seven years and then accepted a position as traveling salesman for a large firm and afterward came back to Galion and went into the wholesale wine and liquor business and in this connection compounded and put on the market a medicinal preparation under his own name that had a wide sale and became a standard remedy. He was a foremost man in many lines of activity and very public spirited and during the long siege of the Civil War when so much hardship was entailed on the families of the soldiers at the front, he was generous and resourceful in providing for their necessities. He was a charter member of both the Masons and Odd Fellows at Galion and until the close of life remained active workers in these organizations. After a long, useful and honorable life he passed away at Galion, April 5, 1872.

On April 2, 1858, Mr. Hofstetter was married at Galion, to Miss Lena Kraft, who was

born in this city, Oct. 22, 1840, in a house standing in sight of the present city hall, which ground had been cleared of timber by her father, John Kraft, who was born in Prussian Germany and came young to the United States and located at Galion, O., where he married Margaret Ichhorn, who was a native of Baden, Germany. In 1854, Mr. Kraft built what was known as the Galion Brewery. He built his first home, a log house, where now stand the city public buildings, in 1836. He was one of the founders of the German Reformed church here and his daughter, Mrs. Hofstetter, has always been a member of this religious body, and remembers many occasions when the preachers were hospitably entertained by her parents.

To Charles Hofstetter and wife the following children were born: Louise; John F., who is a resident of Cleveland; Catherine, who is in the millinery business at Crestline; Lena, who is the wife of Charles Knight, of Galion, and has two children; Naoma L., who is the wife of Aldon Metheany, who is in the insurance business at Galion, and Lorin C.

Miss Louise Hofstetter was graduated from the Galion High School in 1876 and in 1877 began teaching school and has taught continuously at Galion ever since. Her circle of acquaintance takes in old and young and the affectionate regard in which she is held in many homes is indicated by the title of Aunt Lou, given by those who have been the objects of her affectionate care and instruction for so long a time. Miss Hofstetter and the other members of the family, are all communicants of the Reformed church.

GILBERT FERRIS MALCOLM, a prosperous farmer, who is now serving in his third term as trustee of the township, is the owner of 275 acres of good farm land in Dallas and Bucyrus townships. He was born in Bucyrus township, this county, April 29, 1865, a son of James Harvey and Elcy (Monnett) Malcolm. His grandparents were James Harvey and Elizabeth Malcolm, and his great grandfather on the paternal side, who was also named James, was an aide to General Scott in the War of 1812 and fell in the battle of Lundy's Lane, being buried on the battlefield.

James H. Malcolm, father of our subject,

was born Oct. 18, 1827, in Ulster county, N. Y. He lived on a farm and attended district school. His father dying and leaving him to fight the battle of life alone, he found employment in a mill, where he worked morning and evening to pay his board, while he attended school during the day. In the summer he worked on a farm. At the age of 16 he commenced buying cattle for his brother and was thus employed for about three years, his brother being one of the first to slaughter and send quartered beef down the Hudson to the New York markets. He next went to Washington, where he engaged in selling beef by the quarter, which occupation he followed for five years. During this time he formed the acquaintance of some of the leading stock dealers of the Sandusky Plains, among whom were the Monnetts. In 1851 he went to California, taking the water route, the voyage occupying 36 days. While there he purchased a tract of land in the Santa Clara valley and kept a ranch for one year, then selling it at a fair profit. He then located on the river 20 miles below Sacramento City, on the great Vine ranch and here turned his attention to the raising of vegetables. A large portion of his crops were ruined, however, by an overflow of the river. In the winter of 1854 he returned to New York, where he resumed the handling of cattle.

In June, 1856, he came to Bucyrus and engaged in buying and feeding cattle, in partnership with George Roberts. This business union lasted three years and was productive of fair success. He then continued in the stock business alone, and rented the Abraham Monnett "Mud Run" farm for one year, when he bought the homestead portion, consisting of 360 acres, living here nine years and adding 300 acres in 1868. In May, 1878, he removed to Bucyrus to educate his children. His wife, to whom he was married Nov. 4, 1862, was in maidenhood Elcy Monnett, a daughter of A. Monnett of Marion county, O. Their children are Catherine E., wife of Mitchell Aye; Gilbert F., subject of this sketch; and Ella M., wife of Dr. Kock at Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Malcolm were members of the M. E. church, which Mr. Malcolm served as trustee and steward.

Gilbert Ferris Malcolm in his boyhood at-

tended the common schools of Bucyrus township and was brought up on the farm acquiring a good knowledge of agricultural methods. In course of time he acquired land of his own, as already described, and is now engaged successfully in general farming. He also deals extensively in mules, both buying and selling them. He owns a Percheron stallion, Cardan; also a Belgium stallion, Eclatant, and one road stallion, Bert Wilks. In politics he is a Republican, and the fact that he is now serving in his third term as township trustee shows that he has gained the confidence of his fellow citizens and is a man of recognized ability in business affairs.

Mr. Malcolm was married Feb. 18, 1897, to Elizabeth Hinamon, of Marion county, whose father is Frederick Hinamon, a farmer of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm attend Scioto Chapel.

ANSON WICKHAM, attorney at law at Bucyrus, O., and president of the Bar Association of Crawford county, has been prominent in his profession for many years, during the larger number of which he has been a resident of Bucyrus.

He was born on a farm in Crawford county in June, 1849, and grew to manhood thereon. He is a son of Willard and Phoebe (Pennington) Wickham, the father being a native of New York and of English ancestry. The mother was from Virginia, being of Irish and German ancestry. They had a family of seven children.

Anson Wickham attended the district schools and later attended the University of Otterbein where he was graduated in May, 1873. In July following he began the study of the law in the office of Scott & Harris of Bucyrus, O., a leading law firm of northwestern Ohio, and on the 18th day of September, 1875, was admitted to the bar at Kenton, Ohio. He thereupon began the practice of the law at Bucyrus and has continued to practice there ever since. Shortly after he began the practice of the law he was appointed city solicitor and served for some time in that capacity and subsequently elected prosecuting attorney of Crawford county, in which exacting office he served six years. Mr. Wickham has always been an active and use-

ful citizen and has lent his influence to all measures for the public good.

In May, 1893, Mr. Wickham was married to Catharine Shellhase who was born in Prussia. Her parents emigrated to this country when Catharine was of tender years and settled in Jefferson township, Crawford county, where she resided until the decease of her parents which occurred in 1886-7, after which she moved to the city of Bucyrus. For the past few years Mr. and Mrs. Wickham have been practically living under the eaves of the courthouse.

JOHN EDGAR GIBSON, general farmer and substantial citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., was born on his present farm of 80 acres, all in one tract, Dec. 31, 1859, and is a son of John and Mary (Kerr) Gibson.

John Gibson was born in Franklin county, Pa., a son of George and Hannah (Buchannon) Gibson, and came to Crawford county as a young man and entered the farm which is still called the John Gibson place. He became a prominent man in Whetstone township, served many years as a justice of the peace and in other offices especially those connected with educational advancement. He was also a leader in all moral movements, a strict Presbyterian and frequently visited over the county in order to encourage the establishing of Sunday schools. He was married (first) to Martha Mathews, who left one daughter at death, Martha, who married William Gregg and is now deceased. His second marriage was to Mary Kerr, who was born also in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Campbell) Kerr, and to this union the following children were born: Margaret Ann, now deceased, was the wife of John Campbell, deceased; Hannah, who was twice married, first to Andrew R. Walker and second to Peter Helfrick, surviving both and now residing at Bucyrus; Andrew H., who married Lettie J. Campbell; George B., who married Hattie Shroll; Mary Belle, who is deceased; James M., a practicing physician at Suffolk, Va., who is a graduate of Columbus Medical College, and who married Rachel Stewart; Emma Aline, deceased, who was the wife of William Stewart; John Edgar; Charles

E., who married Ella Woods; and Della J. and Leaffa L. Charles E. and his two younger sisters had collegiate advantages, attending the Central Ohio College at Iberia, and Della J. was also a student at the National Normal School at Lebanon, O.

John Edgar Gibson attended the public school and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and has remained on the homestead where his two youngest sisters also live. Mr. Gibson and sisters attend the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican as was his father, and has served one term as a member of the school board. This family is known all over the county and is held in high regard.

WILLIAM F. HOOVER, whose valuable farm of 115 acres lies three miles west of Bucyrus, O., was born on this place, July 27, 1872, and has spent his life there engaged in farming and stock raising. His parents were Jacob and Fredericka (Haffner) Hoover.

Jacob Hoover was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Holmes township, Crawford county, O. He was born in Wittenberg, Germany, came to the United States in 1851 at the age of 19 years and settled in Crawford county, where he died July 7, 1900, having spent all his life in this county after emigrating to this country. This section of the county was a wilderness when he came here, he securing his land in Holmes township, in 1868. Where now stands Roher's planing mill was a burnt over tract with stumps left and where other industries are now carried on was still forest, swamp and brush. For three years after reaching Crawford county he lived at Bucyrus and afterward for a time on another tract and then secured the present homestead, which he cleared and built the residence that still serves. He married Fredericka Haffner, who was born in Germany and came to the United States when 14 years of age. Ten children were born to them, the survivors being: Mrs. Elizabeth Mollenkopf, who is a resident of Galion, O.; Mrs. Martha Quaintance, who lives at Bucyrus; Mary, who lives with her brother, William F., on the home place; and Mrs. Minnie McGarry, who is a resident of Cleveland, O.

William F. Hoover obtained his education in the public schools of Holmes township and has devoted all his mature life to carrying on

his agricultural activities. He has brought the land to a fine state of cultivation and has made many substantial improvements here. Mr. Hoover keeps well informed concerning all that goes on in the world and does his full duty as a citizen in local matters. In his political views he is a Republican. Mr. Hoover has never married.

WEBSTER H. SPROUT,* who is engaged in the confectionery and ice cream business at No. 124 South Sandusky street, Bucyrus, O., since 1902, has conducted a first class establishment of this kind here and has one of the best equipped confectionery stores in the city. He was born at Fostoria, O., in 1884, and is a son of David and a grandson of Samuel Sprout.

David Sprout, who resides at Fostoria, O., an honored veteran of the Civil war, now in his 77th year, was born in Ohio, a son of Samuel and Mary (Good) Sprout. Samuel Sprout was a farmer in Seneca county during almost his entire life. David was one of a family of 11 children, of whom six sons and three daughters are yet living. He served through the Civil war as a member of the 49th O. Vol. Inf., and suffered imprisonment in Libby prison. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Houston, O. For some 50 years he operated a sawmill in Seneca county. He was married there to Ella Rosenberger, a daughter of David Rosenberger, formerly the owner of a large farm in Seneca county. David Sprout and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church as were their parents. The following children were born to them: Minnie, Marcella, Louis, Webster H. and Harry. Minnie is the wife of Rev. Arthur Chennethworth, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith. He is at the head of the Methodist Publishing House in the Philippine Islands and is postmaster and leading man of the town in which he lives. They have two sons. Marcella is the wife of Frank B. Kiebble, of the large dry goods house of Kiebble, Wilson & Co., of Fostoria. They have one son. Louis is a machinist and is employed at Fostoria. He married Maude Good and they have children. Harry is engaged at Fostoria with the mercantile house of Kiebble, Wilson & Co.

Webster H. Sprout was educated at Fos-

toria and there learned the confectioner's business and is a practical worker and does all of his own manufacturing of dainties with the exception of chocolates. For a short time before coming to Bucyrus he was in business at Fostoria. He is in the enjoyment of a liberal patronage and his special confections have quite a reputation and large sale.

Mr. Sprout was married at Van Wert, O., Jan. 19, 1901, to Miss Nellie Cupp, who was born and educated in that place. She is a daughter of Peter B. and Edith (Penn) Cupp, the former of whom was born at Ashland and the latter at Zanesville, O. Mrs. Cupp was a daughter of John Penn, who was directly descended from the great Quaker settler of Pennsylvania. He came early to Van Wert, O., and conducted a furniture business there for many years. Peter B. Cupp and wife were married there and still live on the old Penn property on Jefferson street, Mr. Cupp succeeding to the John Penn furniture business. He is now retired. Mrs. Sprout is the youngest of their four children, the others being: Cuta, wife of F. M. Gorham, of Mansfield, O.; Clara, wife of W. C. Terrill, a confectionery dealer at Upper Sandusky, they having two daughters; and Charles, a confectionery dealer at Fostoria, who married Grace Doe. The father of Mrs. Sprout has a fine military record, having served all through the Civil war in the 49th O. Vol. Inf., and suffered imprisonment in Libby prison. On one notable occasion, single-handed, he captured thirteen Confederate soldiers. Mr. Sprout is a member of Demas Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias, the Elks and Jr. O. U. A. M.

ISAAC SHEARER, whose death in November, 1907, removed from earth's scenes one of Dallas township's substantial and respected citizens, was born in Crawford county, O., in 1847, a son of John and Catherine (Miller) Shearer. John Shearer, who was a son of Michael and Barbara Shearer, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and his active years were devoted to farming. His wife Catherine, the mother of Isaac, was born in Germany and came to America when a child of six years. Both are now deceased and their remains rest in the Shearer cemetery in Whetstone township. Mr. Shearer and his

family attended the German Reformed church. Their children were David, Benjamin, George, Isaac, Samuel, Mary and Daniel, the four last named being now deceased.

Isaac Shearer was educated in the common schools and became a practical farmer, owning at the time of his death 177 acres of good land, which now belongs to his heirs. He was a Democrat politically and attended the Evangelical church at Bucyrus. He was married in November, 1872, to Vesta Elmira Shellenberger, who was born in Mahoning county, O., a daughter of John and Rachel (Paulin) Shellenberger of that county. Of this marriage the children born were Charles Wesley, Milford Guy, Franklin Abraham, and two that died in infancy. Three brothers of our subject are still living—David, Benjamin and George; two—Samuel and Daniel—are deceased, and a sister died when quite young. The family is one well known in Crawford county, there being various members scattered throughout the different townships, and all are in general industrious, thrifty and substantial people, worthy members of the communities in which they reside.

FREDERICK J. PHELPS,* a well known citizen of Bucyrus, O., who has been associated with the firm of Nassbaum & Bach, leading clothiers of this city, since 1894, comes of New England ancestry. His parents were Andrew Henry and Helen Phelps, and his grandfather was Julius Phelps on the maternal side and Frederick Phelps on the paternal side. Andrew Henry Phelps was born at East Hamden, Mass., and died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 20, 1910, aged 69 years. He was a stationary engineer. In 1885 he had moved to Ann Arbor, after the death of his wife in 1882, four children surviving—Sadie, Frederick J., Frank C. and Harold A., all residents of Ann Arbor except Frederick J.

Frederick J. Phelps was reared in his native place and enjoyed excellent school advantages. The larger part of his business life has been passed at Bucyrus, where for 17 years he has been connected with his present firm, where he enjoys full confidence and has a large amount of responsibility. Mr. Phelps was married at Jackson, Mich., to Miss Clara Butler, who was born at Indianapolis, Ind.,

but was educated at Jackson. They have two children: F. Norman, who is a student in the Bucyrus high school, a member of the class of 1913, and Helen M., a little maiden of five years. In politics Mr. Phelps is a Republican and fraternally is identified with Demas Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Phelps is a member of the Presbyterian church.

PETER T. NEUMANN, a general farmer and leading citizen of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., resides on a farm of 80 acres and owns a second farm, containing 20½ acres, which lies southeast of the first one. He was born Sept. 29, 1862, in Marion county, O., and is a son of Henry and Susan (Young) Neumann.

Henry Neumann and his wife were both born in Germany, and after their marriage they came to the United States and directly to Marion county, O., and both are now deceased. Henry Neumann was a wagonmaker by trade but in his later years he became a farmer. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Galion, O., until 1894, when they joined the Evangelical church at Olentangy, O. They had the following children: Jacob J., John O., Maria, George J., Peter T., Henry A., Mary A., Harmon and Anna, three of these surviving, namely: Jacob J., John O. and Peter T.

Peter T. Neumann attended the public schools and afterward Ada College for one term and then assisted his father on the home farm until he was 21 years of age. For the next five years he worked by the day and month and was careful with his earnings. For the next six years he rented farm land on shares and at the end of that time was ready to purchase a farm of his own, this transaction with Peter Beach taking place in 1896. The present buildings were all on the place but Mr. Neumann has practically rebuilt the house and has a handsome residence and attractive surroundings. For eight years he also followed threshing in partnership with his brothers. Mr. Neumann has been a very busy man all his life but notwithstanding he has found time to make experiments and develop some of his mechanical ideas into practical machin-

ery and has secured two patent rights from the government. His first patent was secured on appliances to be used on traction engines and threshing machines, and his second on a convertible hay rack, the utility of which has been recognized by a number of farmers in this township who are using them.

On Dec. 13, 1888, Mr. Neumann was married to Miss Ellen M. Beach, a daughter of Peter and Amanda Beach, now of Galion, and they have three children: Nettie M., who is the wife of Cornelius Guinther; Elmer C. and Clara Mildred. They attend the Evangelical Lutheran church at Olentangy, O., Mr. Neumann having been assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school for two years and superintendent for twelve years, and at present is one of the church trustees and treasurer of the trustees' fund. Politically he is a Democrat and has frequently been elected to responsible offices, serving five years as township clerk, two terms as road supervisor, three terms as school director and at present is ditch supervisor of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O.

J. A. BITTIKOFER, proprietor of the West Bucyrus City Dairy, at Bucyrus, O., has other city property and additionally owns 332 acres of fine farming land in Crawford county, was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, in 1860, and is a son of Frederick and Rebecca (Myers) Bittikofer.

Frederick Bittikofer was born in Switzerland and in boyhood accompanied his parents to America and assisted his father after the latter settled in Crawford county and later carried on farming for himself and also started into the dairy business, founding the industry which his son continues. He was an industrious and enterprising man but did not live into old age, his death occurring when he was in his 58th year. He married Rebecca Myers, who was born in Columbiana county, O.

J. A. Bittikofer has been in the dairy business for 28 years and has been a farmer ever since he left school. His father was the pioneer in the dairy business in this section of the county and during his lifetime operated a wagon and faithfully served patrons at Bucyrus. His son not only has continued what

his father commenced but has greatly enlarged the business, operates a wagon that requires two men to handle the trade. He has a fine location just outside the city limits and has all modern improvements and sanitary dairy appliances. Mr. Bittikofer is one of the busy men of this county, what with his dairy, operating his farm, looking after his 85 head of cattle and attending to numerous other interests which engage the time and attention of leading citizens of a community. Politically he is a Democrat but has never been a seeker for office although well qualified to fill many responsible positions, but nevertheless is a wide awake and useful citizen.

Mr. Bittikofer married Miss Ellen Tobin, and they have had six children, namely: Walter, Lee, Bessie, Mike, Florence and Esther. Mr. Bittikofer attends the Reformed church at Bucyrus, his family attending the English Lutheran church. He belongs fraternally to the M. W. A.

VORNDRAH BROS. Herman J. and Joseph A. Vorndran, who own 160 acres of well drained land, situated in section 22, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., two and one-half miles south and east of New Washington, O., are successful farmers and stock raisers and representative men of their neighborhood.

John Vorndran, the father, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and from there he came in early manhood to Ohio. At Tiffin, in this state, he was married (first) to Rosa Barnholtzer, who was born also in Germany, and died in Ohio, when aged 40 years. She was a faithful member of the Catholic church and her burial was in the Catholic cemetery at Tiffin. She was survived by six children, namely: John, Michael, Catherine, Charles, Mary and Joseph A. John Vorndran was married (second) to Theresa, a sister of his first wife, and two children were born to them: Herman J. and Clara. Both John Vorndran and wife died at New Washington, he in 1908 and she in 1907.

Joseph A. Vorndran was born at Tiffin, O., July 26, 1872, and, with his brother, Joseph A. Vorndran, is half owner of the home farm of 160 acres. The two brothers have lived there for 15 years and have been in business together for the past three years, taking charge

when the parents died. They successfully carry on general farming and are giving special attention to sheep growing, raising from 25 to 30 head of thoroughbred Rambouillet and Merino sheep annually. They are thrifty, hard working men, good citizens in every sense of the word and highly respected wherever known. They are members of St. Bernard's Catholic church at New Washington. They have all their land under cultivation with the exception of thirty acres of woodland and pasturage for their Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, which, together with sheep raising, are profitably bred and raised here.

JOHN MARTINITZ,* a representative business man of Bucyrus, O., who owns and conducts a first class bakery on the southeast corner of the public square, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 24, 1875, and is a son of Andrew and Rosa (Gekler) Martinitz.

The parents of Mr. Martinitz spent their lives in Germany, where his mother died in 1887 and the father in 1904. The latter was a small farmer. They were highly respected people and members of the Lutheran church.

John Martinitz remained at home and attended school until 1893, when he decided to try his fortune in America, being the only member of the family to have this ambition. In that year he took passage at Bremen on a steamer that safely landed him in the harbor of New York and from there he came to Bucyrus and immediately set about learning the bakery trade, entering the establishment of Leander Reiger for this purpose. After completing his apprenticeship he worked for a time as a journeyman and then started a small bakery at Cary, O., which he operated until 1902, when he returned to Bucyrus and in November, 1903, established his present business in this city. He has prospered from the first and in addition to his retail establishment has his bakery plant, on Oakwood avenue, near his home on Walnut street. This plant is equipped with all kinds of modern machinery and his ovens have a capacity of 600 loaves of bread an hour, together with pies and cakes of endless variety. He takes pride in the sanitary condition of his bakery and invites inspection. While all his products are invit-



FERNANDO J. NORTON

ing and toothsome, his specialty of Sweet Home Loaf bread is particularly so.

Mr. Martinitz was married at Bucyrus, to Miss Rosa Goebelt, who was born at Baden, Germany, Nov. 28, 1878, and was two years old when her parents brought her to America and she grew up in this city. She is a daughter of John and Lena Goebelt, residents of Bucyrus. They are members of the German Reformed church. Mr. and Mrs. Martinitz have two children: Gladys Ruth, who was born in 1902, and John Carl, who was born in 1908. Mr. Martinitz is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles, the Elks and the Odd Fellows, and in the last named order is past senior warden and chief patriarch of Wyandot Encampment, at Cary, O. In politics he is nominally a Democrat but is inclined to be independent in his views on many public questions that now concern the country.

FERNANDO J. NORTON, florist, who has been established in this business at Bucyrus, O., since 1882 and since 1888 has occupied his present desirable quarters on the corner of Spring and Warren streets, is one of the representative business men of this city. He belongs to the oldest family of Bucyrus, it being his grandfather who built the first structures in the hamlet that was but a frontier settlement at that time, erecting them on his own land that he had secured from the Government. Fernando J. Norton was born in this city, Dec. 28, 1859, and is a son of Jefferson and Eleanor (Byron) Norton, and a grandson of Samuel Norton.

Samuel Norton was a very interesting figure in Crawford county history. At a very early day he came to this section of Ohio from New England and immediately recognized that the land he had acquired was beautiful as to location and ideal as a future place of homes. Before long he had his land surveyed and laid out into building lots by Col. Hilburn and when the time came to give the proposed city a name he chose the given name of a personal friend, which was Cyrus, prefixing the adjective beau, abbreviated, which indicated the beauty of the landscape, surrounded as it is by fertile plains and watered by the Sandusky River. Hence came Beau-Cyrus, then shortened to Bucyrus, a city which in every way

has justified the hopes and ambitions of its founder. He spent his remaining years here, as did his wife, Mary (Butler) Norton.

Jefferson Norton, son of Samuel and Mary (Butler) Norton, was born Feb. 22, 1824, and he too became a prominent factor in the development of the various interests of Bucyrus. When he reached manhood he embarked in the business of carriage manufacturing and continued all through his active life and for many years was also in the greenhouse business as the senior member of the firm of Norton & Elliott. Although an ardent Whig and later a Republican, he was a politician only so far as good citizenship demanded and never accepted public office. He was liberal in his contributions to public movements and to charities and was generous in his support of the Baptist church, of which he was a member. His death occurred Aug. 20, 1876. He was married at Bucyrus to Eleanor Byron, who was born in 1822, who came of a noble Irish family. Mrs. Norton died in 1878. Her parents were of the Roman Catholic faith but she was a Protestant. Six children were born to them, namely: Flora, the widow of Oswald E. Gravell, who resides at Cleveland; Charles, who resides in the far West; Byron, who is ticket agent and telegraph operator for the Rio Grande Railroad at Denver, Colo.; Hattie, the wife of Charles Wymburg, who resides at Denver; Fernando J., and one who died early.

Fernando J. Norton was educated in the schools of his native city and very early displayed a taste for his present line of work. For a time he was engaged in railroading and became a qualified engineer on the T. & O. C. Railroad. In the meanwhile his greenhouse business developed so that he found it necessary to give it his entire attention and from a mere window garden it has grown to nearly a whole city block and more than 15,000 square feet of glass. His trade is both retail and wholesale and he supplies choice plants and cut flowers for every occasion, having his greenhouses fully equipped with modern appliances.

Mr. Norton was married first to Miss Anna L. Adams, who was born near Galion, O., in October, 1859, and died at Mansfield, O., in 1910. Of their six children one died in in-

fancy. The following survive: Myrtle B., who is the wife of Dr. Joseph Daley, of Oberline, Tex.; Arthur F., who is associated in business with his father, and who has one son, Edwin; Fairy E., a graduate of Neff College, who is a teacher of elocution and conductor of the Norton Concert Company and is a matron in the order of the Eastern Star; Mable, who resides at home; and Harry James, who is with his father's business. Mr. Norton was married (second) to Miss Helen W. Roehr, a daughter of Charles Roehr, of Bucyrus, an educated and accomplished lady. Mr. and Mrs. Norton are members of the Eastern Star, in which she has been an official. Mr. Norton is a member also of Demas Lodge, Knights of Pythias; of the Royal Arcanum; is past commander in the Maccabees; is a Mason in all branches here, and belongs also to the I. O. U. A. M. and the Royal Home.

DAVID GRAHAM, who is well known as a citizen and as a judicious and successful farmer all through Crawford county, owns 197 acres of fine land situated in Bucyrus township, on which he has lived for many years. He was born in Seneca county, O., and is a son of Richard and Mary Ann (Smith) Graham.

The parents of Mr. Graham were born in Ireland and after coming to America lived in Seneca county, O., where the following children were born to them: David; Ellen, who married Christopher Bowman; Richard; Mary and Margaret, twins, the former of whom became the wife of Charles Ebel; David; John; Sarah E.; Martha, who married Monroe Underwood; and James. Richard Graham followed farming as an occupation. Both he and his wife are now deceased, their burial being in the Episcopal cemetery at Bucyrus.

With his brothers and sisters, David Graham attended the district schools in boyhood, after which, as soon as old enough, he began to take care of himself and worked by the month on farms. He thus gained a great deal of experience and finally rented a farm for three years and then bought 40 acres of his present estate to which he has added as opportunity has been presented. It requires a great deal of hard work and good management to successfully cultivate almost 200 acres but Mr. Graham accomplishes it.

On March 18, 1882, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Mary McHenry, a daughter of Caleb and Mary (Palmer) McHenry. To Mr. McHenry's first marriage the following children were born: Curtis, Emma, Milord, Mary, Esther and Joseph. To his second marriage, with Addie Rex, four children were born: Mattie, Orpha, Myland and William. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham sons and daughters have been born and some of these have established homes of their own, while others still remain under the safe old home roof with father and mother. Anna Z. married Edward Rogers. James married Cleo Wistman and they have three children: Walter, Arthur and Laverne. Richard Chloe married Belle Oberlander and they have two children: Ethel and Inez. Mildred, Kenneth, Ivan, Burt, Mary and David Elmine, live at home. The family belongs to the United Brethren church. In his political sentiments, Mr. Graham is a Republican and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at Bucyrus.

J. W. SPIEGEL, who resides on his well improved farm of 180 acres, which is situated six and one-half miles northwest of Bucyrus, O., in Holmes township, Crawford county, was born just one mile north and one east of his present place, in 1869, and is a son of John A. and Amanda (Miller) Spiegel.

John A. Spiegel was born in Germany and was three years old when his parents brought him to America. They came to Crawford county, O., and were among its early settlers and among its best class of citizens. John A. Spiegel followed agricultural pursuits through life, and at the time of death owned 120 acres of land northeast of this farm, which he had cleared up from the forest. He married Amanda Miller, who was born in Crawford county and they had five children, namely: Ella, who is deceased; J. W., the subject of this sketch; Edward and Winfield, both of whom live in Holmes township; and Wesley, who is deceased.

J. W. Spiegel grew up on his father's farm and obtained his education in the township schools. He has made farming his business in life, early taking charge of affairs on the home place and from there came to his present farm in 1901. The excellent improve-

ments seen on every side prove that Mr. Spiegel takes interest and pride in his home. General farming and stock raising are carried on and all the farm industries are conducted in so systematic a manner that they result profitably.

Mr. Spiegel was married to Miss Nettie Fralick, who is a daughter of Henry Fralick, who still survives, now well along in life, and lives on his farm north of here. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spiegel: Amy, Minnie, Charles, Dorothy and Hazel, all of whom survive except Hazel, who was the second born. The family attend the United Brethren church. Mr. Spiegel gives his political support to the Democratic party.

MARTIN F. SEIBEL, superintendent of the Crawford County Infirmary, Crawford county, O., and owner of 40 acres of excellent land in Jefferson township, was born in that township, March 4, 1862, and is a son of John Nicholas and Margaret (Schellhass) Seibel.

The parents of Mr. Seibel were born in Germany and came to the United States in 1846, previous to marriage. They then came immediately to Crawford county, where the father worked on farms and also in stone quarries, an industrious and reliable man. Of their family Martin F. was the youngest born. The others were: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Carl Lyon and lives at Oakland, Cal.; George, who is deceased; Philip and John, twins, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter lives at Los Angeles, Cal.

Martin F. Seibel attended school at Leesville, O., in boyhood and afterward spent two years as a student in college at Ada, O., and thus prepared himself for teaching. For 20 years Mr. Seibel taught school, for 13 of these in the country and for seven at Leesville, at which place he taught for six years in the high school. Although he was so continuously engaged with his educational duties, Mr. Seibel found time to pay some attention to farming and poultry raising and also learned the stone mason trade, engaging in this work during his summer vacations. In 1906 he retired from the educational field and also gave up work at his trade, his industry having brought him independence, and after that he gave much attention to farming and poultry raising. In

1907 he was elected president of the Farmers' Institute for a term of two years, in which body he was very active, urging progressive methods and increase of agricultural knowledge.

On March 31, 1885, Mr. Seibel was married to Miss Lucetta Ludwig, a daughter of John and Maria (Rettig) Ludwig. The father of Mrs. Seibel was born in Germany, in which country he was a shoemaker, but became a farmer after coming to Ohio. He married Maria Rettig, who was born in Seneca county, O., and both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig the following children were born: Caroline, who married Adam Hawk; John; Leonard, who is deceased; Henry; Catherine, who married Peter Bauer; Lucetta, who is the wife of Mr. Seibel; Elona J., who is the wife of Oliver Jacobs; and Ettie, who is the wife of John Fetter. Mr. and Mrs. Seibel have five children: Fern, who is the wife of Elihu Bogan; Vera Fay, who is the wife of Harvey Pfahler and has one daughter, Marie; Hazlette; George Dewey and Voyle. Mr. and Mrs. Seibel are members of the U. B. church at Bucyrus.

In politics, Mr. Seibel is a Democrat and served two terms as township clerk of Jefferson township prior to being elected superintendent of the Crawford County Infirmary, an office that was tendered him without any solicitation on his part. He is well qualified for this position of responsibility, and as a man, enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens, irrespective of party. He has served in numerous important positions, was treasurer of the Teachers' Institute for two terms, has been trustee of the U. B. church and is president of the cemetery association. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry and to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

CHARLES VOLLMER,* a highly respected retired business man of Bucyrus, O., for many years was active both in business and in politics and served four years as sheriff of Crawford county, O. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 13, 1852, and is a son of John and Dorothy (Stahl) Vollmer.

The father and mother of Mr. Vollmer were both born in Germany, he in 1819 and she in

1818, both coming of sturdy and respected parentage. John Vollmer was a son of John Vollmer, who was a soldier in the Napoleonic wars and was one of the 1,000 brave men that marched with that mighty army to Moscow, this handful being all that finally straggled back. He survived however, to the age of 70 years and left a large family of descendants, one son yet surviving in the person of Jacob Vollmer, a venerable citizen of New Washington, O. With his brother, John Vollmer, he came to America after serving in the German Revolution of 1848.

John Vollmer (2), father of Charles Vollmer, grew to manhood in Germany and learned the family trade of miller, one that had been followed by his father and grandfather. He married and became the father of 12 children and after some of the older ones came to America, in 1868, he and wife also crossed the ocean and finally reached Crawford county, O., where the latter died in 1872, he surviving to be 80 years of age. They were German Lutherans in religious faith. Of the children who came to the United States there are but two surviving: Charles and Mrs. Louisa Fritzmeier, the latter of whom resides at New Washington, O.

Charles Vollmer was 16 years of age when he left Germany for America, with the intention of joining an older brother, John Vollmer, who had come to Ohio in 1866. The latter died at New Washington when aged 42 years and was survived by one son and five daughters. From Germany, Charles Vollmer went to Hull, England, and from there to Liverpool, where he took passage on a vessel for New York, where he was safely landed and immediately made his way to New Washington, O. He had already had two years of experience in a blacksmith shop and soon found work at this trade in his new home and shortly afterward started his own shop and continued until 1897, in which year he was elected county sheriff. He made an admirable officer in that as in other positions to which he was called by his fellow citizens, serving in the city council and for many years as city marshal. In June, 1902, he came to Bucyrus and established a restaurant at No. 210 North Sandusky avenue, which he conducted until October, 1911, when he laid aside busi-

ness responsibilities and is enjoying well earned rest.

Mr. Vollmer was married (first) at Lansing, Mich., to Miss Catherine Roller, who was born in Michigan, of German ancestry, and died there June 6, 1877, leaving two sons: Frederick, who is purchasing agent for the Carroll Machine and Steel Works, at Bucyrus; and Benjamin, who is a resident of Lansing, Mich. Mr. Vollmer was married (second) at New Washington, O., to Miss Elizabeth Walter, who was born, reared and educated in Cranberry township, Crawford county, and is a daughter of Frederick and Barbara (Trembler) Walter, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Crawford county. The mother of Mrs. Vollmer died some 40 years since but the father survived until December, 1910. They were members of the German Lutheran church. They had two sons John and Jacob, both of whom live in Crawford county, and two daughters, Mrs. Vollmer and Mrs. Mary Brown, who resides with her four daughters in Columbus.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vollmer, namely: William, who lives at St. Paul, Minn.; Rosa, who is the wife of George Blumenschein, of Bucyrus, and has an adopted son; Charles, who is associated with his brother William, at St. Paul; John who is in business at Bucyrus; Ruth, who is cashier in a business house at Bucyrus; and Martha and Elizabeth, both of whom are students. Mr. Vollmer is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Macabees, the Elks and the Odd Fellows, being past grand master of the last organization. In politics he is a Democrat.

ULYSSES GRANT HARVEY, a well known resident of Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., who resides on the old home farm of 211 acres, being one of the heirs of the late Andrew Jackson Harvey, was born in Bucyrus township, March 4, 1867, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth (Price) Harvey.

The Harvey and Price names are very familiar ones in Pennsylvania, in which state Andrew J. Harvey and wife were born. In early married life they came to Crawford county and for many years Andrew J. Harvey

was a successful farmer in Bucyrus township and one of its most respected citizens. His death occurred in the fall of 1903 and his burial was in the Bucyrus cemetery. He was an intelligent and public spirited man in all that related to the section in which he made his home and he gave support to educational and religious enterprises. His widow survives and still occupies the old homestead. The children, six in number, were: Ollie, Lawrence, Minnie, Ulysses Grant, Clay M. and Nettie.

Ulysses G. Harvey obtained his education in the public schools and has spent his life on the homestead, where, under his father's direction, he was trained along agricultural lines. He still remains with his mother and carries on the industries that are necessary on so large an estate. His parents reared him in the Presbyterian church. Like his late father he is a Republican in National affairs but in local matters frequently uses his own judgment. For some years he has been identified with the Knights of Pythias, at Bucyrus, and takes much interest in the work and aims of this world-wide fraternal organization.

EDWARD A. SPIEGEL, whose home farm lies in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., five miles northwest of Bucyrus, O., was born in this township, Feb. 21, 1869, and is a son of John A. Spiegel, one of the old settlers of this section.

Edward A. Spiegel attended the public schools and then chose farming as his business in life, preparing for the future on the home farm. In 1892 he came to his present farm of 80 acres and additionally has two other tracts in this township, one containing 40 acres and the other 39 acres. Mr. Spiegel is an enterprising man and believes in improvements, hence his lands have never been neglected and his buildings are equal to any in the township, his handsome residence having been erected in 1899. This place is known as Center Farm, and Mr. Spiegel engages in general agriculture, raising excellent crops and considerable stock, his market for his extra produce being Bucyrus.

In 1891 Mr. Spiegel was married to Miss Matilda Thatcher, a daughter of Thomas Thatcher of Wyandot county, where he for-

merly was a farmer and lumberman. He married Naomi Hall, who survives but he died when Mrs. Spiegel was eight years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Spiegel the following children have been born: Neal, born Nov. 19, 1895, who is his father's capable assistant; Naomi, who was born March 10, 1900; Esther, who was born Jan. 11, 1902; Edith, who was born March 20, 1904; and Catherine, who was born Aug. 21, 1910 and died Sept. 17, 1910. Mr. Spiegel and family are members of the United Brethren church in Holmes township. In politics he thinks for himself and votes independently.

JAMES O. CRIDER, owner and proprietor of a general store at Leesville, O., is a member of one of the old Crawford county families, his grandparents, Daniel Crider and wife having come to this part of Ohio from Pennsylvania at a very early day. He was born in Jefferson township, Crawford county, in August, 1878, and is a son of John and Mary (Ashcroft) Crider.

John Crider was born in Crawford county, O., and spent his life here mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of good standing in his community, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a supporter of law and order. His death occurred in May, 1906. He married Mary Ashcroft, who still survives, residing at Leesville, and they had the following children: Frank; Ilo, who is deceased; Lulu, who is the wife of Frank Lutz; William; Nellie; Lyda, who is the wife of Chauncy Channel; Sidney, who is the wife of Charles Gledhill; James O.; and Ressie, who is the wife of Allen Smith.

James O. Crider obtained his education in the public schools and afterward learned the stone mason trade and followed the same until October, 1911, when he purchased the stock and good will of J. P. Herr, a merchant at Leesville, and has continued in the general mercantile line ever since. He carries a very well assorted stock and enjoys patronage drawn from the town and surrounding country. He is a Democrat in his political views but has no desire to hold public office.

On Oct. 19, 1905, Mr. Crider was married to Miss Mary Herr, who was born in Crawford county and is a daughter of J. P. and

Catherine (Reibel) Herr and a granddaughter of John Peter Herr. The mother of Mrs. Crider died on Aug. 20, 1910, and her burial was in Vernon township. The father still carries on his farm industries. Mrs. Crider was the third born in her parents' family, the others being: John, who is deceased; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Harvey Hahn; and Magdalena, William and Catherine, all of whom are deceased.

ELLIOTT A. SMITH,* foreman in the painting department of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad main shops at Bucyrus, O., has been connected with this corporation since 1885 and has filled his present responsible office since 1897. He was born July 20, 1845, at Mansfield, O., and is a son of Cyrus A. and Jane (Rowland) Smith. Cyrus A. Smith was born in Broome county, N. Y. and from there came to Ashland county, O., in young manhood. There he was married to Jane Rowland, who was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with her parents in 1816. They located on untilled land in a wild section and she often recalled seeing Indians in her youth and of sitting, on the knee of that strange old philosopher, Johnny Appleseed, who, in her day, went up and down the country, scattering his apple seeds, that he had faith to believe would fill the land with bounteous orchards.

A few years after marriage, Cyrus A. Smith moved to Mansfield, O., where he engaged in merchandising during the rest of his active life, spending the closing days with his son Elliott A., at Bucyrus, where his death occurred in 1882. He had survived his wife for two years, her death occurring at Savanna, Ashland county, where they had lived for a few years. Of their children, Elliott A., was the only one to reach maturity. They were Baptists in religious faith and practice.

Elliott A. Smith was mainly reared at Mansfield and there learned his trade and in 1885, when he came first to the Toledo & O. C. Railway, it was as a letter and ornamental sign painter. He thoroughly understood every branch of the business, however, and so proved his qualifications that he was rapidly promoted and finally was made foreman of his department.

Mr. Smith was married at Mansfield to Miss

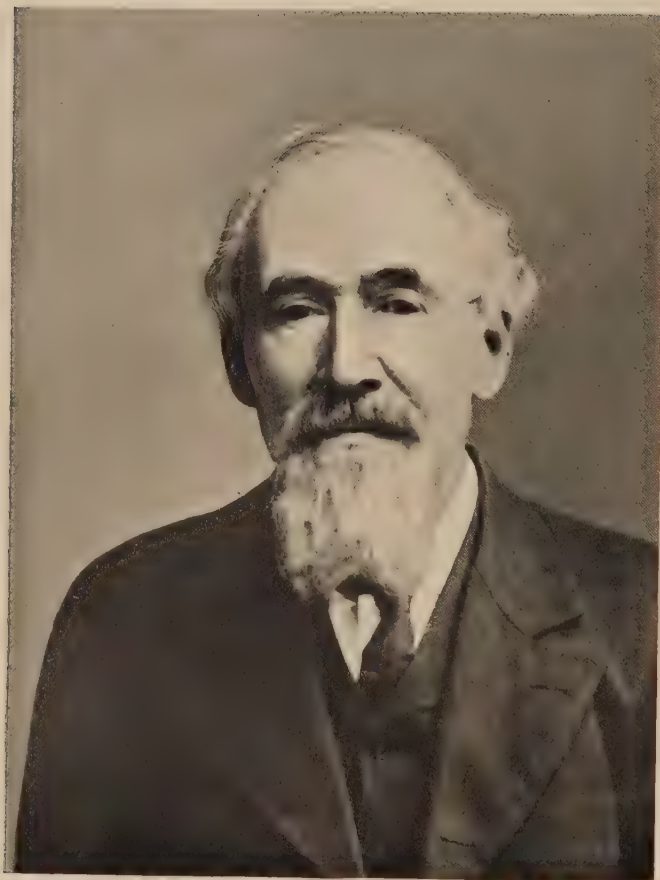
Ella Chandler, who was born in that city, a daughter of Dr. J. M. and Rachel E. (Mount) Chandler, old residents there. Dr. Chandler was born in 1817 and died in 1863. His widow survived into extreme old age, her death occurring Jan. 10, 1912, in her 87th year. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons: Rowland M., who is an artist on what is perhaps rightly termed, the world's greatest newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, and who is married and has one daughter, Janet; and Charles, a graduate of the Western Dental College, Kansas City, who has been established in practice at St. Louis, for three years, and who married Elizabeth Peckham.

Politically Mr. Smith has always been a Republican. During the Civil war he served four months in Co. A, 163d O. Vol. Inf., and was present at the blowing up of the mines in front of Petersburg, Va. He is a member of Keller Post, No. 108, G. A. R., of which he is adjutant. He belongs also to the Royal Arcanum and formerly was identified with the Knights of Pythias.

ALBERT L. BEASTON, who is a member of one of the old and substantial families of Crawford county, residing five and one-half miles south of Bucyrus, O., on the Marion road, where he has 120 acres of finely improved land, owns a second farm, containing 84 acres, which lies to the west of his home tract. He was born in Bucyrus township, Jan. 13, 1870, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Drolesbaugh) Beaston.

The parents of Mr. Beaston were born in Pennsylvania and came of German ancestry. For many years they were well known and highly esteemed residents of Crawford county, where the father was a successful farmer and a good citizen but was never willing to accept public office. Both father and mother of Mr. Beaston have passed away, their burial being in the Mt. Zion cemetery in Bucyrus township. They had three children: John A.; Anna, now deceased, who was the wife of Harry Price; and Albert L.

Albert L. Beaston has devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits, beginning to assist his father as soon as his school days were over and continuing along the same line up to the present. General farm-



DAVID CHRISTIE

ing is his main industry, his raising of stock being limited to just enough for his own use.

On Oct. 16, 1895, Mr. Beaston was married to Miss Lavena M. Welsh, a daughter of George H. and Amelia (Palmer) Welsh, former very highly respected residents of this township, where the father was a farmer. They are survived by two daughters: Effie M., who is the wife of E. E. Harvey; and Mrs. Beaston. Mr. and Mrs. Beaston have one daughter, Wilma A. The family belongs to the Scioto Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Beaston has always believed in the principles of the Republican party.

DAVID CHRISTIE, deceased, who, for many years was a busy and highly respected citizen of Bucyrus and an honorable man in every relation of life, was born at Cross Gate, Fifeshire, Scotland, Oct. 17, 1832, a son of Ebenezer and Catherine (Anderson) Christie, and a grandson of Captain Anderson, who was, in his day, a well known military man and Scotch patriot.

David Christie learned to be a blacksmith and general machinist and with this knowledge, in 1852, came to the United States after serving three years in the shipyards at Gravenstock, Scotland. For some years he followed his trades at St. Louis, Mo., and at Cincinnati and Chillicothe, O. Later he traveled over other sections of the country, working at Cochran, Ind., and at points in Kentucky, and while residing at Maysville, in the latter state, enlisted and served three months in the Civil War. After that he returned to the above mentioned Ohio cities, easily finding employment in the different railroad shops, as he was so skilled a workman. In 1879 he came to Bucyrus, being then in the employ of the T. & O. Railroad and later became foreman of the railroad shops here in the blacksmith department, where he continued until 1892, when he resigned in order to enjoy some years of ease and comfort after many years of hard work. These were afforded him, his death occurring Dec. 16, 1908. He was a man who was held in much esteem for his many sterling qualities. Politically he was a Republican and at one time was a member of the city council. From boyhood he had been a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Christie was married (first) at Chillicothe, to Margaret Dickson, who died in that city in February, 1865, leaving four children: James and Anna Jane McCall, both of whom are deceased; Ezenezer, who lives at E. St. Louis; and David, who now lives at Toledo. At Aurora, Ind., Mr. Christie was married (second) on Jan. 24, 1866, to Mrs. Agnes Laird, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1833, a granddaughter of James and Nanna Marshall, who left Scotland and settled in Ireland. Their second son, Samuel, was born near Belfast in 1799, married Jennie Berkley and after the birth of three children—Agnes, Mary and Eliza—determined to come to America. They crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the sailing vessel, the Thomas P. Cope, and after a voyage of seven weeks on a rough sea, were safely landed at Philadelphia, Pa. They located at Aurora, Ind., from which place they later moved to a farm of 80 acres in Dearborn county. There the father developed a productive farm from very discouraging original conditions and replaced the old log cabin with a comfortable residence. He died there in December, 1852, when aged 53 years, having survived his wife, who died in 1849, aged but 37 years. Additions were made to their family after they settled in Indiana, as follows: James, who died in infancy; Jane, a resident of Bellefontaine, O., who is the wife of Ebenezer Christie; and Sarah R., who is the widow of Michael Tracy, residing in Indiana.

The first marriage of Mrs. Christie took place in 1854, to Robert Laird, who died in 1857, leaving two children: Jennie B. and Mary E., who died in early life. To Mr. and Mrs. Christie the following children were born, all of whom survived: Margaret, who is the wife of John De Hart, of Bucyrus, and has three sons—Laird, David J. and Andrew; Catherine, who is the wife of George Stuckert, and has four children—Nayvere, Robert, Donald and Anna Jane; Mary, who is the wife of William McKinley, a railroad conductor, living at Toledo, O., and has three children—Hobart, Walter and Agnes; Agnes, who is the wife of Murray Lidey, and lives with her mother; and Robert, who resides at Toledo and who is married and has three children—Robert, Don and Helen.

PETER BAER, who is a prominent citizen of Tod township, Crawford county, O., and one of the successful agriculturists, resides on his well improved farm of 130 acres, which is situated one and one-half miles southwest of Oceola, O. He was born in Allegany county, Md., Feb. 14, 1846, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Logsdon) Baer.

Peter Baer, the father, was born in Maryland, where his parents had settled when they came to America from Germany. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and also followed farming and auctioneering. In 1851 he moved with his family to Marion county, O., where he located on a farm but died in the following year, at the age of 52 years. He married Mary Logsdon, who was also a native of Maryland, and she lived to see her 82d birthday. Six children were born to them, namely: Jonas, who died at the age of 66 years, in California; Eli, who was a farmer in Marion county and died there at the age of 82 years; Herman, who died in Marion county, when aged 70 years; John, who is a resident of Marion county; Mrs. Honora Ellen Hord, who lives at Clinton, Hardin county, O.; and Peter. From this branch of the Baer family also descended George F. Baer, the coal baron of Pennsylvania.

Peter Baer attended the schools of Marion county and became proficient in his studies and during his last term was called on to assist the teacher. Afterward he worked as a farmer on the home place until he moved to the village of Wyandot, in Wyandot county, where he was in business until 1873, when he came to Tod township, Crawford county, and settled on his present valuable farm. General farming is his main industry but he also raises some stock, poultry and fruit. Since early manhood he has been an active and interested citizen and his stability as such has been frequently recognized. When only 21 years old he was elected township clerk in Marion county and continued in that office as long as he remained there. In Tod township he was elected township trustee on the Democratic ticket and served four terms, still later was made land appraiser and at the present time (1912) is his party's selected candidate for county commissioner.

Mr. Baer married Miss Catherine Flock,

who was born at Bucyrus but was reared in Wyandot county, and they have three children: Henry Herman, who is a teacher in a high school in Nevada, and who married Grace Burnside, they having an infant unnamed; George P., who is a resident of Cleveland, a judge of the municipal court there, and who married Elizabeth Wurtz; and Mary, who is the wife of Charles R. Snyder, residing one and one-half miles east of the homestead, and has one son, Wilfred. Mr. Baer and wife attend the Lutheran church.

FLAVIUS S. KEPLER, whose valuable farm of 160 acres is situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., and who is one of the stockholders in the Farmers and Citizens Bank at Bucyrus, is a leading citizen of this section of Crawford county, both as a business man and as a politician. He was born June 10, 1866, in Hocking county, O., and is a son of Lucius and Margaret (Snyder) Kepler.

Lucius Kepler is one of the substantial farmers of Green township, Hocking county, O., a prominent Democrat and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church in that section. He married Margaret Snyder and the following children were born to them: Flavius S.; Julia, who is the wife of Cromwell Nelson; Margaret, who is the wife of Edward Hamlin; John; Jacob; Hannah, who is the wife of James Lemon; Barnett; Hester, who is the wife of Richard Herld; and Frank and Grover.

Flavius S. Kepler had common school advantages and remained on the home farm and assisted his father until he was 19 years of age. After leaving the farm he went into railroad work and continued for seven years but again resumed farming as his occupation and for 13 years operated his present place under rental before he purchased it from C. F. Rexroth. It was the old John Brehman homestead, a fine piece of property, which, under Mr. Kepler's care and good management, has been developed into one of the best farms in Whetstone township.

In November, 1886, Mr. Kepler was married to Miss Nora Shumaker, one of the following family of eleven children born to Joel and Elmira (Weatherbee) Shumaker; Ange-

line, who is the wife of William Allebach; Sarah, who is deceased; Margaret, who is the wife of Isaac Read; Almeda, who is the wife of Frank Benedict; Ella, who is the wife of James Stoneman; and Albert, Charles, Edward, David and Nora, and Effie, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kepler have four children: Russell, who married Catherine Heiber and has one son, William Flavius; and Lucius, Marie and Della Alice.

In his political views Mr. Kepler is a staunch Democrat, was reared in this party, his father being a strong party man and an admirer and supporter of the late ex-President Cleveland. For seven years Mr. Kepler served as township assessor and at present is a member of the school board. He belongs to that important party organization, the Democratic Central Committee. Mr. Kepler is an interested member of the local Grange and with his family attends the United Brethren church.

G. RAYMOND LICHTY,* freight and passenger agent of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway, at Bucyrus, O., has been identified with this corporation since 1901 and through ability and fidelity in a comparatively short time won his way from a clerkship to his present responsible position. He was born in 1880, at Bucyrus, and is a son of Adam J. and a grandson of Peter Lichty.

Peter Lichty was born in Alsace Lorraine, when it was yet a French province and came to the United States in the forties, shortly afterward locating at New Washington, in Crawford county, O. From there he came to Bucyrus, where he followed his trade of wagonmaking, late in life retiring to Toledo, where he died at the home of his eldest son, Peter Lichty, his wife surviving him but a short time. They were members of the Lutheran church. They had four sons: Peter, who resides at Toledo, Ia.; Charles, deceased, who is survived by children; George, who is a resident of Bucyrus; and Adam J.

Adam J. Lichty was born at New Washington, Crawford county, O., 63 years ago, and is a prominent citizen of Bucyrus, at present serving in an official capacity. He learned the wagonmaking trade with his father and they conducted the business together at New Washington until the older member of the

firm went to Iowa, after which Adam J. occupied himself for some years along the same line. In the early part of the Civil war he enlisted in Co. C, in an Ohio regiment of infantry, in which he served for 90 days and at present is an official member of Keller Post, G. A. R., of Bucyrus. Mr. Lichty has always been a Democrat and a working member of his party. He was married at Bucyrus to Anna Streib, who was born in Germany and when five years old accompanied her parents to America. Conrad Streib and wife were members of the German Lutheran church. Three children were born to Adam J. Lichty and wife: G. Raymond; Marcus H., who is in the restaurant business at Canton, O.; and Robert C., who is general superintendent of the K. & M. Railroad, at Charleston, W. Va.

G. Raymond Lichty was educated in the public schools and ever since has been engaged in railroad work, in 1901 beginning as yard clerk with the Toledo & Ohio Central. Later he was employed in the freight department and still later was bill clerk for the department as operated from this center to the main offices at Columbus. In 1907 he was advanced to his present position in which he has given efficient and satisfactory service and has five men in his department.

Mr. Lichty was married at Bucyrus to Miss Ethel L. Frash, who was born here in 1882, a daughter of Louis and Gertrude (Peters) Frash, residents of this city. The father of Mrs. Lichty was born in Ohio and her mother in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Lichty have one daughter, Dorothea, who was born June 15, 1906. They are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Lichty is not very active in politics but he votes with the Democratic party.

ELMER ELLSWORTH HARVEY, whose valuable farm of 166 acres is situated in Bucyrus township, is numbered with the prosperous agriculturists of this section and is one of the most highly respected citizens. He was born in Bucyrus township, Dec. 30, 1865, and is a son of George Washington and Elizabeth (Faylor) Harvey.

George Washington Harvey was born in Pennsylvania and came in early manhood to Crawford county, where he followed farming all his after life. He married (first) Eliza-

beth Failor, who was born and died here and her burial was in the Bucyrus cemetery. They were faithful members of the Lutheran church. Their family of children consisted of the following: William F., Galen H., Effie, Elmer Ellsworth. He was married (second) to Elizabeth Neil and they have two children: D. N. and E. R.

Elmer Ellsworth Harvey bears a name that has been held in tender remembrance by the loyal people of the United States since the early days of the Civil war. His boyhood was mainly devoted to school attendance and since then he has been interested in farm pursuits. In 1906 he purchased his present farm from the G. H. Welsh estate and carries on general farming and stock raising as best suits his convenience, being progressive and up-to-date in his methods. He has improved his property as he has considered advisable and has recently built a substantial barn.

In 1888 Mr. Harvey was married to Miss Effie Welsh, a daughter of the late George H. Welsh. She has one sister, who is the wife of A. L. Beaston, a well known farmer in Bucyrus township. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have three children: Imo, Mildred and Russell. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Harvey is a very intelligent, well informed man and as he is perfectly capable of drawing conclusions for himself concerning public questions, he is an independent voter.

MRS. ELIZABETH ROBERTS, Sr., one of the best known residents of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., residing on her valuable farm of 40 acres, but owns 80 additional acres which is rented, this latter tract being located nine miles northwest of Bucyrus, was born in that city and is a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Fetter) Trish.

The parents of Mrs. Roberts were born, reared and married in Germany. For two years after coming to the United States they lived in Pennsylvania and then moved to Crawford county, O., and the father followed wagon making at Bucyrus, later moving on a farm in Wyandot county, where he engaged

in agricultural pursuits until the close of his life, when aged 58 years. Of his large family of children, nine reached mature years.

Elizabeth Trish grew to useful young womanhood under her parents' roof and obtained a district school education. In 1854 she married Daniel Roberts, who was born in Fairfield county, O. When he reached manhood he took charge of a tract of land in Tod township, which his father gave him and which Mrs. Roberts still owns. He followed farming with excellent success and provided well for his family. During the Civil war he became a soldier in the Union army, enlisting in Co. H, 123d O. Vol. Inf., and some time afterward was captured by the Confederates and sent to the terrible prison at Salisbury, N. C., where neglect and hardship caused his death. He left a widow and son to mourn his early passing away. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts: Robert Albert, an infant and Clara, the last two named being deceased. Robert Albert Roberts, locally known as Colonel Roberts, was born on the present farm which he rents from his mother. He married Elizabeth Blimm and they have three children: Daniel, Glen and Daisy. The eldest was named in remembrance of his grandfather. He married Edna Lutz and they have one son, Wilbur. Mrs. Roberts and family attend the Protestant Methodist church.

BURDETT KIRBY HOOVER, who owns and operates a farm of 80 acres in Dallas township, was born in this township, Dec. 7, 1870, a son of Christian and Lorena (Kirby) Hoover. He is a grandson of William and Phebe (Swisher) Hoover, the former of whom was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, but who passed the greater part of his life as a farmer in Crawford county. By his wife, Phebe, who was born in Franklin county, O., he had ten children, namely: John T., Emma, wife of Henry M. Welsh; Christian; George W.; Margaret, wife of David E. Fisher; Marcus; Alice, wife of Marks Tea; Charles Fremont; Flora, wife of H. L. Weber; and William.

Christian Hoover, father of our subject, was educated in the public schools and was brought up to agriculture. Since he was four years old he has resided on the old Hoover homestead, which is operated now by his sons, under his direction, he having retired practically from active labor. He was married in 1868 to Lorena Kirby, who was born in Crawford county, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Welsh) Kirby. Mrs. Christian Hoover died Nov. 8, 1909. Two brothers and a sister survive her—John, George and Emma, the last mentioned being the wife of James Orr. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover were as follows: Ernest, who married Nonia Flock and has four children—Hugh, Alice, Florence and Lucile; Burdett K., whose name heads this article; Charles F., who married Nora Kerr and has five children—Helen, Wayne, Clifford, Marjorie and Dorothy; Maud; and Madge, who is the wife of Arlington Blair and has three children—Hoover, Thomas and a child unnamed. Christian Hoover is a Republican politically and has served the township as trustee, showing himself a capable man of affairs. He attends the M. E. church.

Burdett K. Hoover after attending the common schools in his boyhood, turned his attention to farming. He worked under his father until he was about 29 years old, after which he rented land for six years, two years of this time in Holmes township and four years in Bucyrus township. He then bought his present farm of A. W. Blair and is engaged in general farming, keeping enough stock for his own use. Like his father, he is a Republican, and he served as township clerk for some years and for two years as treasurer.

He was married in 1901 to Olive Quaintance, a daughter of Aaron John and Mary (Heller) Quaintance. Mrs. Hoover's parents are farming people of Holmes township, her father being a veteran of the Civil war. Their children are J. B., Leroy, Daniel, Etta, wife of J. W. Dobbins, Blanche, wife of B. S. Kimmel, Oscar, James, Olive now Mrs. B. K. Hoover, Orrel, and Ona, wife of Albert Brown. Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Hoover are the parents of two children; Chester, Laverne and Hazel Anita. The family attend the United Brethren Mt. Zion church in Dallas township.

HENRY S. KROHN,* one of the highly respected retired citizens of Galion, O., for many years has occupied his comfortable residence at No. 430 Grand street, in front of which he set out the maple trees which have grown to luxuriance, is well known all over Crawford county, for a long period having been a popular educator. He was born in York county, Pa., Sept. 22, 1840, and is a son of John and Mary (Snyder) Krohn.

Both the Krohn and Snyder families originated in Germany, but for generations have been of America and before coming to Ohio, lived and prospered in York county, Pa., and there John Krohn was born, a son of John and Catherine (Kreitzer) Krohn. He was one of a family of nine children and the eldest. He became a farmer in York county, Pa., married and died in 1852, at the age of 59 years. After being left a widow, Mrs. Krohn came to Crawford county, O., with her children and purchased 80 acres of land on the outskirts of Galion, her farm now being a part of the city and laid out in streets and covered with buildings. Mrs. Krohn was married after coming to Ohio to John Dice, and both died here, Mr. Dice being buried in the old Galion cemetery. She survived to the age of 77 years. In every relation of life she was an estimable woman and was a dear parents' children and is the only one living. He was reared to farm pursuits but was more than usually intelligent as a youth and so applied himself to his books that he became qualified for teaching and subsequently taught 46 terms of school, 42 of these in Crawford county. He has, at times, been otherwise occupied, from 1874 until 1884 being connected with the Big Four Railroad, and occasionally has followed the carpenter trade to some extent. He has been practically a continuous resident of Galion since 1872, and his general interests have been centered here.

Mr. Krohn was married in Crawford county, to Miss Anna E. Swisher, who was born in Jefferson township, June 18, 1839, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Garberich) Swisher. The father of Mrs. Krohn was born in Crawford county and died here when aged 60 years. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania and survived to the age of 76 years. They were members of the United Brethren

church. Mrs. Krohn is the only one remaining of their family of children.

Mr. and Mrs. Krohn have had the following children: Mary A., who has been a teacher since the age of 17 years and is well known in educational circles and has many pleasant social connections here; Ida Jane, who is the wife of Hanie L. Seif, residing at Galion; Estella, who is the wife of Evan J. Healy, of Delaware county, O., and has two sons—Elbridge J. and Russell Krohn; William Franklin, who married and removed to Chicago, Ill., and has had two children, Willard and Henrietta, the latter of whom died at the age of seven years; Iva May, who married (first) John Cook, and (second) James E. Mateer, and who resides at Mt. Gilead, Morrow county, O.; Ena J., who married William G. Line, of Galion, and has two children, Madge E. and Charles H. Mr. Krohn and family are active in the United Brethren church. In his political views Mr. Krohn is a Republican.

JOHN I. MILLIKEN, one of the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of Crawford county, O., and one of its substantial citizens, resides on his one farm of 120 acres, lying in Bucyrus township, and owns a second farm, containing 56 acres, situated in Dallas township. He was born in Juniata county, Pa., Jan. 6, 1871, and is a son of John and Sarah (Innis) Milliken.

The parents of Mr. Milliken were born in Pennsylvania and still reside there, the father being a farmer and also a carpenter. He has been identified with the Democratic party since his early manhood but has never been a seeker for public office. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. They have reared a large family, as follows: Jennie, who is the wife of William McGill; Alice, deceased, who was the wife of Neely Arnold; Sarah; Charles; Etta, who is the wife of Warren Gray; Emma, who is the wife of Charles McCullough; John I.; Myrtle, who is the wife of Joseph McLaughlin; Elizabeth, who is the wife of John Hockenberry; and Bertha, who is the wife of Crawford Tilfer.

John I. Milliken received his educational training in the public schools of Juniata county and afterward assisted his father until he was

19 years of age when he decided to start out for himself. He came to Crawford county as a promising field and for the four succeeding years worked on farms by the month, a very excellent way in which to learn the different methods pursued by farmers in securing the best returns from the soil, and then followed farming on shares for two years. His present farm in Bucyrus township, was formerly known as the James P. Beall farm. He carries on all the usual farm industries and has met with great success in his undertakings and is numbered with the best farmers in the township.

In November, 1893, Mr. Milliken was married to Miss Nora E. Beall, who was born on the present farm, and belongs to one of the old county families. Her parents, James P. and Mary Ann (Keckler) Beall, are both deceased, their burial being at Bucyrus. James P. Beall was a leading Republican of Bucyrus township and he and his wife were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Milliken was the youngest born of their children, the others being: James Perry and John W., both now deceased; Mary M., wife of Charles Henry; Laura E., wife of E. R. Hill; Dorsey L.; and Eva M., wife of Wesley Beal. Mr. and Mrs. Miliken have one daughter, Edith Beal. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Milliken votes with the Republican party.

H. W. SMITH, general farmer residing on his well improved place of 65 acres, situated nine miles northwest of Bucyrus, O., was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, O., Dec. 21, 1859, and is a son of Frederick Smith. He was a native of Saxony, Germany, and came to the United States when a young man.

H. W. Smith attended school in Lykens township and afterward took up farming, first on the home place and then in Holmes township, subsequently buying a farm in Tod township which he later sold. In 1904 he bought his present farm, on which he has placed all the excellent improvements and carries on general farming and stock raising.

In March, 1885, Mr. Smith was married (first) to Miss Jane Smith, who died in 1888. Mr. Smith was married (second) to Mrs. Esther (Norris) Wilhelm, in 1891, who was

accidentally killed by a stroke of lightning, July 16, 1907, while in church, on a part of the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had one child that died in infancy. Mrs. Smith had one son by her first marriage, Clyde Wilhelm, who is a teacher in Holmes township and in September, 1911, was married to Miss Hazel Frost. His father, William Wilhelm, was a farmer in Holmes township and died prior to the birth of his son. Mr. Smith is a member of the Evangelical church and is one of Holmes township's most respected citizens. In politics he is a Democrat, but uses his own judgment when voting.

DAVID LUST, V. S. is one of the well-known residents of Dallas township, Crawford county, and the owner of 120 acres of land, 80 of which are located in Dallas township and the remaining 40 in Tod township. He was born in Crawford county, Nov. 17, 1847, being a son of Conrad and Magdalena (Myers) Lust.

Conrad Lust came to this country from Germany where he had been born, being but nine years of age at the time of his arrival here. His wife was born in Columbiana county, O. Both have passed away and their remains are buried in Chatfield township. They reared a family of children who bore the following names: Israel, Susannah, deceased, who was the wife of Christopher Klink; John; David; Catherine, the widow of William H. Hunsicker; Sophia, the wife of Emanuel Yeiter; Solomon; Daniel; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of John Beal. Conrad Lust was a Democrat in politics.

Dr. David Lust, after completing his common school education, turned his attention to farm work but in connection therewith began the study of veterinary surgery. After three years spent with Dr. Keller he began practice for himself and has since continued to attend to his duties as a veterinary together with his farming. Dr. Lust has lived on his farm about 40 years, having inherited the 80 acres on which he resides from his father. The 40 acres located in Tod township he himself has bought. His land is well improved and he carries on general farming besides raising what stock he needs.

Dr. Lust married Miss Elizabeth Hunsicker

in August, 1871. She was born in Stark county, her parents being Jacob and Otilia (Nearing) Hunsicker, whose other children were: Jacob, William, Catherine (Mrs. Henry White), Peter, and Mary (Mrs. Jacob Shearer). Mr. Hunsicker spent his life engaged in farming.

Dr. and Mrs. Lust are the parents of three children, namely: Noah L., who married Miss Emma Stiger; Ida, the wife of Philip Stiger; and Daniel C., who married Miss Bessie Murphy.

In politics Dr. Lust adheres to the Democratic party. He has served as land appraiser. He belongs to the Grange at Bucyrus and the Reformed church.

H. N. OBERLANDER,* a leading business man of Bucyrus, O., a reliable contractor and for some four years largely engaged in building streets in this and other cities, belongs to one of the old families of Crawford county. His grandfather, Jacob Oberlander, came from Germany to this county at an early date, taking up lands in Lykens township and establishing his family here on a sound foundation. H. N. Oberlander was born on the family homestead, in 1863, and is a son of Emanuel Oberlander, the second born son in his grandfather's family.

Emanuel Oberlander was three years old when his parents came to Crawford county and more or less spent his life on the homestead which comprised a three-quarter section of land. He developed into a careful and successful farmer and good business man and from time to time added to the property he had inherited. His death occurred in 1902, when he was 63 years of age. Politically he was a Democrat. In his religious views he was in sympathy with the religious body known as the Albright Methodists. He married Lydia Spade, a native of Crawford county, who still occupies the old homestead in Lykens township. Six children were born to them as follows: Mary, who is the wife of George Haines of New Washington Crawford county, and has two children: Willis, who resides on the old farm with his mother; Galen, who resides with his family in Lykens township, father of one son; H. N., who has resided at Bucyrus ever since he was elected a county

commissioner; George, who lives on the old farm, and who is married and has one child; and Jennie, who is the wife of Christopher Miller, a farmer in Lykens township and has two sons and one daughter.

H. N. Oberlander obtained his education in the country schools and grew up on the home farm and for a number of years devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. A man of force and character he secured the confidence of his fellow citizens all over the county and in 1893 was elected a county commissioner and served for six years. During this time he had become a resident of Bucyrus, where he has resided ever since. His leading business for some years has been street and road contracting and building, and additionally he deals in hay. In politics he is a Democrat and at different times has been elected to about all of the township offices, in every one of which he has given efficient and honest service.

In Lykens township, Crawford county, on July 10, 1884, Mr. Oberlander was married to Miss Lillie M. Dellinger, who was born 45 years ago at Lima, in Allen county, O., the youngest child of David and Amanda (William) Dellinger. Her father, David Dellinger, was also born in Lykens township, a son of Joseph and Susanna (Smith) Dellinger, pioneers in that section. David Dellinger was a merchant at Lima, O., for ten years prior to his death, which occurred when Mrs. Oberlander was young. Mrs. Dellinger when left a widow came to Lykens township with her three children and died here Feb. 2, 1905. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Oberlander has two sisters: Mollie and Mattie. The former is the wife of Alexander Flickinger, a farmer in Texas township, Crawford county, and has two children, Edith and Harry. Edith is the wife of Ralph Larue and has two children. Harry resides with his wife on a farm near Plankton, O. Mattie is the wife of H. S. Shupp and they live on a farm in Lykens township. They have one daughter, Maria, who is the wife of Prof. Earl Hall, who is principal of the public schools at Fowler, Colo.

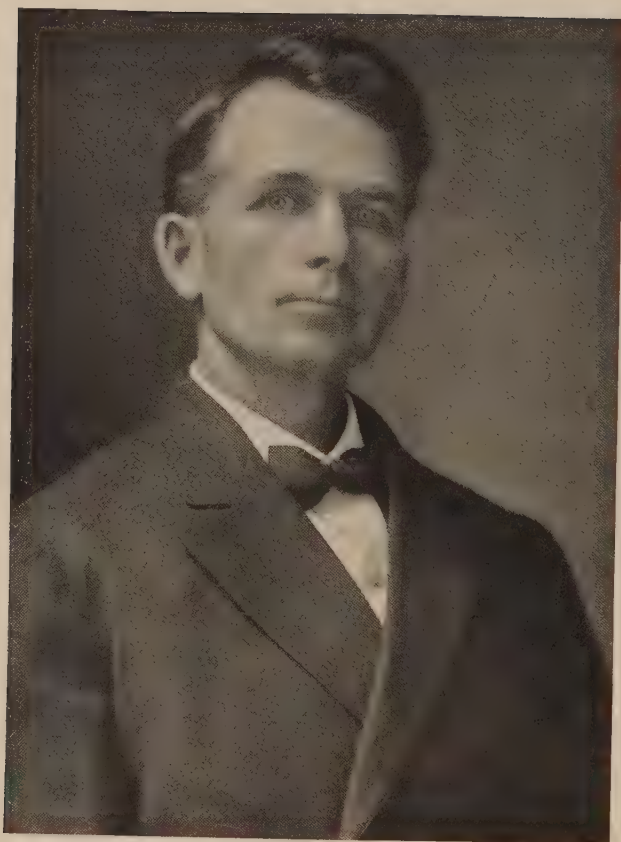
Mr. and Mrs. Oberlander have had two children: N. Winona and Chalmer L. The daughter, who died in the flower of young womanhood, when aged but 20 years, Oct. 26,

1905, was a beautiful and talented girl. Her parents had given her educational advantages and she had taught school for three years. She was universally admired and beloved. Chalmer L. Oberlander was born Nov. 4, 1887, and is associated with his father and has proven a reliable business man. Mrs. Oberlander is a member of the Free Will Baptist church.

LEVI SHEMER, a prosperous farmer, owner of 127 acres of land in Dallas township, was born in Stark county, O., Oct. 14, 1845, son of John and Mary (Wickard) Shemer. The father of our subject was a native of Switzerland and the mother of Pennsylvania. They came to Crawford county early in married life and John Shemer followed farming here for many years. Their children were Levi, Garrison, Delila, now deceased, who was the wife of William McBride, Susan, wife of John Aumiller; Emeline, wife of Neal Spade; Priscilla, wife of Marion Spade; Amanda, deceased; Esther, wife of C. P. Shoffstale; George and J. Corvin. John Shemer was a Republican in politics and he and his wife attended the United Brethren church.

Levi Shemer was quite young when he accompanied his parents to Crawford county. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1863, at the age of 18 years, enlisted in Company A, 12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Crawford county, where he was married March 30, 1871 to Martha J. McKinney, a daughter of John and Matilda (Rex) McKinney. Mrs. Shemer's father was a native of Richland county, O., and her mother of Pennsylvania; they were farming people. Their children were Mary Ann, wife of W. B. Comstock; Martha J., who is now Mrs. Shemer; Eleonore, wife of John Frost; and John Henry.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shemer the children born are George LeRoy, Mary Matilda, wife of Dan Parcher; Charles Otis, Velma, Maude, Leo White and Earl. Mr. Shemer is a Republican in politics. He has served Dallas township as road supervisor and school director, and belongs to Lee's Post, No. 128, G. A. R. at Liberty.



ALBERT E. SHUMAKER

FREDERICK TRISH, who is extensively engaged in general farming and cattle and stock raising in Tod township, Crawford county, O., has a large body of land, amounting to 858 acres, which lies in Crawford and Wyandot counties. His present home is situated five and one-half miles south of Ocala. He was born at Bucyrus, O., Nov. 13, 1840, and is a son of Lewis and Anna Elizabeth (Fetter) Trish.

Lewis Trish and wife were both born in Germany. He came to America when young and located first at York, Pa., and from there made his way to Crawford county, in 1835 reaching Bucyrus, where, for 20 years he carried on a wagon and carriage making business. He moved then to Wyandot county and became a farmer and died there July 4, 1859, when aged 57 years. He married Anna Elizabeth Fetter, who died in 1882, her age being 77 years, 6 months and 3 days. Of their nine children, three sons and two daughters are deceased.

Frederick Trish is the only surviving son of his parents' family. He attended school at Bucyrus and remembers many interesting events of the early days in the city's development. In June, 1853 he accompanied his parents to Wyandot county and for 28 years followed farming there, in 1884 moving to his present fine property near Ocala. In addition to raising the crops that do best in this section, Mr. Trish is successfully interested in live-stock and raises cattle, horses, sheep and hogs.

Mr. Trish married Miss Maria Shroll, who is a daughter of Levi Shroll, this family being one of the oldest in Crawford county. This marriage took place May 11, 1875 and five children have been born to them, all of whom survive, namely: George, Henry, Delta, Ray and Bessie. They all remain on the homestead, Henry being married, his wife having formerly been Miss Gertie Lacount, of Cleveland, O. Mr. Trish and sons are Democrats. He has always been an active citizen and while living in Wyandot county served as a township trustee and in other public positions.

ALBERT E. SHUMAKER, one of the substantial men of Whetstone township,

Crawford county, O., a general farmer and buyer and shipper of stock, resides on his 80-acre farm here and owns additionally ten acres to the east and 14 more acres to the northeast of the home tract. Mr. Shumaker was born in Crawford county, July 18, 1862, and is a son of Joel and Elmira (Weatherby) Shumaker.

Joel Shumaker was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of Jonathan and Hannah (Kuehner) Shumaker, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Holland. Joel Shumaker learned the stone mason trade in his native place and was married in Pennsylvania to Elmira Weatherby, who was born in Lycoming county. Afterward the Shumaker and Weatherby families moved to Crawford county, O. In a terrible railroad accident on the crossing at North Robinson, Crawford county, on Feb. 26, 1887, both Mr. Shumaker and his father-in-law met death. He was a good man, a devout member of the United Brethren church and left a large family and many friends. His children were as follows: Angeline, who married William Allebach; Margaret, who married Isaac Reed; Sarah, who is now deceased; Almeda, who is the widow of F. O. Benedict; Ellen, who married James Stoneman; Albert E., the subject of this article; Edward, who is deceased; Charles; Nora, who married Flavius Kepler; and David. Both the father and mother of the above family rest in the Campbell cemetery, in Crawford county.

Albert E. Shumaker attended the public schools of Whetstone township and afterward was a student for 18 months in the university at Ada, O. Following his return home he engaged in farming through the summers for the next three years and taught school during the winters but since then has devoted his attention largely to agricultural pursuits. In 1901 he purchased his present home farm, formerly known as the Lininger farm, from the Smith heirs, and has done a large amount of improving including tiling, fencing, fertilizing and building, a fine barn having but recently been erected. In addition to the land above mentioned, Mr. Shumaker has a desirable building lot at Bucyrus in the Sommer Addition, of which section he is one of the stockholders, and he also has a handsome

residence at Galion. He is a man of much public spirit as well as private enterprise but he has not tied himself down to any particular political party, preferring to give his support to the men and measures his own judgment approves of. His public usefulness has been frequently recognized by his fellow citizens and he has served in Office, in 1892 being census enumerator of Jefferson township, in 1910 was land appraiser in Whetstone township and for many years has been a member of the school board. At present Mr. Shumaker is administrator of the Sarah Shumaker estate which is valued at \$3,500, and is also administrator of the Estate of Mary E. Heckert, valued at \$1,300. He also served as administrator of the estates of his father and father-in-law and for six years or until the death of Eliza Stailey, served as trustee of her Trust Fund, which was valued at \$2,665.

Mr. Shumaker was married Nov. 3, 1886, to Miss Ellen Smith, daughter of Jacob D. and Catherine (Stailey) Smith, and a granddaughter of Daniel and Christiana (Gelbaugh) Smith, and of William and Elizabeth (Whitmer) Stailey, all Pennsylvania people, except the mother of Mrs. Shumaker, who was born in Ohio. The father of Mrs. Shumaker served over three years in the Civil War as a member of Co. K, 81st O. Vol. Inf., and afterward engaged in farming until his death. Mrs. Smith survives and makes her home with her eldest child, Mrs. Shumaker. The other children are: John; Wallace; Pearl, who is the wife of William Hancock; and Amanda, who is the wife of W. M. Frost. Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker have six children: Harry Guy, Mayme, Warren, Victor, Velma and Anna. The eldest son married Viola Bowers. The family attend the United Brethren church. Mr. Shumaker is a leading member of Pope Grange, at Galion.

CHARLES W. SHEARER, who is one of the heirs to 180 acres of good farm land in Dallas township, was born in the town of Bucyrus, this county, in September, 1888, a son of Isaac and Vesta (Shellenberger) Shearer. His parental grandparents were John and Catherine (Miller) Shearer, and his grandparents Michael and Barbara Shearer, of Lancaster county, Pa. John Shearer, the grand-

father, was born in that county and his active years were devoted to farming. His wife, Catherine Miller Shearer, was a native of Germany who came to America when a child of six years. Both died and are buried in the Shearer cemetery in Whetstone township.

Isaac Shearer, father of Charles W., was born in Crawford county, O., in 1847. He was educated in the common schools and his active years were spent in agricultural pursuits. He was a Democrat in politics and attended the Evangelical church. Industrious and thrifty, he became the owner of about 180 acres of good land, and was a man respected for his personal qualities as a man and citizen. His death took place in November, 1907. His widow still resides on the homestead farm. The latter, Mrs. Vesta Elmira Shearer, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Rachel (Paulin) Shellenberg, of that county. Her marriage to Mr. Shearer took place in November, 1872, and the children born were Charles Wesley (subject of this sketch), Milford Guy, Franklin Abraham, and two that died in infancy.

Charles W. Shearer in his boyhood attended the common schools of Dallas township and was trained to farm work by his father. In company with his brother Milford he now operates the home farm of 180 acres, which is well stocked with full blooded Jersey cattle. Charles W. Shearer was married in October, 1910, to Elma Wolf, a daughter of Jacob and Emma (Mitchell) Wolf, farmers of Wyandot county, whose children were Harley, Bessie, Claude, Elma, Grace, Russell, Hershel and Theodore. Mr. Shearer is independent in politics. The family attend the Evangelical church at Bucyrus.

JAMES E. HARROP,* of the firm of Harrop & Faulkner, conducting the leading livery business at Bucyrus and being heavy dealers and handlers of stock, is a man of long experience in this line. He was born Oct. 11, 1862, and is a son of Hugh and Catherine (Cover) Harrop.

Hugh Harrop was born in Lancastershire, England, in 1833, and when a young man aged about 22 years, came to the United States, the only member of his parents' family of twelve children. He worked as a machin-

ist in Philadelphia, for a time, having learned the trade in England, afterward coming to Ohio and finding employment in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Crestline and was thus engaged until his death in 1889. In 1864 he brought his parents, James and Ann Harrop, to America and they spent their declining years here under his filial care. He was married at Crestline, in 1861, to Catherine Cover, who was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, a daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Pfeier) Cover, who were early settlers at Crestline. Mrs. Harrop was born in 1843 and died in 1900. She and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Four children were born to Hugh Harrop and wife, namely: James E.; George A., born in September, 1864, who resides at South Bend, Ind., a contractor in very comfortable circumstances, and who has one son, Gale, a student of Harvard College; Frank H., born in October, 1866, who resides at Crestline, where he is foreman of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, and who is married and has five children—Robert, Noel, Russell and two daughters; and Bertha, who is the wife of R. E. Miller, an attorney at South Bend, and has one son, Russell. The three sons of Hugh Harrop became skilled machinists like their father and all worked for a time at that trade and all have been successful as business men.

James E. Harrop was born at Crestline, O., and obtained his education in the public schools there. In that city he started into the livery business in 1887 and has continued in this line ever since. In 1890 he came to Bucyrus and since 1895 has been active in a commercial way here, entering into his present partnership, with James E. Faulkner in 1903, the latter having been in the stock buying business prior to that date. They combined the two and have since then done a very large business. They purchase largely in the West and sell in the East and manage their undertakings with good judgment and along practical lines and have met with a large degree of prosperity. Their livery stables accommodate some 40 horses, with outfits to match, carry also undertaking outfits and additionally have a central delivery system which they operate in the city and a similar system at Marion, O.

In June, 1886, Mr. Harrop was united in marriage with Miss Erma Zink, who was born in 1867, at Crestline, O. Her parents were David L. and Mary J. (Hall) Zink, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, born near Philadelphia. For 44 years after locating at Crestline, O., David L. Zink served as ticket and freight agent there for both the Pennsylvania and the Big Four Railroads. He still lives at Crestline but his wife passed away in 1900, when aged 70 years. Mr. and Mrs. Zink had four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living; all have married and all have families of their own. Their religious connection was with the Presbyterian church. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrop two sons were born: Hugh J., in 1893; and Spencer Howard, born in February, 1898. The older son is a graduate of the Bucyrus High School, while the younger is yet a student. Mr. Harrop and family belong to the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican but has never been a politician. He is identified with the Masons, Elks and Maccabees.

FREDERICK KUEHNLE, owner of 80 acres of land, 40 of which are located in Whetstone township and the remainder in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in November, 1856, a son of Michael and Barbara (Sager) Kuehnle. The father died in Germany when our subject was six years old. The mother came to this country and died here. Their children were Christian, Carl and Frederick.

Frederick Kuehnle came to this country from Germany when 25 years of age and located in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained four months. He then spent a year in Philadelphia, after which he came to Crawford county and after working by the month for seven years, bought his present farm. He does general farming and raises stock for his own use.

On Feb. 7, 1904, Mr. Kuehnle was married to Mary Kober, a native of this county, whose parents were farmers in Richland township. Their children were as follows: Mary, Benjamin and Emma, deceased, who was the wife of August Minder. Our subject and his wife are the parents of one son Paul. Mr. Kuehnle

had been previously married, his first wife having been Catherine Yearling, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Yearling. She was the mother of one child, Charles, who is teaching school in Whetstone township.

Politically, Mr. Kuehnle is a Democrat. He and his family attend the German Lutheran Church.

JAMES MILLER, deceased, for many years was a highly respected citizen and successful general farmer in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., and was a member of one of the oldest families in this section, one that has always been held in high regard. He was born in Holmes township, Oct. 17, 1840 and died on his well improved farm of 160 acres, Aug. 17, 1898. His father, John Miller, was of German extraction and was well known all over Crawford county.

James Miller grew up on his father's farm and assisted in his father's agricultural activities until he married, when he came to the farm on which he spent the remainder of his busy and useful life. In leaving this fine property to his family he provided well for their future, having improved the place to a high degree and erected all the present substantial buildings. In politics he was a Democrat but was never very active in public matters and the only office he ever was willing to accept was that of school director. For many years he attended the Methodist Episcopal church and contributed to its support.

On July 3, 1862, James Miller was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Angene, who is a daughter of Adam and Barbara (Shearer) Angene. The father of Mrs. Miller was born in Germany and after coming to America located in Crawford county, O., where he lived until his death, and Mrs. Miller was three years old at that time and was reared near Brokensword, O. She is one of a family of 11 children and has two brothers and one sister living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miller the following children were born: Frank, who lives at Toledo, O.; Charles, whose home is in Pennsylvania, a commercial traveler, who married Minnie Peck; Horace, who is engaged in the real estate business at Geneva, O., and who married Elva Dunlap and has three children—Earl,

Gorman and Beulah; Annie B., who is the wife of Harmon Claussen, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Minnie May, who died December 11, 1890, when aged but 19 years. She was a beautiful and talented young woman and had just completed her college course. Mrs. Miller and children belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Since the death of her husband she has had her farm rented to responsible tenants.

FULTON N. STUCKMAN, who resides with his mother, on the old homestead farm of 40 acres, situated in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., operating the same for her, also carries on farming and stock raising on his own farm of 44 acres. He was born on the home farm, Aug. 16, 1879, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Speigle) Stuckman.

Henry Stuckman was a farmer in Bucyrus township for many years and was a well known and respected man. He died on his farm and his burial was at Bucyrus. In politics he was a Democrat and he attended and assisted in supporting Mt. Zion church. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Snyder and after her death to Elizabeth Speigle. Two children were born to the first marriage: Irvin and Ottie, the latter of whom married Elmer Cook, and is now deceased. Four children were born to the second marriage, namely: Lena, who is the wife of L. H. Assenheimer; Fulton N.; and Regina and Bertha, both of whom are deceased.

In these modern days of change there are comparatively few people who have been able to pass their busy, useful lives in the place of their birth; but such has been the opportunity of Fulton N. Stuckman, and the old home that sheltered him as a child, continues to be his chosen place of residence. He carries on his farm industries here with success, raising excellent crops from his fertilized fields and enough good stock to satisfy all home demands.

On May 1, 1901, Mr. Stuckman was married to Miss Emma Sheff, who was born in Ashland county, O., a daughter of Martin Sheff and wife, who now reside on their farm in Wyandot county. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheff the following children were born: Mary, who is the wife of Amos Hite; Mrs. Stuckman;

Edward; Caroline, who is the wife of Ziba Beavers; and Albert, Elmer and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Stuckman have three sturdy bright little sons: Jesse, Park and Herbert. Mr. Stuckman and family belong to the Mt. Zion church. In politics he is a Democrat and has served on the township school board.

JOHN E. FAULKNER,* a member of the firm of Harrop & Faulkner, liverymen, at Bucyrus, O., and one of the well known business men of that city, is a member of one of the old English families that came to the United States in 1850 and since then has contributed to the best citizenship of this country. Edward Faulkner, father of John E., was born in England, in 1844, and died at Bucyrus, Jan. 11, 1909. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Porter) Faulkner and prior to coming to America the father conducted a hotel near London. The family settled in Crawford county, O.

The late Edward Faulkner was one of the best known men of Crawford county. He was a stock dealer and trader and had extensive business connections and through uprightness of character and honest dealing, he secured the respect and esteem of those with whom he became associated. During the Civil War he served as a soldier in Co. I, 150th O. Vol. Inf., making several attempts to enlist before he was finally accepted and served until about the close of the war, participating in many engagements but being fortunate enough to escape both wounds and imprisonment. Nature had endowed him with a mathematical mind and his talent was cultivated and often proved of great value to him. In his large dealings he frequently could calculate the amount per pound of a herd of cattle or flock of sheep, in a few seconds, problems that would require hours of work with both brains and pencil, in another less gifted dealer. He was thoroughly posted on the topography of the county, was familiar with every highway, had knowledge of every farm and its history and was personally acquainted with the larger number of owners. Politically he was as staunch a Republican as his brothers were Democrats. He married Mary Knisley, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Knisley, this being an old Crawford

county family. Mrs. Faulkner survives and resides at Bucyrus. Four children were born to Edward Faulkner and wife, namely: George W., who is engaged in the plumbing business at Bucyrus; Irene, who is the wife of J. C. Fisher, of Toledo, O.; John E. and Joseph, who represents a business house of Dayton, O., at Oakland, Calif., and who is married and has two sons.

John E. Faulkner obtained his education in the Bucyrus schools. In partnership with James E. Harrop he is doing a large business in the shipping of horses and other stock and they also conduct a first class livery stable. They are men of enterprise and their standing in business circles is high.

Mr. Faulkner was married in Marion county, O., to Miss Josephine Sickie, who was born there in 1877, a daughter of Joshua Sickie, who died before she was born. She is the only survivor of the family now living in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner have two children: Edward, born Dec. 5, 1888; and Marjorie, born Jan. 25, 1900. The family attends the English Lutheran church. Politically Mr. Faulkner is a Republican and fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Eagles.

CHARLES K. WELLER, superintendent of Oakwood Cemetery, at Bucyrus, O., and a well known and respected citizen, owning a handsome residence on the corner of Spring and Center streets, Bucyrus, was born in Sandusky township, Crawford county, Aug. 19, 1873. He is a son of Peter and Melissa (Kaler) Weller.

The father of Mr. Weller was born in Germany but for many years has been a valued citizen of Crawford county and now lives retired at Bucyrus. For some 15 years he served as postmaster at West Liberty and afterward was engaged in clerical work until he retired. He is a Democrat in politics and is a leading member of the Lutheran church. He married Melissa Kaler, who was born in Crawford county, and died in March, 1902, and her burial was in Oakwood Cemetery. Peter Weller was married second to Mary Jenner, but his children were both born to his first union. They were two in number: Charles K. and Vella May, the latter of whom

died in November, 1910 and was the wife of Frank Shell.

Charles K. Weller obtained a common school training and for five years afterward was engaged in clerical work in Bucyrus and then learned the carriage painting trade, which he followed for some years. In 1902 he was appointed superintendent of the Oakwood Cemetery and under his care this burial place has become one of the most beautiful gardens of the dead in the state.

On Dec. 29, 1897, Mr. Weller was married, by Rev. Jacob Henry Cutter, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, to Miss Laura L. Kibler, who was born in Crawford county, and is a daughter of Jacob and Rose (Hariger) Kibler. Mr. Kibler was born in Germany and was a well known farmer in Crawford county. He was married here to Rose Hariger and they had the following children: Lucinda, who is the wife of Daniel Klink; Matilda, who is the wife of Theodore Lyons, and a twin sister of Lucinda; Emma, who is the wife of William Miller; John; and Laura L., who is the wife of Mr. Weller. Mr. and Mrs. Weller have one son, Perry Robert. They are members of the English Lutheran church. He is an independent voter in politics but is active in the Masonic body at Bucyrus.

A. M. ZOOK, one of the prominent citizens of Tod township, Crawford county, O., who carries on farming and stock raising, owning 160 acres of valuable land, was born in Dallas township, Crawford county, within one and three-fourth miles of his home place, Nov. 17, 1855, and is a son of J. B. and Samantha (Spahr) Zook.

J. B. Zook was born in Pennsylvania and was already a young man when he accompanied his parents to Crawford county, locating near Bucyrus, where he engaged in teaching school for a time and then bought 80 acres of land, the same being now owned by his grandson. With the exception of a few years passed in the city of Bucyrus, he spent the rest of his life on that farm, his death occurring there when his age was 65 years. He married Samantha Spahr, who was born in Crawford county, and they had but one child, A. M. After the death of his first wife he married Nancy J. Good, and one son was also

born to that union, Lloyd, who is now a resident of Bucyrus.

A. M. Zook attended the country schools and when the time came to choose an occupation, decided on farming. He located first on a farm of 80 acres from which he moved, July 25, 1888, to his present place. He carried on agricultural operations here until the death of his wife, after which he rented his farm for five years. After his second marriage he returned to the farm on which he has made excellent improvements, including the erection of new and substantial buildings.

Mr. Zook was married first to Miss Sadie Swartz, who died in 1903; leaving two children: Vitellius, residing on his farm of 65 acres, situated in Dallas township, who married Jeanetta Tate and has two children—Merritt and Violet; and a babe that died. Mr. Zook's second marriage was to Miss Catherine Lust, a daughter of Israel Lust. They are active members of the United Brethren church. In politics Mr. Zook is a Republican and for six years was a trustee of Tod township, the first one ever elected on the Republican ticket, and for nine years was a justice of the peace in Dallas township. Few men in this section have traveled farther or more enjoyably than has Mr. Zook, his journeyings taking him to Newfoundland, Canada, and all over the United States and even to Cuba. In large part his trips have been hunting expeditions and four times he has sought moose in the Maine forests, twice has been after game in Michigan and Wisconsin as well as Florida and intermediate points. He has many trophies, each one of which has an interesting history.

GEORGE SAND, who cultivates his fine farm of 210 acres, situated in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., with a great deal of care, was born in France, in 1864, and is a son of George and Margaret (Witter) Sand.

The parents of Mr. Sand were also born in France, where they were reared and married and came to Ohio when their son George was young. The other children born to this marriage were Michael K. and John. The father married again after the death of his first wife and they now live at Nevada, O., and have the

following children: Anna, wife of George Guger, and Clara, wife of William Price.

George Sand had the usual school opportunities in his youth and has been engaged in farming ever since and with an experience of some 30 years may lay just claim to understand his business, especially when he has proved that success has followed his efforts. He devotes his land to the crops that do best in this section and raises some good stock.

Mr. Sand was married Feb. 11, 1892, to Miss Grace Rosa Mayer, a daughter of Jacob Mayer. Her parents never came to the United States but she has one brother, George, and a sister, Mary, wife of William Kline, living in this country. To Mr. and Mrs. Sand the following children have been born: Alfred M., Antonia B., William G., John H., C. Frederick; Clarence M., Bertha A. M., Milford C., and Irvin R. Mr. Sand and family attend the German Lutheran church. He votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. Sand is a well known and highly respected citizen of Bucyrus township.

JOHN A. MECK,* justice of the peace and a member of the Bucyrus bar, has long been well known to the people of Crawford county, in which section of Ohio may be found a host of his friends. He is a native of Crawford county, born in Lykens township, Feb. 19, 1858.

Mr. Meck was educated in the public schools and at the Ohio Normal School at Ada, O., and after completing the educator's course in the institution, commenced to teach school. For the following six years or more he alternated school teaching and working on the home farm. After coming to Bucyrus he studied law with the late Hon. S. R. Harris, formerly member of Congress from this district. In 1902 he was appointed a justice of the peace and so satisfactory has been his service in this capacity that he has made many friends who would like to see him elected to the office of probate judge, believing that he possesses in unusual degree the qualities which are needed on the bench. He has been quite active in political circles for a number of years and has been an efficient worker for the Democratic party. Formerly he was identified with the Masonic lodge at Bucyrus.

Mr. Meck is unmarried.

T. JOHN LUTZ, who resides on his valuable farm of seventy-six acres, situated in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., owns a second farm, which contains 146 acres and is located in Ashtabula county, O. He was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, in December, 1860, and is a son of Michael and Sabina (Kalb) Lutz.

The parents of Mr. Lutz were born in Germany but for many years they were well known and highly respected residents of Chatfield township, Crawford county, where the father was a farmer and also followed the carpenter trade. Both he and wife died in Chatfield township and a number of their children live in this section. Of these T. John was the sixth in order of birth, the others being: William; Sabina, who is the widow of Mathias Loyer; Michael; Catherine, who is the wife of J. D. Loyer; Caroline; Lucy, who is the wife of Frank Rush; David; Matilda, who is the wife of J. H. Fox; and Daniel and Jacob.

T. John Lutz attended the public schools near his father's farm and afterward spent three terms at college, at Valparaiso, Ind. A well educated man makes no mistake when he chooses farming as his life work and Mr. Lutz has proved this true. When he started he bought 100 acres of land in Cranberry township, which he bought from a Mr. Rader, but since 1903 he has been on his present farm in Bucyrus township, which he purchased from C. F. Rexroth.

In June, 1882 Mr. Lutz was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Zeller, who died in 1904. She was a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Bardon) Zeller, who came to Crawford county from Germany and after many years died on their farm here. They had the following children: Margaret, wife of N. F. Shunk; Elizabeth, wife of John Q. Shunk; Catherine; Christina, wife of M. J. Lutz; Henry; Martha; August; Matilda, wife of S. E. Miller, Mary Elizabeth, formerly wife of T. John Lutz; and John, Albert and Etta. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lutz: Cyrus Pierce, Clifton D. and Ruth, the last named being deceased. Mr. Lutz was married (second) to Mrs. Ida (Lewis) Jackson, widow of Thomas J. Jackson, and she had one child of her first marriage, Bertie Elmyra. Mr. Jackson died in Huron county,

O. In politics Mr. Lutz has always been a Democrat and on many occasions has been elected to responsible township offices on the Democratic ticket. He has served as a member of the school board and in Chatfield township served as road supervisor and three terms as assessor. He is one of the valued members of the Bucyrus Grange, and with his wife belongs to the English Lutheran church in that city.

JOSEPH LEITZY, farmer, stock raiser and leading citizen of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., resides on his farm of 100 acres and has an additional 40 acres in Bucyrus township. He was born in Holmes township, Aug. 7, 1876, and is a son of Francis and Susanna (Smith) Leitzzy.

Francis Leitzzy was born in Germany and was young when he came to the United States and spent the larger portion of his long life in Crawford county, O., settling first near Bucyrus and later moving to the place now owned by his son Joseph, four miles west of that city. He carried on farming and raised stock, was an honest, industrious man and one who was highly respected. He lived to be 84 years old. He married Susanna Smith, who died in her 55th year, and they had eight children born to them, as follows: Rosanna, who is the wife of Philip Strohm; Catherine, who is the wife of George Strohm; Mary, who is the wife of Jacob Steiger; John, who lives in Dallas township, Crawford county; Louisa, who is the wife of Fred Schufer of Bucyrus; William, who lives at Bucyrus; Joseph; and George, who is deceased.

Joseph Leitzzy remained at home and assisted his father and after the latter's death bought the interests of the other heirs. He is a practical, well informed farmer with a thorough understanding of the principles of agriculture and their appliance in his own land and has been very successful in his undertakings. He has a very attractive place, having erected substantial buildings and keeping everything in excellent order.

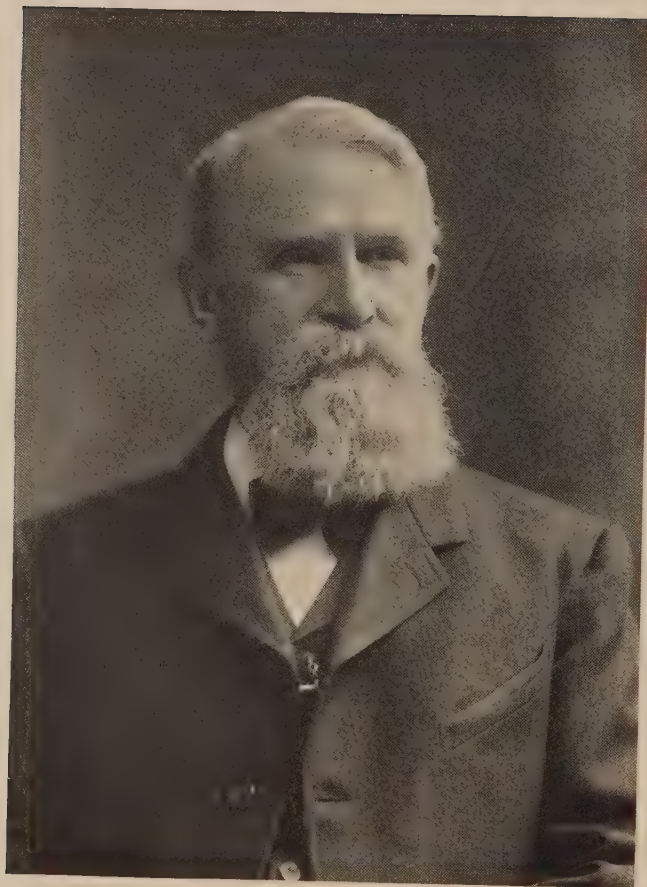
Mr. Leitzzy was married (first) to Miss Elizabeth Wisman, who died in 1908, leaving one daughter, Mary. He was married (second) to Miss Verda Wisman. They are members of the Martin Luther Church at Bucyrus

in which Mr. Leitzzy is a deacon. In politics Mr. Leitzzy is a staunch Democrat. He served three years as township supervisor, with the greatest efficiency, and at present is a school director.

ALFRED C. GEORGE, whose fine farm of 148 acres is situated in Dallas township, Crawford county, O., has been a resident of Crawford county for a number of years but his birth took place in Morrow county, Jan. 14, 1874, his parents, John and Elizabeth (McCracken) George, being also natives of Morrow county. They were well known people, were members of the Baptist church, and lived comfortably on their well improved farm, which continued to be their home until the close of life. They had the following family of children born to them: Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Perry Purvis; Julia, deceased, who was the wife of William Reed; Mary, who married Theodore Stafford; William; Jennie, who is the wife of Thomas Cluff; Benjamin; Thomas, who is deceased; Abbie, who is the wife of Harry Clark; John A.; Hannah, who married (first) James Clark, and (second) a Mr. Fleming; Alfred C., and Callie, who is deceased.

Alfred C. George obtained his educational training in the public schools and remained on the home farm with his father until he was 24 years of age. For about two years afterward he rented land in Bucyrus township and then bought his present farm, 68 acres from Daniel Aumiller and 80 acres from Charles Dowdy. He has improved his property and recently has erected a substantial modern barn. A general line of farming is carried on and he has every reason to feel satisfied with his present agricultural success and its future promise.

On April 4, 1906, Mr. George was married to Miss Mabel Beall, who was born in Crawford county, and is a daughter of John and Annetta (Wentz) Beall. The father of Mrs. George is deceased but the mother lives and resides in Dallas township. The Bealls were early settlers and substantial people of this part of Crawford county. Mrs. George has three brothers, one older, Arthur, and two younger, Walter and Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. George have one daughter, Elizabeth Annetta. They are members of the Christian Church.



JAMES S. MCCARRELL, D. D. S.

Mr. George is a Democrat in politics and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Bucyrus.

JAMES S. MCCARRELL, D. D. S., deceased, for 44 years was one of the leading professional men of Bucyrus, where, also as a citizen, he was held in respect and esteem. He was born Feb. 14, 1835, in Armstrong county, Pa., and died at Bucyrus, O., May 3, 1909. He was one of a family of three sons and one daughter born to Rev. James McCarrell, who, at one time was a prominent minister in the United Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania.

James S. McCarrell had school advantages, his father being a scholarly man, and early became a teacher. When the Civil War broke out he and his two brothers enlisted for service but serious illness caused his discharge on account of disability, while his brothers survived the early hardships of army life only to die later of starvation in the stockade at Andersonville, Ga. He resumed teaching and later became superintendent of the public schools of Beaver Falls, Pa. He completed his studies in dentistry at New Brighton, Pa., and in 1865 came to Bucyrus and established himself here where his subsequent life was spent. He was one of the most successful practitioners of dental surgery in this city, his long experience and scientific skill qualifying him for all ordinary dental work and for those delicate operations which, in his later years, served to elevate the profession to its present high plane, with which he made himself thoroughly familiar. He was a member of the Ohio State Dental Association and in many lines of dental practice was considered an authority. For many years he was identified with the Masonic fraternity. He called himself a Democrat but was always independent in his views.

Dr. McCarrell was married at Bucyrus to Miss Mary A. Matthews, who was born in 1837, at Utica, N. Y., and was three years old when her parents moved to Sandusky, O. Her grandfather, Rev. Robert Matthews, was a native of Bath, England. He was possessed of means and for forty years devoted his life to the free ministry of the Baptist church. Robert Matthews, Jr., father of Mrs. McCar-

rell was educated in England. He married Mary Kelly, of Troy, N. Y. and afterward settled permanently at Sandusky, O., where Mr. Matthews continued in business until his death. His widow subsequently married James Paul and they had one son, Charles. She lived into old age and died at Sandusky. Mrs. McCarrell has one surviving brother, William Matthews, of Sandusky. To Dr. and Mrs. McCarrell three children were born: James, who died when aged three years and eight months; Maud, who is the wife of Edward George Reid, a prominent citizen of Bucyrus; and Susan, who resides with her mother. Mrs. McCarrell is a member of the Presbyterian church and Miss Susan of the Episcopal church. They are well known in social circles here.

Mrs. McCarrell had an exceedingly trying experience at one time in her life. She was attending the performance at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., on that memorable occasion when President Lincoln was fatally shot by the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth.

CHARLES H. LANIUS, passenger agent at Galion, O., has been identified with the C. C. and B. I. and now Big Four R. R., at this point since 1870 and is one of the best known railroad men on the line. He was born at Kelshausen, Kreises Wetzlar, Prussia, Dec. 20, 1848, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Sames) Lanus.

The parents of Mr. Lanus were also of German birth and parentage. During the Revolution of 1848 Peter Lanus became involved and in the spring of 1849 embarked with his wife and infant son on a vessel sailing for America. After a voyage of three months the travelers were safely landed in the harbor of New York and from there made their way to Buffalo and then to Sandusky, O. From that place, in a grain wagon, then denominated a land schooner, the German family reached Galion. At first Peter Lanus accepted farm work at 35 cents a day, a small wage but in that day it purchased more than double the amount that it would at the present time. Later, for many years he was in the draying business at Galion and his death occurred in this city in 1886, when he was aged 63 years, having survived his wife for five

years. They were members of the First Reformed church and were highly respected by all who gained their acquaintance. The family contained four sons and two daughters, there being three sons yet living, namely: Charles H.; William P., who is general yardmaster with the B. & O. Railroad at Lorain, O.; and John, who is a car inspector for the Big Four, at Galion.

Charles H. Lanius was reared and attended school at Galion and in 1870 entered the employ of the C. C. C. and B. I. now Big Four R. R. In 1878 he was made ticket and express clerk and continued until 1907, when he was made passenger agent.

Mr. Lanius was married at Galion to Miss Catherine Sittler, who was born here, a daughter of John Sittler, who was born in Dodenau, Hesse Darmstadt and married at Galion, where he died aged 44 years. By trade he was a cooper. The mother of Mrs. Lanius, was born at New Philadelphia, O., and died at the age of 68 years. Mr. and Mrs. Lanius have six children, namely: Frederick, agent of Big Four R. R., at Galion, who married Zula Belle Cutchfield and has three children—Ralph, Vivian and Dean; Mary, who passed the grammar grade, and follows the dress-making trade; Ora, who is a clerk in a dry goods store and a graduate of Galion High School; Carl, train director for the Pennsylvania lines at Pittsburg, Pa., who married Cora Clark; Otto, who is with the C. and E. I. Railway, at Danville, Ill., and Cleo, also a graduate of Galion High School, who is a stenographer, in the Big Four Railway offices at Galion. All the children have been given educational advantages and all stand well in their communities. Mr. and Mrs. Lanius have reared their family in the faith of the First Reformed church. Fraternally Mr. Lanius is a Blue Lodge Mason, and in his political sentiments he prefers to be free from party ties.

SAMUEL BAKER, whose death on Sept. 15, 1910, deprived Dallas township of a good and worthy citizen, was born in Whetstone township, this county, Sept. 22, 1845, son of Benaiah and Mary (Houck) Baker. His parents were natives of Pickaway county and were farmers. They had nine children, namely: Rebecca, who married Thomas Ken-

nedy; William; Phillip; John; Matilda, wife of Marcus Hemphill; Samuel, subject of this sketch; Lucinda, wife of George Miller; Polly, who was the wife of William Crissinger; and David, who perished in the Civil war.

Samuel Baker was educated in the common schools and was brought up to farming, which occupation he followed for the rest of his life. Politically he was a Democrat and though not particularly active in township affairs was recognized as a capable farmer and reliable citizen, exercising usually a sound judgment on matters of public interest. He was married Oct. 14, 1869 to Lydia Jane Kennedy, a daughter of William and Margaret (Shank) Kennedy.

Mrs. Baker's parents were born in Pennsylvania and both came to Ohio when young. After their marriage they took up farming in Marion county. Their children were Lydia Jane, above mentioned; Thomas S., a farmer of Dallas township, where and elsewhere he owns large tracts of agricultural property, being also a stockholder in the Farmers and Citizens Bank of Bucyrus, and whose wife was in maidenhood Esther F. Monnett; Martha, now deceased, who was the wife of George Watts; James William, of whom we have no special record; Emma, who is the wife of Madison Roberts; Zilla, who is the present wife of George Watts; and Margaret Ellen, who is the wife of John Hill. After the death of Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, Mrs. Baker's mother, William Kennedy married for his second wife Mary A. Lance and they had born to them a daughter, Samira, who is the wife of Ellsworth J. Jones. Mrs. Baker's grandparents on the paternal side were Thomas and Nancy Kennedy, and on the maternal side, Jacob and Lydia Shank.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baker have been as follows: Della, who married Charles Garver and whose children are C. Marion, Marvin J. and Jane Ermytrude; William P., who married Icy Birdilla Blowers and has two children—William Carl and Daniel Earl; Thomas, who married Rose Shell and whose children are Ernest, Cleo and Mildred; David, who resides in the state of California; Roda; Sylvia; Idro, wife of Jay Stoltz has one child, Treva Fern; Vernon J. and Hertha. The Baker family in general attend

the Methodist church. They are numbered among the good citizenship of Crawford county, in the development and upbuilding of which they are taking an active and useful part. Mrs. Baker herself owns 80 acres in Dallas township, which came to her from her father, William Kennedy.

JACOB LUST, whose well improved farm of 150 acres lies in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., on the Oceola road, four miles west of Bucyrus, was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, March 17, 1855, and is a son of David and Catherine (Yeiter) Lust.

David Lust came of German ancestry but was born in Marion county, O., and in 1828 accompanied an uncle to Crawford county and resided in Chatfield township until after his marriage. He then moved to Lykens township and for many years carried on farming but is now retired, being in his 84th year. He married Catherine Yeiter, who was born in New Jersey and was brought to Crawford county in youth. Ten children, six sons and four daughters were born to them and all survive except one daughter, Mrs. Lydia Stump, the next to the youngest born. The others are: Jacob; Mrs. Elizabeth Heiber; Simon, of Liberty township; Noah, of Whetstone township; Mrs. Mary Cook, of Bucyrus; Wesley, of Holmes township; Mrs. Sarah Hayden, who resides with her father; Abraham, of Holmes township; and Amos, who is the home farmer.

Jacob Lust obtained his education in the district schools and afterward engaged in farming in Liberty and Bucyrus townships prior to coming to his present place, Aug. 17, 1893. He has greatly improved this property since it came into his possession and has a valuable and well stocked farm. Mr. Lust married Miss Amanda Brown, a daughter of John Brown, who was born in Germany. They have had six children, namely: Verne, who married Ora Benson and has two children—Florence and Fairy; an infant, deceased; Effie, who died at the age of fifteen years; Roy, who married Elsie Schifer and has two children—Norma and Fred; and Leora and Raymond, who remain at home. Politically Mr. Lust is a staunch Democrat and he has served in the office of township trustee and is

a member of the school board, the District No. 9 school-house being on his farm. Mr. Lust and family attend the Lutheran church. They are all well known and highly respected people of this section.

SAMUEL F. WEIDEMAIER, who, for 25 years has resided on his present exceedingly valuable farm of 280 acres, which is situated in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., is a representative man of this section, one who is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was born in Marion county, O., March 28, 1860, and is a son of Peter and Christina (Diegle) Weidemaier.

Peter Weidemaier was born in Germany and came to America in youth and became a farmer in Marion county, O. There he married Christina Diegle, who was born in Marion county, of German parents, and there they lived until the end of their lives, being quiet, good, thrifty and religious people. They had the following children born to them: Samuel F., Jacob, Daniel Joseph, Thomas and Minnie, all of whom survive except Daniel and Minnie.

Samuel F. Weidemaier was trained to farm pursuits by his father, with whom he remained until he was 28 years of age. Since he has been in business for himself many of the farm methods have changed and improved machinery has taken the place of former wearying hand work, but the principles remain the same. For 16 years Mr. Weidemaier rented the farm he then bought, purchasing it from the heirs of Daniel Stump, who was his father-in-law. He has made improvements as he has deemed them necessary and since taking charge of the property has probably doubled its value. He engages in a general farming line. In 1887 he was married to Miss Louisa Stump, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Stump, and they have two sons, Arthur and Wesley. In politics Mr. Weidemaier is a Democrat. With his family he belongs to the German Methodist church, of which he is a trustee and in which he has served as Sunday-school superintendent.

CHAS. F. MATTHEW, who served Crawford county in the office of recorder for six consecutive years and is now engaged in the abstract, insurance and real estate business at

Bucyrus, O., has been a resident of this city for over a half century. He was born in Seneca county, O., July 3, 1854, and is a son of Charles M. Matthew.

Charles M. Matthew was born in one of the Rhine provinces of Germany and in 1847, during the insurrection, left Germany and came to America, locating in the Lake Superior region and some time later removed to Scipio, in Seneca county, O., where he followed the trade of cabinetmaker. There he married Margaret Shock, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and had been brought to America by her parents when she was a child. After the birth of three of their seven children, they moved to Bucyrus, where the remainder of their quiet, virtuous, useful lives were spent, the mother dying in 1885 and the father surviving until 1905, he being then in his 76th year. They were members of the German Reformed church. Politically he was a Democrat. Six of the family of children still live and four reside at Bucyrus.

Chas. F. Matthew was the eldest born of his parents' children and was six years old when the family came to Bucyrus. Here his education was attended to and he was usefully employed in various ways until 1880, when he went to work in his father's furniture store and became a partner in 1885 and continued in the business for the next ten years. In 1897 he was appointed deputy county recorder and in 1903 was elected recorder and filled out two terms in this office with marked efficiency. In the meanwhile he had become interested in abstract work and later opened an abstract office and, in connection with his other interests, continues the same. In 1909 he became associated with Milton R. Lewis in the insurance and real estate business at Bucyrus and theirs is a busy office in the News Forum Building at Bucyrus.

Mr. Matthew was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Kate B. Schack, who was born in the state of New York but was reared at Wilcox, Pa. They have two children: Eva A., who was born in 1878 and is the wife of Dr. F. C. McGaughy, a well known dentist of Galion, O., and Fred A., who is interested in mining in Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Democrat and formerly was active as a Knight of Pythias.

ALBERT J. SEELE, whose excellent farm of 93 acres lies in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, Feb. 19, 1857, and is a son of Emil and Catherine (Spade) Seele.

Emil Seele was born in Germany and was 16 years old when he came to America and located in Crawford county. He learned and followed the shoemaking trade for some years but later became a farmer in Holmes township, where he died. He was a highly respected man, a faithful member of the German Lutheran church, and a Democrat in politics. He married Catherine Spade, who was born in Stark county, O., and she also is deceased, through life having been a member of the German Reformed church. They had the following children: Malinda, who married Charles Gerstenberger; Edward; Matilda, who married Abraham Ditty; George Delmar; Albert J.; Celestia, who married Daniel Smith; and William, Clarence, and Charles Westley.

Albert J. Seele attended school until he was 12 years of age and then began to help his father on the home farm and remained until he was 30 years of age, farming having been his business through life. For 14 years Mr. Seele rented land, having his present farm rented for ten years before buying it, in Feb., 1901, from David W. Nussbaum. He has made improvements since becoming its owner and still continues these and has a valuable property. He carries on general farming and raises stock but only enough for his own use.

On December 12, 1887, Mr. Seele was married to Miss Ellen Rupert, a daughter of Solomon and Lydia (Haas) Rupert. The father of Mrs. Seele was born in Stark county, O., and the mother is Lykens township, this county. They lived on a farm in Lykens township. They had three children: Aaron, Ellen and Emery. Mr. and Mrs. Seele have one son, James Carson, who was born Oct. 2, 1888 and assists his father. He is a member of Co. A, O. N. G., at Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Seele attend the English Lutheran church. Both Mr. Seele and son are Democrats, and James C. Seele belongs fraternally to the Jr. O. U. A. M., at Bucyrus.

C. R. SHECKLER, M. D., who is the oldest resident physician of Brokensword, Crawford county, O., to which place he came in

1882, was born at Bucyrus, O., in 1856, and is a son of Edward F. and Adeline (Shawk) Sheckler.

Edward F. Sheckler was of German parentage but was born in Pennsylvania and from there came to Crawford county in young manhood. For many years afterward he conducted a tailoring establishment at Bucyrus and his death occurred at the home of his son, Dr. Sheckler, when he was aged 67 years. He married Adeline Shawk, who passed away at Bucyrus some years before her husband. They had four children, namely: C. R.; Nettie, who married E. J. Williams, a teacher and fruit farmer in the State of Washington; J. Thompson, who is also a resident of Washington, a carpenter by trade; and Edward, who also follows carpentering in Washington.

C. R. Sheckler attended the public schools of Bucyrus and with a local physician did his preliminary medical reading and then entered the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, O., where he was graduated in 1877. He commenced practice at North Robinson, Crawford county, where he continued for six years and then came to Brokensword and made this pleasant town his permanent home. His practice covers a wide territory and few men are better known in this section. As a citizen he has been active in advancing the interests of the place and has taken much interest in educational matters and has served on the board of education.

Dr. Sheckler married Miss Catherine Bogan, a daughter of Samuel Bogan of North Robinson, and they have three children: Ralph, a railroad man, who married Catherine Gallagher of Fort Wayne, Ind., and has one child; and Adeline and Archie B., both of whom reside at home. In politics Dr. Sheckler is a Democrat and fraternally belongs to the order of Foresters.

JOHN PARCHER,* farmer, and one of the leading citizens of Dallas township, was born in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., Sept. 16, 1846, a son of Daniel and Mary (McNeal) Parcher. His father was a native of this county, while his mother was from Pennsylvania. Daniel Parcher was a carpenter by trade and also followed farming to

some extent. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his wife are both deceased and their remains rest in Bucyrus cemetery. Their children were: John, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Juliet, wife of Josiah Keckler; Wellington, Benjamin, Allison, Edith (deceased), George, Daniel, and Elizabeth and Alexander, who are both deceased.

John Parcher was educated only in the common schools so far as literary attainments are concerned, but his education in the school of life has been broader and more comprehensive, and in it he has learned many things that are not taught by schoolmasters. Having been trained to agriculture, from his youth up he has followed farming as his regular occupation and now owns 120 acres of excellent land in Dallas township, which is well cultivated and cared for. His buildings are convenient and substantial and he is recognized as one of the prosperous citizens of the community. He has owned his present farm for about 15 years, but has lived on it for about 34 years altogether; it was formerly known as the Wesley White farm. In connection with his general farming operations, Mr. Parcher keeps enough stock for his own use. He is a Democrat in politics and has been sufficiently active to serve in public office. He was county commissioner for six years and has also served as township trustee.

Mr. Parcher was married Jan. 1, 1868 to Adelia Wilson, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Taylor) Wilson, the former a native of Crawford county, while Mrs. Wilson was from Ross county. Mr. Wilson was an active man among the early settlers of this section; he was both a farmer and merchant, his mercantile operations including a considerable trade in furs, which he bought from the Indians. There were thirteen children in the Wilson family, namely: John, Mary, Richard, Susan, Samuel, Malissa, William, Sarah, Daniel, Rachel, David, Adelia and Olive—a good stock contributing to form that high grade of citizenship for which the state of Ohio is noted. The same may be said of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Parcher, ten in number, who are as follows: Jesse; Mary E., wife of G. L. Shemer; Susannah, who is now deceased; Clara, also deceased; Lewis; Alma, wife of C. O. Shemer; John Grover;

Clarence; Calvin, deceased; and Delcie. Mr. and Mrs. Parcher and family attend the Methodist church, while Mr. Parcher is a member of the Royal Arcanum lodge at Bucyrus.

JACOB GEIGER, a well known business man of Bucyrus is the proprietor of the Bucyrus Copper Kettle Works, a large and well equipped plant which gives employment to many people. He was born in Rhenish Bavaria, 75 years ago, and was three years of age when his parents with their family came to this country, settling near Chatfield. At the age of 14 Mr. Geiger came to Bucyrus, where he was employed as a clerk by A. P. Widman, then a prominent dry-goods merchant. He remained with Mr. Widman about four years, then accepted a position as clerk and bookkeeper in the dry-goods store of J. P. Bowman. Later he went to Hayesville where he attended school. Returning to Bucyrus Mr. Geiger clerked for several years, and in the fall of 1863 with Daniel Picking formed a partnership known as Picking & Geiger. This firm bought out the former hardware business of E. Blair, and conducted a hardware store, with Mr. Geiger as manager. In 1874 this firm started the manufacture of Copper Kettles for boiling apple butter.

Mr. Geiger remained in this business until the spring of 1879 when he sold his interest to D. Picking & Co. He then erected the first building of the Bucyrus Copper Kettle Works, and in the fall of 1879 formed a partnership with Philip E. Bush for the manufacture of copper kettles. To increase the business, other lines of kettles have been added from time to time, and as it became necessary there were additions built to the plant. Since the death of Mr. Bush in 1907, the business has been continued under the old firm name of Geiger & Bush, but Mr. Geiger has been sole proprietor. He is still actively engaged in managing the business and is assisted by his son, J. D. Geiger.

Mr. Geiger was married June 6, 1877, at Bucyrus to Millie Fenner. They have two children, Judson Dale, a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, who is associated with his father in the business, and Alberta, (B. Lit., Oxford College) who is the wife of Charles W. Kern.

GEORGE BEARD, an agriculturist of Dallas township, where he operates his farm of 81¼ acres, came here on April 8, 1911, from Tod township, where he had lived since 1859 with the exception of one year spent in Wyandot county. The family had previous to 1859 been located in Richland county, Ohio. Mr. Beard was born in Germany, May 12, 1847, but was brought to this country when seven years of age. After a residence of seven years in Richland county, O., which was his first home in the United States, he came to Crawford county, this being, as before stated, in 1859. Mr. Beard is a son of Jacob and Josephine (Reichley) Beard, natives of Germany, who are both now deceased and buried at Nevada, Ohio.

After coming to this country Jacob Beard engaged in farming and in this way the rest of his life was spent. He was a Democrat in his political views and he and his wife were Lutherans in religious faith. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Beard reared a family of eight children, as follows: John, George, Mary, Cresia, Hattie, Fannie, Anna and Susan. Mary became the wife of Barrick Holmes; Cresia is married to A. D. Mulford; Annie is the wife of George Christy; and Susan, who is now deceased, was the wife of Reuben Wilcox.

George Beard grew up on the home farm and received the common school education generally afforded the youths of his day. He has since that time spent his life in agricultural pursuits with the exception of one year, when he lived retired at Nevada, Ohio. He does general farming and has been so successful in his undertakings that he now needs the services of hired men to help him. He raises stock for his own use.

In 1874 Mr. Beard was married to Mary Feichner, who was born in Crawford county. She is a daughter of John and Rose Ann (Cafeir) Feichner, who were well known farming people of Liberty township, Crawford county. They are both deceased and buried in Liberty township, one mile north of Sulphur Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have had one child, Lettie McHenry.

Mr. Beard is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are affiliated with the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM MERIT McHENRY, a well-known resident of Dallas township, which he is serving as township trustee, was born on the farm on which he now lives, Nov. 21, 1874. This property comprises 100 acres of well-improved land. Mr. McHenry is a son of Caleb and Adeline (Rex) McHenry.

Caleb McHenry was born Nov. 15, 1829 in Columbiana county, O., his parents being Malcomb and Elizabeth (Wickert) McHenry, who had moved from Pennsylvania to Columbiana county, O., in 1812 and afterwards moved to Richland county, O., where they remained until 1838, in which year Malcomb McHenry left his home to go west in search of a better location. He was never afterwards heard of and it is supposed that he was killed by the Indians. His wife moved to Indiana and died there Feb. 6, 1878.

Caleb McHenry, son of Malcomb, and father of our subject, grew up on the farm and followed agriculture all his life. He came to Dallas township, Crawford county, O., in 1840 and all his subsequent life with the exception of eight years when he was in Lake county, Ind., was spent here. He was widely known in Dallas township, having served as justice of the peace for a great number of years and also as township trustee and clerk to the chairman of the school board. He was first united in marriage with a Miss Parmer, of Indiana, and their children were: Curtis, deceased; Emma, deceased, who was the wife of R. L. Hudson; Millard Esther, deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Shupp; Joseph; and Mary, the wife of David Graham. He married, secondly, Adeline Rex and they became the parents of children as follows: Martha, the wife of Willis Spade; Orpha, deceased, who was the wife of Benjamin Grooves; Milen and William M., the direct subject of this article, who is the youngest born.

William M. McHenry received the usual common school education and then turned his attention to farming which has since been his life's occupation. His land is well improved and Mr. McHenry successfully carries on general farming on it and he takes pride in raising good stock though not registered.

On April 7, 1898, Mr. McHenry was married to Miss Lettie Beard, who was born in this county, a daughter of George and Mary (Feichner) Beard, who were formerly resi-

dents of Tod township but who now reside in Dallas township, where Mr. Beard is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have had but one child, Mrs. McHenry, but Mrs. Beard has three children from a former marriage to a Mr. Mauer, namely: Frank; Caroline, who was married first to William Miller and secondly to Frank Layman; and Malissa, the wife of Edward Starner. To Mr. and Mrs. McHenry have been born the following children: Eber Wayne, Mary Eunice, Vera May and Maud Fay.

Politically, our subject is a Republican but votes for the man who in his judgment is most capable of filling office, rather than his party's choice. He is serving in his second term as township trustee, having filled this office for four years. He is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Nevada, Ohio, and religiously, he and his family are connected with the U. B. Mt. Zion church in this township.

FRANK E. HAMAN, deceased, was a well known resident of Bucyrus, O., for many years and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was born in the state of New York, Dec. 13, 1834, a son of William and Mary (Hopp) Haman. He was yet young when his parents moved to Richland county, O., where they spent the remainder of their lives. They had a large family of children, one daughter still surviving in the person of Mrs. Fannie J. DeGraff, who lives near Strakers, O.

Frank E. Haman spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools. When old enough to learn a trade he came to Bucyrus and apprenticed himself to a blacksmith and became a first class mechanic. Later he became a member of the city fire department and was a brave and efficient worker in that admirable organization for full 18 years. Politically he was a Republican and took an active interest in local measures and served for some years in the office of city marshal. He was a dependable man in every relation of life and his memory is tenderly preserved by his family and friends. His death occurred Feb. 17, 1905, and his obsequies were conducted by the Masons, of which fraternity he had been an active member.

On March 2, 1852, Mr. Haman was married to Miss Isabella Jane Cromleigh, who was born at Middleton, Dauphin county, Pa., Oct. 11, 1830. Her father died in Dauphin county when aged 37 years, 3 months and 7 days, having been a well known man, a teacher, merchant and lumber inspector. He was one of the leading members of the Lutheran church in his community and for years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. After some time his widow married a Mr. Stringfellow, but no children were born to the second union. Mrs. Haman was 18 years old when she accompanied her mother to Richland county, being the only child born to the first marriage. Her mother died in Ohio when aged almost 60 years. She was a member of the Christian church.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Haman, three sons, and five daughters. One daughter, Josephine, died in far off Honolulu, having gone to Hawaii as a teacher of music. She was very talented and in girlhood had been the organist in the Presbyterian church at Bucyrus. She is survived by her husband and two daughters. Two other daughters died in maidenhood, M. Jennie, at the age of 14 years, and Ida, at the age of 13 years. Effie J., another child, died in her fourth year. There are three surviving members of the family: Lewis C., who resides with his family at Cleveland, O.; Loring C., who resides with his family at Warsaw, Ind., where he is in the restaurant business; and Frances E., who is the widow of Joseph Shanks and has two sons. Mrs. Haman and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLARD T. WHITE, proprietor of a farm of 800 acres in Dallas township, is one of this township's best known and most prosperous citizens. He was born in Dallas township, Crawford county, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1845, a son of Charles Wesley and Hannah (Hoo-ver) White. His paternal grandfather, also named Charles, was born and reared in Virginia, and, being about 16 years old when the Revolutionary war broke out, was placed on the muster roll of the militia and was in active military service for several years during the struggle for independence, serving for a part of this period under the direct command of

General Washington. He also served for several years in that branch of the service known as "minute men." He inherited an estate from his father, a part of which consisted of slaves, and as the public conscience of those days had not been generally awakened in regard to the iniquity of a traffic in human beings, he continued to own them and afterwards added to their number, settling subsequently in Fayette county, Ky. Later, however, he adopted more modern ideas with respect to the slavery question and becoming disgusted with the brutality of the system, liberated his slaves, some thirteen in number, and took up his residence in Ross county, Ohio. This act of self-sacrifice caused him to fall into somewhat straightened circumstances, and at the time of his advent in Ross county, which was in 1812, he had barely enough pecuniary resources to purchase a farm of 145 acres, upon which he settled. By industry and perseverance, however, he gradually improved his condition. He resided in Ross county for some 40 years, and died about the year 1856, at the advanced age of 96 years, 6 months and 14 days. He was the father of three sons—Samuel, George and Charles W. The two elder were soldiers in the War of 1812.

Charles W. White, the youngest son, was born in Fayette county, Ky., within a mile and a half of Lexington, July 18, 1802. He was too young at the time of the second war with England to take any part in it. At the age of 18 he left his home in Ross county and visited the New Purchase for the purpose of in seeking another home in this section of the state. About the year 1820 he obtained a situation at the old Indian mill, located on the Sandusky river, several miles about the present site of Upper Sandusky. He was employed by the Government Indian agent, received \$15 a month, and boarded himself. His assistant in the mill was Charles Garrett, and at this time the nearest white settler was at the Indian mission, then Upper Sandusky. White assisted at the mill for some three years. During this time he saved money enough to purchase his first farm, consisting of 207 acres, now located in Dallas township, which farm he owned for over half a century. After working for different persons during the next nine years, he removed to his land, and, by



ALVERTIS D. SHARROCK

industry, economy and hard labor he acquired a competence, and was the owner of some 1300 acres in Dallas township, besides 97 acres in Bucyrus township. His principal occupation was the raising of cattle, and from it he derived the larger part of his income.

He was married Nov. 25, 1830, to Miss Hannah Simmons Hoover and they were the parents of five children, namely: Mary, wife of S. D. Welsh; Lorena, who married first Benjamin Welsh, and secondly J. J. Fisher; Emma, wife of Dwight Welsh; Willard T., subject of this sketch; and Charles W.

Willard T. White was educated in the common schools and was brought up to farm life on the homestead, on which he passed his active career engaged in agricultural pursuits. He inherited from his father about 300 acres of the land, acquiring the rest by purchase. For some years he has been practically retired, his sons looking after the farm, and during a part of this time he has resided in Bucyrus. The homestead property is in excellent condition, well cultivated, and enough stock being kept for use on the farm. Mr. White is a Republican in politics and attends the Baptist church.

He was first married to Clementine Swigart, a resident of this county, but who was born in Illinois. They had two children—Leo and Irene. The former, Leo White, is a prosperous agriculturist of Dallas township, now serving in his third term as township trustee. He operates 240 acres of his father's farm and has an additional tract of 160 acres, which he rents. In 1898 he married Velma Maude Shemer, a native of Crawford county and has two children—Helen L. and Hazel M. Irene, the other child of Mr. White's first marriage, is the wife of E. H. K. McComb, who is assistant superintendent of the Manuel Training School at Indianapolis, Ind.

After the death of his first wife, Willard T. White married secondly Ella Brown, of Wyandot county, and of this marriage there are two children: Garrett B. and Abram Jay, the latter of whom married Bertha Beal, a daughter of Benjamin Beal of Crawford county.

ALVERTIS D. SHARROCK, who owns two of the finest farms in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., occupies one of 160

acres and also cultivates his other place, where he has 93 acres and also owns a piece of timber land of seven and one half acres. He was born in Bucyrus township, Aug. 9, 1871, and is a son of Charles A. and Mary Ann (Stine-man) Sharrock. His father was a native of Morrow county, O., and followed farming for many years in Bucyrus township and owned a large body of land. His death occurred April 21, 1909, and his burial was at Bucyrus. He was a member of Mt. Zion church, to which his widow, who survives, also belonged. She continues to live on the old homestead in Bucyrus township. They had two children: Alpha, who is the wife of Tiro E. Ditty, and Alvertis D.

After his school days were over, Alvertis D. Sharrock assisted his father in his farm industries and has always lived in his native township. In addition to general farming he raises Percheron horses and Mrs. Sharrock takes much interest in her registered Jersey cattle. In the summer of 1911 Mr. Sharrock built a very fine modern residence already having other substantial farm buildings.

In 1893 Mr. Sharrock was married to Miss Emma L. Mollenkopf, who was born in Bucyrus township and is a daughter of John G. and Christiana Mollenkopf, who were born in Germany and later came to Crawford county. Mrs. Sharrock has three sisters and one brother, namely: Mary, who is the wife of August Sheffler; Frederica, who is the wife of Charles E. Wisman; Otto F.; Tena, who is the wife of Alvin Brinkman; and Elsie. In August, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Sharrock's only son, Leo C., was born, who is a school boy. In politics Mr. Sharrock is a Democrat as was his father. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church. They belong to old and highly respected families of this section and are representative people.

TIRA EDWIN DITTY, who is one of the substantial citizens and prosperous farmers of Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., purchased his home farm of 100 acres in 1900, and, in partnership with his wife owns this tract, another farm one-half mile west, containing 49 acres, a seven and one-half acre timber tract and also a handsome residence situated on the corner of Fisher and Reed

streets, Bucyrus. Mr. Ditty was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, Feb. 13, 1872, and is a son of Abraham and Matilda (Seele) Ditty.

Abraham Ditty and wife were both born in Crawford county and he engaged in farming throughout life, his death occurring in 1908. He was a member of the Evangelical church and his burial was at Brokensword. His widow survives and resides at North Bucyrus and she also is a member of the Evangelical church. They had the following children: Clara, who is the wife of Frank Stineman; Tira Edwin; Irene, who is deceased, was the wife of William Drexel; and Laura, who is the wife of Roy Linn.

Tira Edwin Ditty obtained a public school education and grew to manhood on the home farm, afterward working for some two years on farms by the month and this practical training has proved valuable to him in the management of his own large property. He carries on general farming, grows fruit and poultry for home consumption and sufficient stock also for his own use.

On Nov. 14, 1894, Mr. Ditty was married to Miss Alpha Sharrock, who is a daughter of Charles A. and Mary Ann (Stineman) Sharrock. The father of Mrs. Ditty was born in Morrow county and died April 21, 1909. His widow survives and still occupies the old homestead in Bucyrus township. Mrs. Ditty has one brother, Alvertis D., who owns 260 acres of fine land in Bucyrus township. Mr. and Mrs. Ditty have two children: Cleland Lemoin, who was born October 10, 1895; and Reva Ilo, who was born January 17, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Ditty attend the United Brethren church. Nominally he is a Democrat, as was his father, but frequently exercises his own judgment in casting his vote. He is identified with the K. O. T. M. at Bucyrus.

WILLIAM F. CROWE, justice of the peace, and one of the well known men of Crawford county, who has been vitally interested in the city of Crestline for more than 40 years, was born in County Clare, Ireland, Jan. 3, 1841, and is a son of John and Mary (Flannery) Crowe.

William F. Crowe was left fatherless in his boyhood, and, as it so often has been the case,

the seven children of the family owed their rearing, education and encouragement to the brave and devoted mother. In 1849 the family set sail for Quebec, Canada, and after voyaging for seven weeks and three days, were safely landed. From there they traveled to Burlington, Vt., and in the fall of the same year reached New Franklin, in Columbiana county, O., and from there, in the autumn of 1851, to Richland county, William F. then being ten years of age and picking up a knowledge of books wherever and whenever opportunity offered. In the following year removal was made to Mansfield and there he attended school until 1853, when he came to Crestline, finding employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad as a driver. In 1854 his mother and the younger children joined him and here the remainder of her life was passed and it is a satisfaction to her son, that each year it grew more comfortable and less filled with care. She passed away in 1895, when aged 81 years and her burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery, she having been a faithful Catholic all her life.

Of the family of seven children, the following survive: William F.; John, who served all through the Civil war in the Federal Army as a member of Co. E, 101st O. Vol. Inf.; Mrs. Ellen Purcell, who lives at Alliance, O., and has three children; and Jane, who is Mrs. Francis J. Gosser, and lives at Crestline, the mother of one son and one daughter.

In all essentials, William F. Crowe is a self-made man. His early opportunities were limited and those he enjoyed he had to make for himself, yet, before he reached the prime of life he is found serving his fellow citizens in honorable positions and respected and looked up to as one in authority. For more than 40 years he has held official responsibilities at Crestline, serving seven years in the council, for two terms was county recorder, for ten years was corporation treasurer, twice has served the city as mayor and for the past 14 years has been justice of the peace. He has been regardful of the city's interest in the performance of all these public duties and his record as a citizen not only shows unselfish public spirit, but the ability and foresight of a thorough business man, making his services of permanent value.

Judge Crowe was married at Marion, O., to

Miss Ellen Haley of County Kerry, Ireland, who accompanied her parents, Bartholomew and Ellen (Lynch) Haley, to America and she and one sister Mrs. D. Cusick of Marion, O., are the only surviving children. Mr. and Mrs. Crowe have the following children: Mary, who is the wife of H. L. Sossenheimer, agent for the Berger Manufacturing Co., and lives at St. Louis, having one daughter, Colletta, at Cleveland, O.; Ellen, who is in the dressmaking business at Crestline; Anna M., who has been a teacher in the Crestline union schools for some ten years; Jane, deceased, who was the wife of W. H. Bagley of Tulsa, Okla., and is survived by one son, Paul S.; Frances, who is the wife of Francis Charon, of Oklahoma, and has two sons—Francis H. and William R.; Agnes, who occupies a clerical position at Wagner, Okla.; Florence who is in the millinery business at Cleveland; John W., who is connected with a gas company in Oklahoma, as a machinist; and Eugenia and Josephine Hortense, who reside at home. Judge Crowe and family belong to St. Joseph's Catholic church at Crestline and his daughter Anna M. is president of the L. C. B. A., a most worthy charity connected with the work of the Catholic church, one that was organized by Kate Crowe, a daughter of Judge Crowe, and its first president. She was the first president of the emergency hospital maintained by the public. In 1861 Judge Crowe was active, with others, in securing the erection of the first church edifices for St. Joseph's congregation and has always been hearty in its support. In his political views he is a Democrat.

MRS. SAMUEL MILLER,* who in maiden life was Mary Catherine Swartz, is a native of this county, being a daughter of George and Eliza (Staufer) Swartz.

George Swartz was born in Richland county, Ohio, and his wife in Pennsylvania, but came to Crawford county, Ohio, when children, this region being then a wilderness. Mr. Swartz as a farmer endured the hardships of the early settlers and cultivated his land successfully. To him and his wife were born the following children: Sarah Jane, deceased, who was the wife of A. M. Zook; Mary Catherine, the subject of this ar-

ticle, who on Dec. 28, 1887, was married to Samuel Miller, of Wyandot county, and James Benjamin, deceased.

Mrs. Miller owns 60 acres of well developed land and has a modern, attractive home and substantial farm buildings, which she has built. Mrs. Miller does not make a specialty of raising any particular product on her farm but rather lets her land yield the ordinary crops that are most successfully raised in the section of Ohio in which she resides. Stock sufficient for her own use is also raised.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller are the parents of six children, namely: Grace, Maud, Donna, Lester, Garrett and Lena. Grace is the wife of Grove Maley and they have three children—Merl Allen, Maud Fern and Robert Edwin.

DAVID PETRY, whose well cultivated farm of 132 acres is located in Bucyrus township, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., July 4, 1841. His parents were Charles and Phoebe (Knepper) Petry. They were natives of Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio about 1851 or 1852, locating first east of Mansfield. There they remained one year when they removed to northeast of Lexington and from there came to Richland county, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mrs. Petry died on the home farm but her husband's death occurred in Mansfield, where he was living retired after his life of farm work. He was affiliated with the Democratic party and with his wife belonged to the Lutheran church. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Petry: William; David, our subject; and Sarah, the wife of George Stewart. After the death of the mother of these children, Charles Petry remarried, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth Strater, who was born in Germany.

David Petry received his education in the common schools of his locality and after that assisted his father in the farm work until he was 21 years of age. He then rented the homestead farm but after eight years that was sold and in 1872 David Petry and his father came to Bucyrus township and together purchased the farm on which our subject now lives and which he successfully operates.

In 1862 David Petry was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Wert, a native of Germany, who came to this country when eight

years old and spent the last years of her life in Crawford county. She died Feb. 13, 1910 and was buried in Bucyrus cemetery. She was a daughter of Christian and Margaret Wert, both natives of Germany, who had the following children: John, Christiana, George and Mary Ann (Mrs. Petry). One daughter was born to David Petry and his wife—Amanda, the wife of Joseph McHenry, a farmer of this township.

Mr. Petry is a Democrat politically and in religious faith, a Lutheran.

DAVID L. ZINK, who is secretary of the Crestline Building & Loan Association, of Crestline, O., is one of the well known and most active business men of Crawford county, long connected with railroad life and since then keenly interested in other lines of activity and usefulness. Mr. Zink was born at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 1, 1833, a son of Samuel and Sarah Zink, one of three children. Mr. Zink has one brother, Samuel, also a resident of this city.

Early in life Mr. Zink had spent some time with his father at Pittsburg, Pa., and in the early fifties went into the commission business in that city with a relative, and from there, in September, 1856, came to Ohio and located at Crestline. Here he found his most promising business offer in a railroad office and went to work for the Pennsylvania line in the freight department. On Feb. 1, 1861, he was appointed agent for the Pennsylvania company at Crestline, this point having become one of great railway importance. Mr. Zink still retains this official notice as it bears the signature of the late Augustus Bradley, once a railroad magnate and his friend, then being superintendent of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania lines. In May, 1865, he was appointed ticket agent of the Big Four Railroad, serving for about 47 years for the Pennsylvania road and jointly for both roads until his age limit retirement, Dec. 1, 1903. During this long period he handled railroad money amounting to millions of dollars and his books and records showed an accuracy that was perfect. When he retired he was the recipient of many congratulatory messages and of personal testimonials that would seem flattering if they were not so thoroughly just. Many men after

so long and arduous a business life and retirement on a pension, would feel justified in putting aside business care and devote some time to rest and refreshment, but this was not the feeling that Mr. Zink had when released for his railroad duties. From youth a hard worker and still being in vigorous health of mind and body, he merely turned his attention in another direction and has devoted himself closely to the interests of the Crestline Building & Loan Association, of which he has been secretary since its organization. This was on Oct. 23, 1891, and business was begun Jan. 1, 1892. The capital stock was \$50,000, which was increased to \$300,000, on March 1, 1892; and was further increased, in 1906, to \$600,000, a prosperous business having been done from the beginning. The original officers continue: C. P. Frank, of Crestline, being president; David L. Zink, being secretary; and Jacob Babst, being treasurer. The board of directors is made up of the following reputable and stable business men: C. P. Frank, W. R. Boyd, F. M. Anderson, Joseph Ims, Jacob M. Winter, John Marquart, Jr., and A. A. Reeve.

On Aug. 25, 1855, Mr. Zink was married at Pittsburg, to Miss Mary Jane Hall, who was born at Chambersburg, Pa., June 30, 1830, and of their family of eight children all survive except one son, Robert George, who died in infancy. The others are: John E., who is joint ticket agent for the Big Four and the Pennsylvania Railroads, and freight agent for the Pennsylvania Lines, at Crestline, and who resides here with his wife and two sons; Sarah Alice, who was educated at Oberlin College, who married H. E. Atkinson, and lives at Landsdown, Pa., and has three living daughters; Jennie, who is the wife of Frank Snyder, a machinist residing at Kankakee, Ill., and has one daughter; William H., who is freight agent for the Pennsylvania Company at Rochester, Pa., and lives there with his wife and son; Emma F., who is the wife of James Harrop, of Bucyrus, O., and who has two sons: Wesley S., who is storekeeper with the Rock Island Railroad at Chicago, and has one daughter; and Walter, who is a machinist with the Big Four Railroad and lives at Bellefontaine, O., with his wife and one son. The mother of the above family died on March 14, 1903.

On Dec. 1, 1908, his seventy-fifth birthday, Mr. Zink was tendered a reception and spent a long to be remembered evening surrounded by his family and old friends who gladly gathered to offer good wishes and recall old memories. Mr. Zink has witnessed many changes come over Crestline since he first made it his home, and in every possible way has contributed a share in bringing about its present prosperity.

JOHN WENTZ, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Bucyrus, O., has long been prominent in the affairs of Crawford county and for years has been very active in all that pertains to the great agricultural order, the Patrons of Husbandry. He was born at Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 1, 1837, and is a son of John and Mary (Manard) Wentz, and a grandson of Philip Wentz.

Philip Wentz lived and died in the home of his ancestors in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He was a small farmer and inn keeper. He was the father of four sons and three daughters, all of whom except the oldest came to America and settled mainly in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. John Wentz, the second son, was born in Germany about 1810 and was a young man when he took passage on a sailing vessel that landed him, 90 days later, in the harbor and port of Baltimore, Md. He was the pioneer of the family in the United States. As a farmer in Franklin county, Pa., he was satisfied at first to work for \$10 per month, and later accepted fifty cents a day for railroad work and was offered what was then considered a necessity, a certain amount of rum a day. He was temperate in his habits and made friends with some of his Irish fellow workmen by turning this allowance over to them. He took care of his wages, small as they were, and in the course of time he had enough capital to warrant his looking for land in which to invest it. In the meanwhile he married and located at Chambersburg, from which place, in 1839, with his small family and household possessions, all packed in a one-horse wagon, he journeyed as far as Blackford county, Ind., which was then practically a wilderness. There he invested his savings which amounted to \$200, and on the land then purchased both he and wife died. She also

was born in Germany, a native of Langstadt, and had come alone in early womanhood to the United States and lived at Chambersburg, Pa., at the time of marriage. She died in 1871, when aged 65 years, being survived by her husband into his 85th year. They were members of the German Lutheran church. Their family record reads as follows: One babe died in infancy. Elizabeth died when aged 17 years. Mary, deceased, was the wife of Louis Schmidt. Tena died at the age of twelve years. Jacob lives at Findlay, O., a retired farmer. He married Elizabeth Kanable and they have children. John was one of the early born in the family.

John Wentz was 20 years of age when he came to Ohio in October, 1857, having obtained his schooling in Indiana. On Thanksgiving Day of the above year he was married to Miss Catherine Greenish, who was born at Waynesboro, Pa., May 30, 1836, and the daughter of Jacob and Christina Greenish. Mrs. Wentz was reared from the age of six years in Crawford county, where she died June 21, 1908. She was a woman of kind and loving impulses and a Christian, being a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wentz, as follows: Mary, the widow of Thomas Caldwell, who lives in Crawford county and has seven children; Annetta, who is the widow of John Bell and has four children; Clement C., a resident of Bucyrus, who married Mary Schaffner; Willis, a farmer in Crawford county, who married Mary Miller; Alice, who married H. M. Dobbins of Bucyrus and has three children; Ida M., who is the wife of Henry Shafner of Galion, O., and has two children; Emma P., who lives with her father; John Earl, who manages the homestead farm, who married Lillie Florence Miller and has three children.

Mr. Wentz was a very successful farmer and conducted his agricultural operations along the lines that have brought prosperity to men in that line of business from early days—constant industry, careful oversight, good seed and good judgment, the last named being a very necessary part of the farmer's equipment as it is of any vocation. In the earliest days of its organization, 1874, he became interested in the Bucyrus Grange, Patrons of Husbandry,

this body being of considerable importance as it is the only order in the county that has never surrendered its charter. Mr. Wentz is the only surviving charter member and he has served in all its offices. He has also been prominently identified with the Crawford County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which is, with but one exception, the largest mutual fire company in Ohio, and for 24 years was its treasurer and later, for two years was vice president of the company, retiring from office in June, 1910. In politics he is a Democrat but has never accepted public office to a large degree, although in 1890 he was appointed land appraiser of Holmes township.

WILLIAM A. BILSING, proprietor of Rock Brook Farm, a fertile tract of 163 acres of valuable land, situated five miles northwest of Crestline, O., has been interested in agricultural affairs ever since his school days. He belongs to a pioneer family of Ohio, his grandfather having come from Germany and settled in Crawford county at an early day. At that time his father, Adam Bilsing, was a boy of ten years.

Adam Bilsing grew to manhood in Crawford county where he married first Lavina Swisher, a native of Crawford county. To them were born the following children: John H., Barnet C., Mary C., William A., Anna D., Eliza, Samilda C., Flora A., and Margaret E. Of these, John H. married Nancy Laughbaum and lives in New Mexico. Barnet C., who lives in Jefferson township, Crawford county, married Elizabeth James, who is deceased. Mary C. is deceased. Anna D., who married John Rader, died in 1885. Eliza became the wife of Allen Laughbaum and lives at Davenport, Wash. Samilda C. is the wife of Lincoln Hoover and they live in Vernon township, Crawford county. Flora A., now deceased, was the wife of Prof. Franklin Brining, formerly a civil engineer in the employ of the British Government and at present an instructor at Thomason College, in India. Margaret E. died at the age of two years. Adam Bilsing married secondly Catherine Dapper and to them were born four children, namely: Aaron, Augusta (wife of George Brown), Franklin D. and Frances.

William A. Bilsing obtained a district school education and then turned his attention to farming and this has been his main interest ever since. Rock Brook Farm is considered one of the finest farms in Vernon township and Mr. Bilsing has taken pride and pleasure in improving it.

In early manhood Mr. Bilsing was married to Miss Catherine A. Weaver, a daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Heis) Weaver, the former of whom died in 1908. The mother of Mrs. Bilsing survives, being now in her 79th year and lives at Leesville, O. Mrs. Bilsing had two sisters and one brother: Ellen, who is the wife of Frank Cassel and lives at Crestline; Charles B., who died at the age of two years; and Mary E., who died when aged 40 years. Mr. and Mrs. Bilsing have two children: Alma E., who married Calvin B. Parr; and Sherman, who is a graduate of Otterbein University and is now a student in the Ohio State University preparing for a profession. Mr. Bilsing and family are members of the United Brethren church, of which he is a trustee and has held the office of superintendent of the Sunday school and class leader. In politics he is a Republican. He is well known all over the county and is correspondent for three of the county newspapers.

JOHN A. LAUTHERS,* one of the highly respected citizens of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., is also one of the most substantial and owns 175 acres of fine land in this township and 25 acres in Liberty township, and has additional interests. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., July 8, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah Jane (Seibert) Lauthers.

The parents of Mr. Lauthers as well as the paternal grandfather, James Lauthers, spent their lives in Pennsylvania. They had the following children: James; Sadie, who is the wife of Andrew Shearer; John A.; Anna, deceased, who was the wife of William Trego; Samuel Morrison; and Belle, who is the wife of Samuel Widney, she being the eldest of the family.

John A. Lauthers obtained a district school education in his native place and remained on the home farm with his father until he was 21 years of age, when, in answer to a gen-

eral call for help on western farms, he came to Ohio and for two years following worked on farms by the month. Afterward, for three years he rented land and then bought 80 acres in Dallas township, from L. H. Ross and lived on that place for seven years. In 1893 he purchased his present home farm in Whetstone township from John Brehman and has resided here ever since, having everything exceedingly comfortable about him. Later he sold his farm in Dallas township and bought 154 acres in Sandusky township, and all told owns about 354 acres of rich land in Crawford county and also has stock in the Summer addition of Bucyrus and in the Second National Bank of that city.

In November, 1882, Mr. Lauthers was married to Miss Celestia Carpenter, of Mount Gilead, O., a daughter of Charles and Lydia (Bingham) Carpenter, farming people in Morrow county. Mrs. Luthers has two sisters: Carrie, who is the wife of Frank Pitman; and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Lauthers have two sons: Walter L. and Charles W. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a prominent one in Whetstone township. While Mr. Lauthers is a stanch Democrat he has no political aspirations.

ABRAM C. MONNETT, deceased, was an honored veteran of the Civil War and for many years after its close was a successful farmer and stock dealer in Crawford county. He came of an old Ohio family of some military distinction, and was born at Bucyrus, March 31, 1839. His parents were Col. William and Elizabeth (Cahill) Monnett.

Col. Isaac Monnett, the grandfather, was born in Pickaway county, O., and died at Bucyrus, Crawford county, when aged 92 years. For many years he was identified officially with the state militia. The family was an agricultural one and he owned and cultivated large tracts of land. With other members of the family he was active in his support of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a lay preacher in the same himself, while his brother Thomas and son William, both became accepted ministers in the same. He married Elizabeth Pittenger, who was born in Ross county, O., and died in old age at Bucyrus.

Col. William Monnett, a son of Col. Isaac and father of the late Abram C. Monnett, was five years old when he accompanied his parents from Ross to Pickaway county and some years after marriage he moved to the plains of Crawford county, where he acquired 1,000 acres of land, mainly situated in Cranberry township. When twelve years old he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and was a militant Christian, accepting election as colonel of the 11th O. militia on the same day that he was licensed as a Methodist minister. For 11 years he continued active ministerial work, failing health then requiring his resignation. He married Elizabeth Cahill and they had five children: Abram C.; Mary J., who married Hon. S. R. Harris, both now deceased; Rachel, who married William H. Kinnear, both now deceased; Sarah L., who is the widow of L. L. Walker, of Whetstone, O.; and Isaac W., who died in Washington state, when aged 43 years. The father of the above family died in 1884, the mother surviving until 1891.

Abram C. Monnett was reared on his father's large estate and attended the district schools in youth. When civil war was precipitated he entered the Federal Army, enlisting in the 34th O. Vol. Inf., in which he served until the close of hostilities, escaping wounds and capture but suffering all the rest of his life from the exposure to which he had been subjected. After he returned to peaceful pursuits he resumed his agricultural activities and continued the same during the remainder of his active life. Like all his people he was an interested and conscientious citizen, doing his full public duty on every occasion but asking no political reward. He was a Republican. His death occurred at his home in Bucyrus, April 17, 1879.

Abram C. Monnett was married at Bucyrus to Miss Jennie E. Walwork, who was born at Saratoga, N. Y., and is a graduate of the Albany State Normal School. She came to Bucyrus as a teacher and five years later was united in marriage with Mr. Monnett. Her parents were Thomas and Mary (Stevens) Walwork, the former of whom was born in Liverpool, England, a son of Thomas Walwork. The younger Thomas Walwork came to the United States in early manhood and was

married near Philadelphia, Pa., to Mary Stevens and they subsequently moved to Saratoga, N. Y., where Mr. Walwork established and operated a large woolen factory. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were people of social standing and the father possessed an ample enough fortune to give his children excellent educational advantages.

To Mr. and Mrs. Monnett the following children were born: Frank W., M. Elizabeth, Julia A., Wallace L. and Rachel. All have been given superior educational advantages. Frank W., the eldest son, was a graduate of the Cincinnati law school when he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, and died in the Philippine Islands, when aged 29 years. M. Elizabeth, who was the wife of Rev. James Cass, died at Bucyrus in 1902. She was a graduate of the Bucyrus High School and also a graduate in music and was not only a young woman of great talent but was amiable and engaging in social and domestic life. Julia A. is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music and Oratory at Cincinnati, is married to Rev. James M. Cass, pastor of the First M. E. church, at Westport, and has one daughter, Ruth E. Her home is on Lake Champlain, at Westport, N. Y. Wallace L. is a graduate of Bucyrus High School and of the Cincinnati Law School and at present is serving in the office of referee in bankruptcy. He resides with his wife and four children, at Bucyrus. Rachel, the youngest member of the family, is a graduate of the Bucyrus High School and the Cincinnati School of Music and Oratory, and is the wife of Edwin G. Beal, cashier of the First National Bank of Bucyrus.

URIAS CRISTEE, who has resided on his present farm of 120 acres, situated in Tod township, Crawford county, O., for 42 years, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1831, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Grape) Cristee.

Joseph Cristee was born in Pennsylvania and was of Scotch parentage. By trade he was a blacksmith and he thought so well of it as a means of subsistence that he taught all his sons this trade. In 1833 he came to Richland county, O., and there his death occurred at the age of 70 years. He married Hannah Grape, who was born in Germany and was

seven years old when her people brought her to America. They had eight children, Urias being the fifth born.

Urias Cristee was sent to school in boyhood, his parents being concerned in the education and welfare of their children. He was about 21 years old when he came to Crawford county. For several years he was associated with his brother-in-law in business at Bucyrus, where they started the first real provision store, and dealt also in grain and seed, purchasing clover seed, oats and corn and has seen the day when corn could be bought for 35 cents and sold for seventy-five. After two and one-half years in the grain and provision business, Mr. Cristee sold out and for 30 years afterward worked at the blacksmith trade in Ocala, O. After selling his shop he spent six months in Richland county and worked as a horse shoer and was considered a fine one although he never believed himself as skilled a workman as was his father, the latter being a natural born mechanic and without instruction was able to make a wagon as well as one who had learned the trade. Mr. Cristee preserves many memories of his father, whom he held in the highest respect and with great affection. He had had no educational opportunities but could keep his accounts accurately although he could not tell one letter of the alphabet from the other. From Richland county Mr. Cristee worked one year for his brother at Ocala and then returned to Bucyrus for three months, and in 1870 settled on his present valuable farm in Tod township, one mile west of Ocala. He put up the substantial buildings on this property and his residence is a handsome brick structure.

Mr. Cristee was married to Miss Adeline Failor, of Bucyrus, who died in 1902, when aged 65 years, and 11 children were born to them, the survivors being: Mrs. Ida Yost, Frank, Mrs. Nellie Yost, Mrs. Clara Andrews. Those deceased were: William, Lizzie, Mrs. Emma Moore and four infants. Mr. Cristee is a member and liberal supporter of the United Brethren church at Ocala. In politics he is a Republican and he keeps well posted concerning public affairs.

JOHN E. GEISSMAN, who is one of the successful young farmers of Cranberry township, Crawford county, resides in section 22,

where he is profitably cultivating 114 acres, which belongs to his father. He was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, July 30, 1882, and is a son of W. H. and Mary (Leimenstall) Geissman.

W. H. Geissman was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, where he was reared and educated. When he came to the present farm, 74 acres of which were bought of John Nigh, and 40 acres of Jacob Millimaier, very little improving had been done. In 1893 he built the substantial barn and in 1896 he erected the comfortable residence and made other additions to the farm equipment and put all its industries on a solid footing. In 1909 he retired and moved to Chatfield and later became mail carrier on Rural Route No. 1, out of that place. He married Mary Leimenstall, who died June 2, 1904, the mother of six children. The second marriage of Mr. Geissman was to Mrs. Rosa Klink.

After his school period was over, John E. Geissman determined to become a farmer. He had been given excellent preparation for the same for after attending the high school, he had practical training in the Columbus Agricultural School. For the past three years he has been operating the home farm along modern lines and has met with excellent returns, and has brought Plain View Stock Farm up to a high standard. Like the other enterprising agriculturists of this section, he is a member of the Cranberry Township Grange.

On April 4, 1909, Mr. Geissman married Miss Pearl Harrer, who was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, the only daughter of Caleb Harrer, and they have an infant daughter, Fern Mary Ann, born April 29, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Geissman are members of the Pietist and Evangelical churches respectively. In political opinions Mr. Geissman calls himself an independent Democrat, and his neighbors consider him a valuable citizen and a wide awake business man.

G. F. ACKERMAN was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, Dec. 10, 1871, and until he was 16 years of age attended school and worked on his father's farm. The next two years he continued his studies at New Washington High School and in the fall of 1890 he entered the Ohio Normal Univer-

sity at Ada, taking the scientific course. He then became a teacher and taught school in the winter months, working on the farm in the summer until he returned to Ada and took a course in stenography in 1893 and 1894. He resumed teaching and farm life, and again in the spring of 1896 took a review course at Ada. He then took up the study of law under Judge Tobias, also acting as the Judge's stenographer, but continuing to teach school in the winter months. From 1898 to 1902 he served as Principal of the Third Ward School of Bucyrus. On the 1st day of January, 1902, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Crawford county, which position he filled until January, 1906. From 1906 to 1908 he was engrossing clerk for the senate at the state capitol, also acting as bookkeeper during the interims between sessions for the American Clay Machinery Co. In 1907 he accepted a position as salesman for the Strine & Grinder Manufacturing Co., of New Philadelphia, O. In June of 1908, he was nominated by the Democratic party for auditor without opposition and was elected the ensuing fall. As his predecessor's term of office did not expire for eleven months he became principal of the Third Ward school of Bucyrus for the school year of 1908 and 1909. He is considered a very able and efficient auditor. He has served on the county central committee and has been delegate to judicial and senatorial conventions. Also in 1907 he was a member of the city council and was clerk of the county board of elections during 1903, 1904, and 1905. In 1896 he was secretary of the Bryan Free Silver Club which had an enrollment of twelve hundred members.

On Nov. 10, 1896, G. F. Ackerman married Caroline E. Kuhn, daughter of August and Catherine (Limbach) Kuhn, of Tuscarawas county. They have two children living: Elva Marie and Margaret Catherine. His father, Caleb A., was born in Crawford county, Dec. 12, 1840. He married Margaret High, also a native of Crawford county and born Sept. 4, 1844. Both were of German ancestry and of pioneer families of Crawford county. They are still living and reside in Bucyrus. Caleb A. served in the War of the Rebellion in the Forty-Ninth Ohio Regiment under Colonel Gibson. Mr. G. F. Ackerman is a member of

the Knights of Maccabees and of the Order of Eagles. In 1908 he was sent as a delegate by the Eagles to the national convention at Seattle, Wash. He is also a member of the Reformed church and for 13 years has acted as treasurer and trustee of that church in Bucyrus. His chosen profession is the law which it is his intention to follow after the expiration of his term of office.

JOHN C. CAHILL, residing nine miles north of Crestline, O., and one and one-half miles south of Tiro, O., on the old homestead farm of 160 acres, which he owns, is one of the representative men of Vernon township, of which he has been a trustee for some ten years. He was born on this farm in 1862, and is a son of R. W. and Catherine (Richards) Cahill.

R. W. Cahill was born in Pennsylvania and after coming to Ohio and marrying, followed an agricultural life until his death. The surviving members of his family are: Eliza; Jennette; Davis; D. C., who lives at Bucyrus; R. W., who lives at Napoleon, O.; John C.; and G. W. and James, who live at Tiro, O.

John C. Cahill attended the district schools in Vernon township and later the Ohio Normal School, at Ada, after which he returned to his father, with whom he remained until the former's death, when he purchased the homestead, widely known as the Green Hill Farm. He has made many improvements and is progressive in his agricultural methods and is numbered with the most successful farmers of this section.

Mr. Cahill married Miss Mary A. Weirich, a daughter of Christian and Adeline (Miller) Weirich, and they have had three children: Allen W., John R. and Edith, the last named being deceased. In politics, Mr. Cahill is a Democrat and in addition to his long period of service as township trustee, he was clerk of the township for four years, and enjoys the very desirable reputation of having conscientiously performed every public duty.

CLAUDE A. LINGENFELTER, M. D., physician and surgeon at Bucyrus, O., and a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, was born at Loudonville, O., May 24, 1884, and is a son of Dr. James A. and Mary (Petot) Lingenfelter.

Dr. James A. Lingenfelter was born in Bedford county, Pa., of German parentage, and lost his parents when young. He grew up on a farm, having no opportunity to follow the bent of his desires for a medical education, and was already a young man when he came to Ohio. He lived in Stark county for several years and then came to Loudonville and found work in a butcher shop as a meat cutter, but he by no means had given up his ambition to become a physician. Only he can tell of the obstacles he overcame and of the self denials he practiced before he was finally able to secure his degree from a medical college at Cincinnati. He is known as a skillful physician and has a large practice. In politics, a Democrat he has held local offices but his profession claims the larger part of his time. He is identified with the Masons and other fraternal orders. He married Miss Mary Petot, who was born and reared at Loudonville, a daughter of Claud and Catherine (Specht) Petot, the former of whom was born in France and the latter in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Petot were married in Paris and soon afterward emigrated to the United States, living first at Pittsburg, Pa., and later moving to Loudonville, O. Mr. Petot was one of the leading shoe merchants of Loudonville at the time of his death. His widow still resides there. They were of the Catholic faith but later united with the English Lutherans and Mr. Petot was liberal in his support of all church demands made on him. Three sons were born to Dr. James A. Lingenfelter and wife: Claude A.; Harry, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Loudonville; and Charles, who is in business at Los Angeles, Cal.

Claude A. Lingenfelter attended school at Loudonville and was graduated from the High School in 1900, after which he spent a student year at Oberlin College, and then he entered the Cleveland Medical College, where he remained for one year and subsequently was graduated after a four year course from the New York Homeopathic College in the class of 1906, with his well earned degree. He engaged in a general practice at Loudonville until 1908, when he came to Bucyrus, where, in answer to a general demand, he has specialized in the diseases of eye, ear, nose

and throat, these so generally prevailing that careful and scientific men following this branch of medical practice are welcomed almost everywhere along this line of practice. Dr. Lingenfelter has been more than usually successful.

Dr. Lingenfelter was married in New York, to Miss Marian Gilmartin, who was born at Scranton, Pa., and was educated at Mt. Morris, N. Y., completing her musical studies at Oberlin College. Her parents were Frederick and Rhoda (Jones) Gilmartin, of Welsh extraction. The mother died in 1906, but the father survives. Mrs. Lingenfelter has one sister, Dollie, who is a professional nurse residing in Philadelphia. Dr. and Mrs. Lingenfelter have one son, William Claude, born June 3, 1908. Politically Dr. Lingenfelter is a Republican and fraternally a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason, Royal and Select Master Mason and a Knight Templar Mason, being identified with the Commandery at Marion, O.

SAMUEL J. STUMP,* who carries on his successful agricultural industries on three tracts of valuable land, situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., resides on a farm of 163 acres and owns a second one of 63 acres, and additionally, in partnership with Professor Guinther, superintendent of the schools of Galion, O., he owns a third farm of 190 acres. Mr. Stump was born on his home farm, July 9, 1857, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Stump.

Daniel Stump spent almost his entire life in Crawford county, being only six years old when his parents brought him from Lycoming county, Pa. His death occurred in the spring of 1897 and his burial was in the Sherer cemetery. He married Elizabeth Zimmerman, who was born in Crawford county and still survives, residing on the homestead. The following children were born to them: Samuel J.; Louisa, who is the wife of S. F. Whiteamire; Joseph, who died at the age of 12 years; Sarah, who died at the age of eight years; Lydia, who died when aged five years; and Clara, who passed away at the age of 19 years. She was an attractive and talented young woman, had prepared herself for teaching and had just completed her first term as a teacher when she died.

Samuel J. Stump attended school near his home and then helped his father on the home farm and they remained together until the father's death. At that time the latter owned 163 acres in Whetstone township and 174 acres in Bucyrus township. Mr. Stump is a sensible, practical farmer, devoting his attention to the grains and tubers that he has proved are most profitable to cultivate in this soil and climate, and to a good grade of stock that has proved satisfactory, and he has prospered.

On March 16, 1897, Mr. Stump was married to Miss Lottie Guinther, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Shellenmiller) Guinther, and a granddaughter of George and Margaret Guinther. The parents of Mrs. Stump are both now deceased, their burial being in the Sherer cemetery. Her father was born in Germany and was 15 years old when he came to the United States and for seven years afterward lived at Philadelphia, Pa., where he was in a bakery business. After coming to Crawford county he followed farming. He married Catherine Shellenmiller, who was born in Lycoming county, Pa., and they had the following children born to them: Mary, who is the wife of George K. Ulmer; George; Sophia, who is deceased; Catherine, who is the wife of Samuel Rexroth; Isaac C., who is principal of the Galion public schools; Lottie, who is the wife of Mr. Stump; and Jacob.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stump the following children were born: Gertrude Elizabeth, who died when aged two years; Clarence Willard and Howard James. Mr. and Mrs. Stump are members of the German Methodist church, of which he is a trustee and for three years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Stump calls himself an Independent Democrat.

W. H. GARRIGUES, who owns one of the best improved farms in Tod township, Crawford county, O., containing 80 acres situated one-half mile west of Ocoola, O., was born at Ocoola, in 1864, and is a son of R. T. and Sarah A. (Wert) Garrigues.

R. T. Garrigues was born in Maryland and came here before the town of Ocoola was laid out. Being a carpenter by trade he had much to do with the erecting of the buildings at Ocoola and became a man of ample means as the reward of a long and busy life, his death

occurring at Oceola in 1910, when he was aged 84 years. He married Sarah A. Wert, who survived until 1911, passing away in her 76th year. Three of their eight children died in infancy, the others being: Mrs. S. D. Trout, of Bucyrus; Mrs. Minnie I. Fruth, of Oceola; W. H., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mettie A. Snively, of Sulphur Springs; and Mrs. Sallie N. Brown, of Oklahoma.

W. H. Garrigues attended the Oceola schools and afterward became a farmer, and for 12 years lived on a place east of Oceola, on which he made improvements and then moved to the farm where he still lives, one-half mile west of the town, and in March, 1907, having bought his present property, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. Mr. Garrigues has very progressive ideas as to his agricultural methods and is no less particular concerning the way he lives. His fine residence in which he has installed all modern comforts and conveniences, and these include a complete system of lighting, would do credit to a city and surrounded as it is with a fine lawn and concrete walks, attracts attention and favorable comment from every passer-by. It is a type of home that here and there, through the wealthy agricultural communities, is taking the place of the uncomfortable and often unsanitary dwellings that the prosperous farmer of the present day no longer feels satisfied to occupy, and this change brings a large measure of comfort, happiness and content to the whole family.

Mr. Garrigues married Miss Cora E. Peck, who is a daughter of Taylor Peck, a well known farmer of Bucyrus township. They have one son, Harry W., who attends the public schools in Oceola. Mr. Garrigues has frequently been elected to public office in Tod township and for two years was a member of the Tod township board of trustees. Mr. and Mrs. Garrigues are members of the United Brethren church. For some years he has been connected with Lodge No. 116 Jr. O. U. A. M. at Oceola. He is an intelligent, liberal-minded man, a capable farmer and a useful citizen.

JOSEPH A. BLUM, owner and manager of a prospering business enterprise of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., to which he has given the appropriate name of the

Twentieth Century Hatchery, is one of the wide awake, well informed and enterprising young business men of Crawford county. He was born May 22, 1888, on his present farm situated in section 23, Cranberry township, where he resides with his father, F. X. Blum.

Joseph A. Blum grew to manhood in his native township and obtained his education in the public schools. In pushing out into a somewhat new field of industry, Mr. Blum has shown commendable enterprise and he has a growing investment. The Twentieth Century Hatchery is located 3 miles southwest of New Washington, O., where it was started in 1904, with a 2,000 egg capacity. Its present capacity is 30,000 eggs per hatch, and during the season there is a calculated hatch of 3,000 per week. Shipments are made to all sections of the country, special boxes being provided. Mr. Blum's present plant contains two buildings, one with dimensions of 22x75 feet and the other of 42x24 feet. In politics he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church and is identified with the Knights of Columbus.

CLEMENCE J. WILLIAMSON, V. S.,* who is the oldest veterinary surgeon in Crawford county, O., in point of professional service, has been a resident of Bucyrus for a number of years and commands a large practice. He was born in Crawford county, Jan. 14, 1872, and is one of a family of seven children. His parents were Benjamin F. and Mary (Auk) Williamson. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, where he learned the carpenter trade and came to Crawford county in 1850, from which county he entered an Ohio regiment and served in the Civil war.

Dr. Williamson attended the public schools in boyhood and grew up on the home farm. Later he attended the Ohio Northern University, where he was graduated in pharmacy, in 1893. Subsequently he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Can., where he was graduated in 1897 and immediately entered into practice at Springfield, O., in 1899 coming to Bucyrus.

Dr. Williamson married Miss Catherine E. Reiff, a daughter of Herman Reiff, and they have three children. With his family he belongs to the Lutheran church. Politically he

is a Democrat but the volume of his professional duties have always prevented his considering any invitation to accept political office, but he is a reliable and interested citizen and enjoys the confidence of professional brethren and the public at large.

J. ERNEST WENTZ, who, for 33 years has been a continuous resident of Bucyrus, O., and until recently active in the business life of the city, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 7, 1840, and is a son of Anthony and Catherine (Steak) Wentz.

Anthony Wentz was born in Germany probably in 1815. He came to America when a young man and located in Pennsylvania and was married at Chambersburg in that state, to Catherine Steak. They remained there until after the birth of their first child, in the following year, 1842, starting in a great covered wagon for Crawford county, O. Mr. Wentz opened his shoemaking shop at Bucyrus and followed his trade until 1846 when his death occurred. He was an official in the English Lutheran church. His widow survived for many years, her death occurring at Bucyrus in her 75th year. Five children were born to Anthony Wentz and wife, namely: J. Ernest, George, who died in childhood; Albert, who died May 1, 1910, at the Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, O., who had served during the Civil War as a member of the 10th O. Vol. Cav., and was honorably discharged, and is survived by two daughters—Florence N., wife of J. H. Huff, D. D. S., Chicago, and Sarah L., who is housekeeper for her uncle, J. Ernest Wentz; William M., a machinist at Bucyrus, who is married and has four children; and Mary, who died at the age of ten years.

J. Ernest Wentz was educated in the Bucyrus man in a general store, first at Bucyrus and then at Mansfield, O. In 1878 he returned to Bucyrus and for ten years afterward was associated with George W. Harris in the produce business. In 1888 he opened up his own business on the corner of Walnut and Charles streets and continued until June, 1907, when he sold out and since then has lived retired. He has never married but his domestic affairs are well looked after by his niece, Miss Sarah L. Wentz, a very capable housekeeper and estimable lady. Both she and her sister, Mrs.

Huff, are Christian Science practitioners and for some years she was First Reader in the church of this organization at Bucyrus. Mr. Wentz is in close sympathy with the tenets of this religious body. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally is a Knight of Pythias.

CHARLES C. STEPHAN, a representative citizen of Vernon township, Crawford county, O., residing seven and one-half miles northeast of Crestline, where he owns 80 acres of fertile and well tilled land, was born in Crawford county, in 1864, and is a son of Adam and Anna (Frank) Stephan.

The parents of Mr. Stephan were born in Germany, from which country the father came to the United States when 15 years of age, and the mother was brought when five years old, by her parents, who settled in Crawford county, O. To Adam Stephan and wife the following children were born: Frank, residing at Crestline, who married Barbara Paffenbach; George, who married (first) Mary Bauer, and (second) Lizzie Bauer and survives them both; John, who lives at Crestline, who married Clara Swerer; Amanda, who is the wife of Conrad Strauch, of Crestline; Edward, who resides at Mansfield, O., and who married Hattie Culp; Ida, who lives at Crestline, the widow of Jacob Sleighberger, who died in 1912; Louis, who died in California, when aged 23 years; and Charles C., whose name heads this sketch.

Charles C. Stephan followed farming with his father until he was 23 years of age and then went to Crestline and was employed there for two years, after which he resumed farming and purchased his present property. He devotes his land to general agriculture, raising the usual products of the soil that do well in this climate and also gives some attention to growing stock.

Mr. Stephan married Miss Catherine Kindinger, a daughter of John and Catherine (Kaffenberger) Kindinger, her brothers and sisters being: Charles, John, Mary, Julia, Emil, Albert and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Stephan have seven children, namely: Wilbur, Velma, Edgar, Anita, Lester, Luella and Lloyd. Mr. Stephan and family are members of the Reformed church, of which he is a trustee and is also serving as church treasurer.

CHARLES SHELDON WERT,* postmaster at Monnett, O., and proprietor of a general store, was born at Ocoola, Crawford county, Aug. 6, 1879, and is a son of James and Mary (Neally) Wert.

The parents of Mr. Wert were both natives of Ohio, he of Tod township, Crawford county, and she of Wyandot county. The father was a carpenter and contractor. Both he and wife are now deceased, their burial being at Bucyrus. They had three children: Rahland B., Charles Sheldon and Jessie, the last named being the wife of Stewart Laune, who is in the grocery business at Springfield, O.

Charles S. Wert attended the public schools and for some years afterward engaged in farming and then embarked in a general store business at Mortimer, O., where he continued for two and one-half years and then came to Monnett, where he has built up a fine trade. In addition to carrying the usual merchandise of a general store, he handles farm implements. He has the leading place of business in the town and for the past year has been postmaster, being an ardent Republican. The only other public office he has held was that of constable for one year while living in Dallas township.

Mr. Wert was married Feb. 29, 1902, to Miss Agnes E. Linn, who was born in Marion county, O., a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Martin) Linn, who were substantial farmers there. Mrs. Wert is the youngest of their three children, the others being: Vela, who is the wife of Welcome Lewellyn, and Minor. Mr. and Mrs. Wert have a son and a daughter: Raymond and Mary. The family belongs to the Christian church at Bucyrus and Mr. Wert is identified with the fraternal order of Junior United American Mechanics of the same city.

CHARLES S. SPORE, one of the well known men of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., who carries on general farming and stock raising on his farm of 62 acres, which is situated six and one-half miles northwest of Bucyrus, was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., July 28, 1858, and is a son of S. L. and Sarah E. (Brahman) Spore, and a grandson of David C. Spore, who

made the record of teaching forty consecutive terms in the schools of Crawford county.

S. L. Spore was born in 1834, in Canada, and was two years old when his parents moved to Crawford county and settled in Liberty township. Prior to his enlistment in 1862, for service in the Civil War, Mr. Spore engaged in farming. He served out his first enlistment of nine months and served nine months more under his second contract and then received an honorable discharge, on account of disability. Subsequently he learned the cooper trade and followed that with farming until again prostrated by ill health, after which he was in the real estate business until his health failed entirely and he retired to the Soldiers' Home, at Marion, Ind., where he could have constant care and medical attention and died there in 1906, his burial being in Crawford county. Although he did not fall on the field of battle, nevertheless he was a victim of the Civil War, his hardships and exposure having undermined his health. At the time of death he owned 80 acres of land. He married Sarah E. Brahman, who was born in Huron county and died in 1893, aged 56 years. Of their nine children three died in infancy, the others being: Charles S.; Mrs. Honora Linn, of Bucyrus; Aud David; Rufus D., who has a large grocery business at Bellevue, O.; Benjamin M., who is a foreman in the Pennsylvania Railway shops at Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Mrs. Loretta M. Goodwin, who is a resident of Bucyrus.

Charles S. Spore obtained a district school education and afterward taught school in Holmes and Chatfield townships for three years. After marriage he settled on his present farm and his main interests since have been agricultural. He is a Republican in his political sentiments and is a member of the township school board. For two years he carried the mail from Bucyrus to certain points and in 1900, also 1910, was one of the census enumerators. Mr. Spore is a reliable, trustworthy citizen and is universally respected in this section.

On March 1, 1883, Mr. Spore was married to Miss Lucy A. Linn, who is a daughter of William Linn, who is a resident of Holmes township, and they have had four children, namely: Lula G., who is the wife of R. A. Rexroth, who is in the real estate business at

Rock Creek, O.; Carrie E., who lives at Bucyrus; Harry W. B., who resides at Newell, W. Va.; and Ray E., who assists his father on the home farm. Mr. Spore is connected by membership with the Odd Fellows, the Grange, the Home Guards of America, the I. O. F., and the Rebecca branch of the Odd Fellows, taking an interest in all these organizations and as nearly as possible setting an example as to their aims and benefits.

FREDERICK BEACH, whose finely equipped farm of eighty acres lies five miles northwest of Crestline, O., in Vernon township, Crawford county, O., is one of the well known residents, his whole life having been more or less passed in this section. He was born in Crawford county in 1837, and is a son of Rinehardt and Louisa (Klahn) Beach. The parents of Mr. Beach came to the United States from Germany in 1829 and settled in Crawford county. They had the following children: Adam, Frederick, Margaret, Sarah, Elizabeth, George, Caroline, William, Samuel, Susan and Louisa, the last named dying at the age of 15 years.

Frederick Beach attended the district schools in boyhood although their advantages were meager compared with those of the present day, and remained at home assisting his father until he was 15 years of age. Then he learned the cabinetmaking trade and worked at the same for six years and then returned to the farm and has been mainly interested in farming ever since. He bought one farm and afterward sold it and then purchased his present one on which he has made many improvements. He carries on general farming and raises stock, having always been a man of industry and good judgment and has prospered.

Mr. Beach was married to Miss Margaret E. Feick, a daughter of John G. Feick, native of Germany, and ten children have been born to them, namely: Emma S., who married William Harter and lives at Sandusky City, O.; George H., who married Ida Brendle and lives at Toledo, O.; John W., a physician practicing at Arlington, O., who married Florence Riple; Samuel F., who lives at Sandusky, and who married Hattie Jakes; Minnie M., who is the wife of Albert Bender, of Sandusky; Charles C., deceased, September 21, 1907, who was a

physician in Indiana, and married to Emma Cline; Callie A., the wife of William Beyers, who lives at Shelby, O.; Augusta, who died in infancy; Cornelius, who is superintendent of the Irondale schools in Jefferson county and lives at home; and Luetta, the youngest, who also lives with her parents. Mrs. Beach has two sisters in Germany, Mary and Barbara, while two, Elizabeth C. and Catherine, and a brother, John G., are in America. Mr. Beach and family are members of the German Reformed church and all are people who are held in the highest esteem in their neighborhood.

CALEB B. FOSTER,* now living retired after many years of successful business endeavor and efficient official life, occupies his comfortable home which is situated at No. 510 Spring street, Bucyrus, O. Mr. Foster was born May 17, 1831, in Stark county, O., and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Crohming) Foster.

William Foster was born in New York and his wife in Pennsylvania and both came when young to Stark county, O., where they married and continued to live. By trade William Foster was a shoemaker and he also conducted a farm. He was a quiet, industrious, well meaning man and was known all over the county. In his political views he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He survived his wife, his death occurring during the Civil War, when aged about 60 years. They were members of the U. B. church. Of their large family of children three survive: Caleb B. and George, the latter of whom resides at Lansing, Mich., being now in his 76th year. The father was twice married and one daughter of the first union survives, Sarah A., who is the widow of a veteran of the Civil War.

Caleb B. Foster was quite young when his parents came from Stark county to Bucyrus and here he was reared and schooled. He learned the carpenter trade and later became a building contractor and erected many of the substantial structures of Bucyrus before he retired from active life quite a long time since. He was then elected a justice of the peace and served in that office for 21 years during which time his decisions were seldom reversed. He has been a Democrat since he first exercised his citizen's privilege and for some years was

a member of the Democratic county organizations.

Mr. Foster was married first in Crawford county to Miss Maria Simmons, who died in 1862, aged 35 years, at Oceola, where Mr. Foster lived for some 12 years. At Oceola he was married again, Miss Annetta Fox becoming his second wife. Her death occurred in March, 1908, at Bucyrus. Both wives were estimable women but neither left issue. Although Mr. Foster has no daughters he has had the tender care of an estimable woman during his declining years, in the person of Miss Jennie Smith. She was born at Chambersburg, Pa., 45 years ago, and came to Bucyrus when aged 19 years, and for some ten years has been at the head of Mr. Foster's household.

WILLIAM GUNDRUM, who is one of the leading men of Vernon township, Crawford county, O., township trustee and a prosperous farmer, owns 51¼ acres of valuable land, situated eight miles north of Crestline, O. He was born on his father's farm in Crawford county, eight miles east of Bucyrus, O., and is a son of Silas and Lavina (Buck) Gundrum.

Silas Gundrum was born in Pennsylvania and was five years old when his parents moved to Ohio and settled in Crawford county. Here he grew to manhood and then married Lavina Buck, who was born in Ohio and they had eight children born to them, namely: John, who lives two and a half miles east of Galion, O., and who married Maggie Ostermeyer; Anna, who is deceased; Joseph, living in Sandusky township, who married Ruie Fetter; Silas, who is deceased; Maggie, who married Albert Heller, of Sandusky township; Emma, who is deceased; and Frank and William. Silas Gundrum died March 9, 1902, his wife having passed away some years before, the date of her death being Oct. 2, 1898.

William Gundrum obtained his education in the district schools and assisted his father until he was 21 years of age. After that he engaged in farm work for other agriculturists, by the day or the month for a time and afterward rented land for five years, at the end of which time he bought his present place, on which he carries on general farming. He has made all the excellent improvements here and has doubled the value of his property.

Mr. Gundrum married Miss Emma Fix, who is a daughter of Andrew and Matilda Fix, and they have three children: Grace, Blanche and Zella. Mrs. Gundrum has one sister and two brothers: Bert, Charles and Lilly. One sister, Mary, is deceased. In politics Mr. Gundrum is a Democrat and frequently has been called upon to serve in local offices. For a number of years he has been a member of the township school board and at present is a very efficient member of the township board of trustees. He belongs to the United Brethren church.

L. H. NAGEL, a prominent business man of Brokensword, O., who conducts the largest general store in the place, was born in this town in 1880 and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Gearhart) Nagel.

John Nagel was born in Erie county, O., and from there came to Crawford county when aged 21 years and for 21 subsequent years was engaged in the hotel business at Brokensword. He is now a manufacturer of soft drinks, at Bellevue, O., being in his sixty-fourth year. He married Elizabeth Gearhart, who was brought to America when a child of four years and spent her after life at Brokensword, where she died in her 54th year. They had three children: Esther, who is the wife of Henry Shealy, of Bucyrus; Emma, who married George Grower; and L. H., of Brokensword.

L. H. Nagel was educated in the public schools and first entered into business at Bucyrus, in the clothing line, and continued until May 16, 1904, when he opened his present store at Brokensword, where he owns his own building and has, by far, the largest patronage of any business house in the place. His stock includes a complete assortment of groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes and hardware.

Mr. Nagel is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is connected with the Maccabees, the Foresters, and belongs to the National Protective Legion at Bucyrus. Mr. Nagel is unmarried.

HENRY PHILLIPS, a representative citizen and a native of Whetstone township, owns 274 acres of land located in this township, 100 acres of which constitute the farm on which



A. N. PHILLIPS

he lives. He was born Feb. 26, 1850. His father, Benjamin Phillips, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., but came to Ohio when a boy of 12 years and spent most of his life in Whetstone township, where he followed farming. He married Sarah Null, a native of Parks county, Pa., and to them were born four children: Rebecca, Henry, Franklin and Samuel, all of whom are deceased except Henry, whose name heads this article. Benjamin Phillips was a Democrat in politics and he and his wife attended the Reformed church. They are both now deceased and their remains rest in Whetstone cemetery.

After completing a common school education, Henry Phillips went to work on the farm with his father. He later owned a threshing machine and a saw mill which he operated in connection with his farm work. His first purchase of land was a tract of 20 acres, which he bought in partnership with his brother Samuel and to this through his industry and ambition he has added until now he owns 274 acres of excellent land on which he carries on general farming and raises stock for his own use.

Henry Phillips was united in marriage in 1883 to Miss Sarah Kunert, a daughter of Charles W. and Mary (Franks) Kunert, farming people of this county. Their children were: Charles, John, Frank, Jacob, Samuel, Sarah, Josephine (wife of John Dapper) and Anna (wife of William Crider).

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phillips have been born children as follows: Ada P., wife of William H. Ruth; Edwin R., who lives on the homestead farm; Ida, the wife of Arthur Gearhart; Mary S., the wife of Fred Stiger; Russell S., Luther H., Anna M., Paul B. and Esther S.

Mr. Phillips is a Democrat in his political views and has served several times as road supervisor. Religiously, he is identified with the Reformed church.

A. N. PHILLIPS, deceased, for many years was a prominent and representative man in Crawford county, O., and a useful, respected and esteemed resident of his community. He was born in Frederick county, Md., June 25, 1846, and died on his valuable farm of 235 acres, situated in Tod township, June 1, 1911. His parents were John and

Ruth Phillips, who were natives of Maryland, where the father died in February, 1860, she in the following May coming to Crawford county, and died in August of the same year.

A. N. Phillips attended the country schools and later became a student at Heidelberg University and was ever afterward considered a man of well trained faculties and excellent judgment, this general opinion making his fellow citizens anxious to secure his advice on perplexing questions and eager to see him serving in responsible offices. For 18 months, soon after returning from the university, he served as deputy auditor. In 1875 he went into the flour mill business on his own place and continued until 1886 and afterward, for many years, carried on the usual farm activities. From his own quarries he furnished the stone for the building of many of the good roads in this section. For 30 years he was a notary public and he settled up and administered many estates. Those who knew him well remember him as a man faithful and conscientious in the performance of every duty, a man who was honest in all business relations and was kind, thoughtful and considerate of his friends.

In April, 1884, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Alice Teeterick, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Teeterick. Her father was born in New York and her mother in Germany, the latter having been brought to America when six years old and lived for a time in Pennsylvania and then came to Bucyrus, O., where she was married to Mr. Teeterick on Sept. 14, 1842. They have had eleven children born to them and eight of these still live. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips two children were born: an infant that died early; and Charles Albert, who was born July 4, 1897, and died when aged five years, six months and eighteen days. In his views on public questions Mr. Phillips was a consistent Democrat. While he never united with any particular church body he was a Christian in faith and works and gave liberally to every worthy cause, and for 20 years taught the Bible class in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Phillips owns the valuable farm left by her husband and it is under the excellent management of her brother, Frank Teeterick, a well known farmer of Tod township.

AMANDUS FENNER,* deceased, for many years was a well known business man at Bucyrus, O., where the larger part of his life was passed and where he was held in high esteem. He was born April 25, 1855, at the Delaware Water Gap, Monroe county, Pa., a son of George and Elizabeth (Bush) Fenner.

The parents of Mr. Fenner came to Crawford county, O., in 1857, settling at Bucyrus, where they spent the rest of their lives, the mother dying at the age of 60 years and the father, of heart disease, when aged 70 years. He was a carpenter contractor and in his line of business was well known all over the county. There were five children in his family, four of whom reached maturity: Frank, Foster, Eliza and Amandus. George Fenner and wife were members of the Lutheran church.

Amandus Fenner remained at home and attended school until he was 15 years of age, when he went to Cleveland in order to learn fine house painting and decorating under competent instructors and remained in that city until he was 21, when he returned to Bucyrus, where he followed the above trade during the rest of his active life. He built up a large business of his own in this direction, giving employment to from five to eight expert helpers, and all over Bucyrus may be found examples of his taste and skill.

On Nov. 7, 1878, Mr. Fenner was married to Miss E. O. Hufrangle, who was born Dec. 11, 1865, at Bucyrus, O., which has always been her home. Her parents were Frederick and Frederica (Roch) Hufrangle, natives of Germany. They came to Bucyrus when young people, married and spent their lives here, the death of the father occurring July 3, 1894, at the age of 65 years, and that of the mother on March 4, 1902, when in her 61st year. For some years he followed the trade of harness maker and saddler and afterward successfully engaged in the dairy business. Mrs. Fenner has the following brothers and sisters: Otto, August, Frederick, Edward, Cora, William and Elsie, all of whom are married and in comfortable circumstances. To Mr. and Mrs. Fenner the following children were born: Maybell, who was born November 8, 1890, and married Walter V. Bybee, who is in the electrical supply business in Cincinnati; Irene Julia,

who was born April 26, 1892, and resides with her mother; Marie Elizabeth, who was born August 23, 1898; and George, who was born June 15, 1902. Mrs. Fenner and family are members of the German Lutheran church as were her parents. Both her father and husband were Democrats in their political affiliation. Mrs. Fenner owns considerable valuable property in this city, including her handsome residence at No. 718 Rogers street.

LOUIS EDWARD SHEALY, who is one of the representative citizens and careful and prosperous farmers of Liberty township, Crawford county, O., resides on his highly improved farm of 98¾ acres, and was born in this township in 1869. He is a son of Gottlieb and Frederica (Bauer) Shealy.

Gottlieb Shealy and wife were both born in Wittenberg, Germany. He came to the United States when aged 14 years and after marriage lived in Liberty township, Crawford county, O. They had the following children born to them: George, who is a resident of Liberty township as is his next brother, Jacob, neither of whom have married; Catherine, who is the wife of Jacob Green, and lives in Liberty township; Louisa, deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Ackerman of Chatfield township; Ricka, deceased, who was the wife of John Green, of Mercer county; Elizabeth, who keeps house for her unmarried brothers; and Louis E.

Louis E. Shealy secured a district school education and continued to work on his father's farm afterward until his marriage and for four years longer and then bought the home farm, it pleasing him better than any other situated in Crawford county. He remodeled the barn and erected a modern residence and made many other improvements which serve to place this farm among the best in this section of the county. He carries on stock raising and general farming and is a practical and prosperous agriculturist.

Mr. Shealy was united in marriage with Miss Lydia F. Hieber, who was born in 1870, in Liberty township, a daughter of Christian and Christiana (Wagner) Hieber. Mrs. Shealy had one brother, John G., who died in 1902, survived by his widow, Elizabeth (Shieber) Hieber. Mrs. Shealy's sisters were:

Louisa, who married Emanuel Shieber, of Liberty township; Anna, who died at the age of 20 years; and Bertha, who lives in Liberty township.

Mr. and Mrs. Shealy have two children: Luella Lydia and Alton Edward, both of whom reside at home. The family belongs to the Lutheran church, in which Mr. Shealy is an official, being treasurer and also a member of the board of trustees of this church. He has served his township in the office of road supervisor and is well informed concerning the subject of good roads.

JOHN H. HARTER, deceased, who was a well known and highly respected citizen of Crawford county, O., for many years was a successful agriculturist and held numerous offices of responsibility in his section and was a veteran officer of the great Civil War. Captain Harter was born at Aaronsburg, Center county, Pa., Aug. 11, 1838, and was a son of William and Rebecca Harter, both of whom are buried at Aaronsburg, Pa.

Mr. Harter had district school advantages in boyhood and then learned the blacksmith trade and was engaged at work in that line at Mifflinburg, in Union county, Pa., when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in July, 1862. He entered Company D, 150th Pa. Vol. Inf., as a private, and participated in 20 battles and had been promoted many times for gallantry before his injuries when he was forced to retire from military life on Oct. 20, 1864, on a surgeon's certificate. His company was first detailed to do guard duty at the summer home of Abraham Lincoln and then was sent to the front to partake in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness campaign and Petersburg. Capt. Harter's army record is the subject of frequent reference in a popular library book entitled "The Recollections of a Drummer Boy," which appeared first in St. Nicholas Magazine and later was published by Ticknor & Co., of Boston, Mass. The author of these recollections, Rev. Harry M. Kieffer, was the drummer boy of the company of which Mr. Harter was captain and the two were bunk mates and personal friends.

In July, 1862, Mr. Harter was made corporal in rank and on May 3, 1864, had reached the rank of first lieutenant and on June 26,

1864, was commissioned captain. He was wounded at Spottsylvania on May 10th, at Petersburg on June 18th and again on Aug. 10, 1864, and these injuries so disabled him that he unwillingly had to accept his discharge, honorable although it was. He united with the G. A. R. at Nevada, O., and was valued as a comrade in that body.

After his first marriage, Mr. Harter settled at Nevada, O., as a blacksmith and carriage builder and was associated with his brother, Thomas H. Harter, in the ownership of the old Nevada enterprise, a weekly newspaper, selling his interest in it on Jan. 3, 1879, to J. N. Wilcox. In 1882 he bought a farm north of Ocoola, on which he resided until 1901, when he retired to Ocoola, where his death occurred on March 9, 1912. Mr. Harter owned 182 acres and was an expert farmer. For a number of years he had been vice president and a director of the Crawford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a member and official of the Crawford County Agricultural Society. He became a Republican in politics at the resumption of specie payments in 1879 and was steadfast in his political faith till his death. He was many years a member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged also to the Jr. O. U. A. M.

At Ocoola, O., Feb. 28, 1867, Mr. Harter was married to Miss Margaretta A. Forrest, a lady of fine literary talents and the author of some popular poems. They had four children, namely: Frederick, who resides at Ocoola, and married Kittie Stiner, they having three children; Marion, who married Albert Hauslaib and has two children; James W., an attorney and resident of Duluth, Minn., who married Nellie Walters, of Akron, O., and Bessie, who resides at Ocoola. The mother of the above children died March 2, 1895. In 1897 Captain Harter was married to Mrs. Lena (Sharp) Doty, of Ocoola. Mrs. Doty had one son, Harry, by her former marriage, and to her second marriage one son was born, Robert. Mrs. Harter lives in the family residence in Ocoola. She is well known and has a wide circle of friends in this section of Crawford county, in which she has passed her life.

HERSCHEL V. FLICKINGER, deputy county surveyor of Crawford county, O., and formerly county surveyor, has been identified

with the surveyor's office since 1895 and is recognized as one of the most capable men in this line of work in North Central Ohio. He was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., July 11, 1860, coming from one of the old county families.

Samuel Flickinger, grandfather of Herschel V. Flickinger, was born in Bucks county, Pa., and was one of the early settlers in Stark county, O., from which section he came to Crawford county, probably about 1822. He secured 160 acres of government land situated in Holmes township, four miles from the present busy city of Bucyrus, a place of three houses at that time. He kept his land and improved it and died there when aged 72 years. He was a man of influence in the Democratic party and was a representative pioneer in the best sense of the word. He married Malinda Healy, who was born in Vermont, and she also died in Holmes township. Their 12 children all survived to maturity and all married with one exception. The only one yet living is Mrs. Horace Austin, of Ravenna, O.

Horace Flickinger, father of Herschel V., was born in 1833, in Holmes township, Crawford county, was reared on the homestead and inherited a part of it. Later he purchased a farm in Bucyrus township and there spent the rest of his life, his death taking place in 1898. In addition to farming he was also interested in lumbering for some 25 years and owned a saw mill. He was married in Holmes township to Catherine Fralick, who was born there in 1843, and died in Bucyrus township in 1909. She was a daughter of Henry Fralick, formerly a farmer in Holmes township. To Horace and Catherine Flickinger the following children were born: Herschel V.; Della, who is the wife of F. Lincoln Harvey of Bucyrus, and has four children—Carrie, Harrison, Cecil and Maude; Clement L., who is a farmer in Bucyrus township, unmarried; Alvin G., who is a clerk in the county auditor's office; and Carrie B., who is the wife of A. L. Shumaker.

Herschel V. Flickinger attended the country schools, later those of Bucyrus and afterward was a student in the North Western University at Ada, O. Well qualified for any line of business, circumstances led to his becoming identified with official life in his native county and

his usefulness has been so recognized that more or less he has been connected with public affairs in the county ever since leaving college. In his many years of official life he has been deputy county auditor and deputy treasurer under Treasurer C. F. Shonert. In November, 1895, he was elected county surveyor and served for six years, and served six years as deputy under Surveyor Bryant, and in September, 1911, was appointed deputy under Surveyor L. P. Michelis. He has administered all these offices carefully and well, performing his duties with perfect accuracy and with satisfaction to the public. He is a zealous Democrat and has been appointed a delegate to county, state and congressional conventions. One of the charter members of the fraternal order of Eagles, he has always taken a deep interest in that organization and was its first vice president and belongs also to the Elks. He is unmarried.

JACOB J. SCHNEIDER, a general farmer and well known and respected citizen of Crawford county, O., who owns 100 acres of valuable land, in partnership with his brother, Adam Schneider, situated in section 11, Cranberry township, was born two miles northwest of Leesville, O. His parents were John Jacob and Margaret (Loutenslater) Schneider.

John Jacob Schneider was born in one of the Rhine provinces, Germany, and was 18 years of age when he accompanied his parents, Michael and Elizabeth Schneider, to America, who settled with their three sons and one daughter, in Pennsylvania. Later they came to Leesville, O., and still later moved on a farm in Chatfield township, Crawford county, one mile northeast of Chatfield, and there they died and their burial was in the cemetery attached to the Reformed church. John Jacob Schneider followed farming during the greater part of his life. For two years after his marriage he lived at Leesville and then moved on the farm which is now owned by his sons, Jacob J. and Adam. Here his death occurred when he was aged 71 years and his burial was in the Chatfield cemetery. In politics he was a Democrat and was a man of influence in Cranberry township and served one term as road supervisor. He belonged to the Reformed church. His widow survives and lives

in Chatfield township. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schneider and all but two, Mary and an infant son, survive, namely: Margaret, Emma, Lewis, Hannah, Jacob J., Adam and William.

Jacob J. Schneider obtained his early knowledge of books in what is known as the Swiss school, in Chatfield township and was about five years old when his parents moved on the present home farm. In association with his brother Adam he has improved the place which includes the building of the substantial and comfortable farm house. Mr. Schneider was married to Miss Caroline Huber, who was born at New Washington, O., a daughter of Charles Huber. They are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Schneider and his brother are identified with the Democratic party but neither have ever sought political office. They are practical farmers and quiet, industrious citizens.

WILLIAM C. SCOTT, a prosperous farmer and well known citizen of Dallas township, Crawford county, O., resides on his well improved farm of 80 acres, devoting it to general agriculture. He was born in Harrison county, O., Jan. 5, 1854, and is a son of Andrew and Michel (Trickel) Scott.

The father of Mr. Scott was a native of Ohio and was a farmer all his active life. The mother was born in Maryland. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their children, William C., was the youngest, the others being: Charlotte, wife of Samuel Lelly; Wesley; Matilda, wife of John Gwinner; Bishop; Nathan; Mary, wife of Miles Murphy; and Jane, wife of Leonard Huffman.

William C. Scott has been interested continuously in farming ever since his school days. He lost his father when he was only 15 years of age and more or less has looked out for himself since then, working for several years by the month with neighboring farmers before he went into business on his own account. After renting land for 20 years he purchased his present farm, from Dice Beers and immediately set about improving it. It required tiling and fencing and before Mr. Scott was satisfied he had also built a comfortable house and substantial barn. His land is in fine condition and satisfactorily productive.

In 1872 Mr. Scott was married to Miss Anna Kimble, who was born in Crawford county and is a daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Billings) Kimble, well known residents of this section. Their children all survive with the exception of three sons, William, James and Nicholas. The others are: Mary, wife of Thomas Woodruth; Lillian, wife of James Cowells.; Joseph; Charlotte, wife of Andrew Claybaugh; Daniel; Amy, wife of William Wilson; Cora, wife of Duke Wells; and Anna, wife of William C. Scott. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott nine children have been born, namely: Elmer, who married Laura Albright; Charles, who married Laura Kearns; Phebe, who married Hanford Cline; Alfred, who married Eva Monnette; Gertrude, who married Jess Canode; Naomi, who married Clinton Shaw; May, who married George Purviss; Sanford, who married Anna Kiesling; and Ray, who married Jessie Kiesling. Mr. Scott and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican as was his father. He has never been eager for political position but as a matter of duty has served as school director, being much interested in the public schools and in every movement that promises to advance the general welfare of the community.

JOHN NICHOLAS REXROTH. 1800-1867. John Nicholas (Johann Nicholas) Rexroth was the first bearing that surname to locate in Crawford county, O. He arrived with his young family in 1833.

The name is a Latin-German derivation and means "The Red-King." Relatives in the fatherland adhere to a tradition that it dates back to one of the Othos, an emperor of Germany, from whom the family traces descent. Another version comes from a member of the family, who in his travels came upon the name, in a city of southern Europe, where it was recorded, centuries ago, that the second syllable or part was *rath* meaning counselor, in German, and that the word meant "The King's Counselor." Unfortunately his record is not available and the name of the city is forgotten. Either meaning points to some close connection with royalty.

The practice of giving a common prenominal or given name, as occurred in the family, and

which was, Johann to the sons and Johanna to the daughter, suggests a custom of the last days of the Roman republic. Whatever the facts may be as to the remote ancestors, it is certain the immediate ancestors of the subject under review, were honest, industrious, religious people, who intended to meet life's needs honorably and to the best of their ability.

John Nicholas Rexroth was born at Erbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 6, 1800. He was the eldest child in a family of eight sons and two daughters born to John Conrad Rexroth and wife. The names of the sons, in the order of their ages, omitting the common given name, only as by repetition it becomes the real given name, were—Nicholas, Johan, Karl, Eberhard, Johanness, George, Ludwig and Conrad, and the daughters, Mary and Sophia. These names, with the common given name, were so blended in their use in the family as to constitute a new list. The mother of these children was a large woman of fine administrative ability and a thorough disciplinarian. System and order were the rule in her home, though ever pervaded by the spirit of kindness and the loving gentleness of the true mother. Of her thriftiness, American descendants were assured, when after her death and by her previous order, the oaken, iron-bound chests with their generous shipments of linen sheets, shirts, etc., arrived for her loved children in America. Of the above named children, Nicholas, Johanness, Mary and Sophia and descendants of Karl and Conrad emigrated to America. There were about forty grandchildren, descendants of the original family and the posterity is now a large company. The American contingent is already widely distributed and high school, college and university graduates with their degrees are numerous among them, and the emblem of Phi Beta Kappa is also in evidence. They are engaged in a variety of honorable and useful pursuits, agricultural leading, and the so-called professions, teaching, ministry, missionary, medicine, dentistry, have representatives from them who are making good.

Each of the children of the elder Rexroth received a common school education and all of them were indoctrinated in the tenets of the Lutheran faith and confirmed and received into that church at the usual age.

The father was a blacksmith and trained all but one of his sons in that trade; the son exempt had met with an injury to one of his hands. The smithy with its numerous forges, was no small affair; but an extensive establishment and the leading one of its kind in that locality and drew its patronage from a wide area. There, were manufactured agricultural implements and the iron parts of wagons and vehicles of all kinds. Those sturdy sons of vulcan drove a thriving business as they wrought at the flaming forge, and not one ever seemed to suspect that the world owed him a living, only as he returned an equivalent in useful labor. In addition to the home training, each son traveled as a journeyman workman through a prescribed territory, to learn best methods, as pertaining to his art. The "wanderbuch" (journal) is an interesting relic of this practice. It was in this way that one of them discovered the family name as referred to above. The youngest son, Conrad, traveled more extensively than the others, spending considerable time in Switzerland. He became a highly skilled artisan and possessed the taste and genius of an artist. Later he became attached to the court of the Grand-duke George II, of Saxe Meiningen and had charge of all equipages, designing, drafting all designs and superintending the construction of all ducal coaches, carriages, etc., with their silk and satin brocade upholstery and of these, the fashions changed annually. Thus, the inventive faculty of the superintendent was not without exercise. The duke, who is living at the age of seventy-nine, possesses several palaces of great magnitude and has as a confidential secretary, a son of Conrad Rexroth, who among other duties, signs all orders on the government pay-roll. The only member of this branch of the family, in this country, is Mrs. S. Kranich, North Sandusky Avenue, Bucyrus, O. George, the sixth son of Conrad, Sr., became quite wealthy, being rated near a millionaire before his death. The homestead is in his family; the house where all the children were born, built many years ago, is still used as a residence; he took care of his aged parents—the mother survived the father fifteen years and was an invalid for several years and received her daily outing in a wheel-chair, propelled by a grandson. From

recent advices, a cousin, once removed, of our subject is a government surveyor in the German empire, resides at the imperial palace and eats at the same table with the emperor. A relative, Rev. George Rexroth, is at present pastor of the First German Methodist church, at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The subject of this sketch was relieved from military duty as his help would be needed to raise the large family of younger sons, who would contribute to the service of the state, which each one did as he arrived at the proper age. He was a most dutiful and industrious son, whom the father affectionately called the "Bread Winner." His influence in the home and business was very salutary and in later years members of the family took pleasure in bearing witness to it, a common expression being: "He was so pleasant to be with or work with." The young man's journal recites that he left home on his journeyman tour, Aug. 28, 1822, and bears stamps of many places visited and signatures of deputies or magistrates testifying to his fidelity. After serving the required time, he returned to help his father until early in 1830 when he departed for America, where the record states he arrived at Baltimore, Md., May 24th, 1830. There he made the acquaintance of and married Anna Maria Rittman on the ninth day of January, 1831. The wedding was solemnized in the "Old Otterbein Church" by the incumbent pastor. The wife was born Dec. 29, 1806, at Middle Mutchelbach, near Manheim, Baden. Her ancestors came from Denmark. The family had suffered hardships on account of the wars of Napoleon, two uncles being in the Russian campaign, one of whom perished at the siege of Moscow. The father died when this daughter was an infant and the mother when she was sixteen years of age. When, after some years of indecision as to her life course, a family of neighbors and close friends decided to emigrate to America, she concluded to go with them and at once converted her patrimony into money and joined the company. They embarked on a sail ship and were thirteen weeks on the ocean—all the passengers being sea-sick but herself, but after arriving she was the longest in becoming acclimated. They arrived at Baltimore in 1829 where, later, she was married, as above stated. She was a very comely young woman, with an

almost perfect complexion which never lost its beautiful tint in spite of the hardships endured, to the close of her more than 86 years. She was fond of society, interested in business and public affairs, possessed strong practical sense, a fine sense of humor and readily made and retained friends.

Not being decided as to their future, permanent location, the young couple went to Gettysburgh, Pa., on account of relatives, the Schmucker family, prominent in the college and the Luthern church at that place; but the tide of emigration had set strongly to the Northwest Territory and they were carried with it and in company with others they endured the hardships of the journey until they reached Bucyrus, O., where they decided to locate. Here, in 1833, Mr. Rexroth erected a good frame house, still used as a residence, and a forge at the corner of what are South Walnut and Middletown streets, where he worked, industriously, at his trade and rapidly accumulated property, investing his earnings in land. He was an extremely hard-working and conscientious tradesman, all his activities being marked by celerity and energy, and a desire to perform his work to the full satisfaction of his patrons. Like all pioneer tradesmen, whose business required a fuel, that would yield an intense heat, he must needs burn his own charcoal. These occasions gave the wife an experience of adventure, not quite to her liking—in going into the deep forest to carry meals to her husband who must stay by the charcoal kiln until the product was finished she frequently met Indians sometimes returning from Bucyrus full of "Sandusky water," which always was a cause of fright; but as they were the friendly Wyandottes, she was never harmed. After about eight years of residence at Bucyrus, Mr. Rexroth removed with his family to New Winchester. The reason for this change is not known unless it was a desire to engage in brick-making and a large tract of suitable land to be had there induced him to make the venture. Possibly he had wearied of the hard, unrelenting toil and thought the change would bring relief. The question of the future value of the location when all the settlements around were mere villages and their future conjectural and when Brokensword Avenue was laid out at Oceola

to accommodate the future county buildings, did not seem to have influenced him to make the change. But brick-making, other than gold bricks, was a premature venture, pioneers having plenty of building material and little cash and after a few years the business was abandoned and he again took up the work of his trade and later, seeing Bucyrus advancing, he returned hither in the spring of 1849 and moved into his own house, which had stood unoccupied. Here with the help of the older sons and apprentices, whom he had trained, he resumed business with the customary success. In 1856 the forge was moved farther on Middletown street and a new residence was built on the corner, which, at the present time, is spoken of as one of the best built houses in the city, with its substantial oak framework in contrast with the light-timbered buildings of to-day.

But the oldest son having died and the younger sons desiring to engage in farming, the father sold the town property and bought land and in the spring of 1858 the family moved to the new purchase, south of the city, adjoining the corporation. From this location, the younger children continued to attend the town schools and the Ohio State Normal School which flourished for a few years, but was closed on account of the war. Some years later another change was deemed advantageous—this was to the farm on the Marion road, known as the Riley Pettit farm, a well-improved place with a commodious brick residence. Here, on the 17th of June, 1867, "life's labors ended" and the father passed into the better life, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Rexroth was a man with an ardent religious nature, very candid and confiding and financial reverses which came to him and spoiled him of much of his hard earned property are directly traceable to this fact, as his personal and business habits were correct and almost ideal. He became surety for others and lost, though never in any sense reduced to abject poverty as he always owned his own home; but as the reverses interfered with privileges for his family, which he had fondly cherished, his regret was deep and sincere. His tender sympathy, kindness of speech and gentleness of manner disarmed prejudice

and his children and friends ever held him in deepest regard amounting to reverence. He looked upon life as a sacred trust and upon himself as one who must give an account of his stewardship. To him, success was the meeting of moral obligations to his fellow men, rather than the amassing of wealth by personal shrewdness. The only true estimate of this man must be based upon his personality, rather than on his worldly achievements. To him the character whose activities approached most nearly the true standard of conduct, whether of a rich man or a poor man, marked the successful man, so in life much time and labor were spent in exhorting men to keep their consciences and their records clean and family and friends ever saw that he conscientiously practiced what he preached.

The influence of such a personality can never die and the sentiment of a descendant, uttered in a burst of enthusiasm: "Oh, how it wears," was full of meaning.

Though reared and confirmed in the Lutheran church, he and his wife resolved to identify themselves with religious people, wherever their lot might be cast, even if of another denomination; thus we find them members of the Evangelical Association and later German Methodists. They helped to found the first German Methodist church at Bucyrus and Mr. Rexroth was the confidential correspondent of the Reverend William Nast, the founder of German Methodism in the United States, and the organizer of the local church. He was ever the sympathetic friend and adviser of his pastors and they valued his spiritual help and support. One of the most prominent of them said, recently, "When I was pastor at Bucyrus, I always felt that Brother Rexroth ought to be in the pulpit and I in the pew, such was the impression his spiritual insight and attainments made upon me." His ability along this line was greatly appreciated in pioneer days and brought into exercise by calls to the homes of sickness and death and on occasions of funerals when in the absence of a pastor, he was invited to address the people and speak the words of comfort.

An incident occurring during the residence at New Winchester deserves a permanent record, though the main features only can be noted.

A fellow-countryman had arrived and erected his primitive abode in the dense woods near the village. Mr. Rexroth had met him and they had a long conversation—this was the extent of their acquaintance. Several weeks thereafter Mr. Rexroth had a vision or a dream three times repeated in one night, representing the new arrival as being in great distress and needing his help and directing him to go to the relief. He arose at dawn intending to go to the home; but the wife thinking it was only a dream due to indigestion interposed objections which caused him to delay, but later the wife noting his distress advised him to go and investigate which he did and upon arriving found the man unconscious from a fatal injury received that morning when he had gone out to fell timber and he died before night. The remarkable feature was that when Mr. Rexroth was passing a night of distress on account of this man and directed to go to his relief—the victim himself was well and resting peacefully in his bed.

The occurrence made a profound impression, as the people saw that the revelation to Mr. Rexroth coming before the accident could have had none but a supernatural source and as showing the close connection between the spirit world and this.

After the death of the father the family home was transferred to Bucyrus and maintained there until all the children were married, after which the mother chose to live with her youngest daughter with visits to her other children, this arrangement continuing for many years, till within several years of her death when she went to live with her son John and family, where on March 2, 1893, she passed into the spirit world in the eighty-seventh year of her age. She had survived her husband nearly twenty-six years. Her jovial disposition and less intense nature were, no doubt, conservators of the vital forces as death was due to congestion of the lungs and not to the infirmities of age. Her burial was in Oakwood cemetery, in the family lot beside her husband. She was a devoted wife and mother, sharing to the full the privations and hardships of pioneer life, always inculcating respect and obedience to high ideals of living and ministering to the needs of others, to the best of her ability.

The ten children born to this pioneer couple are briefly sketched as follows: All but one lived to maturity, all were reared in the Methodist faith and united with that church in early life, all had such school privileges as the pioneer communities afforded, four, succeeding the oldest in age, were born at Bucyrus, O., the rest at New Winchester. Each of the living is enjoying a material competency obtained by observing the natural laws of success—patient industry, economy, sacrifice and good management. In politics, the sons are Republicans as their father was, who, previously, had been a Whig.

Adam, born at Gettysburg, Pa., March 28, 1832, died at Bucyrus, O., Jan. 10, 1855; a young man of superior mental endowments; a faithful helper to his father, and devoted to the welfare of the family. His leisure was employed in acquiring knowledge, his books showing a purpose to have a liberal education. His last illness was protracted and full of suffering. Incidents of the sickness and death resulted in the conversion of his physician, a highly educated German, who had been an atheist. The last audible words of Adam Rexroth were a quotation from Shakespeare in German: "Ende gut; alles gut," spoken to his father.

Catherine, born Nov. 21, 1833, is living at Nevada, O., at the age of seventy-nine; is well, with mental faculties unimpaired, surrounded by most of her children. She married Emanuel Albright, the children born of this union being, William W., Joseph R., George H., married Harriet Snyder; Mary, deceased, married Lewis Kissling; Gertrude, married John Kissling; Grace, married John W. Stuckman, president of the Crawford County Agricultural Society; Nellie, married George Fahl, deceased; Frederick married Beril Kerr; Margaret M., married Henry Gushman; and a deceased infant. Mr. Albright was a great-nephew of Jacob Albright, founder of the Evangelical church and served the full time in the Civil war. He died in 1897 and is buried in Nevada cemetery.

John, born May 10, 1836, died May 8, 1895, at his home on the Sandusky Pike; successful farmer and stock raiser; member of the M. E. church, in which he held many official positions; director of the First National Bank, the

officials being his pall-bearers; a man honored and beloved. Dec. 18, 1867, he married Magdalena Frey, a worthy lady, who survives. Children: Charles married Catharine Kieffer; John, deceased; Lillian I.; Roy married Lula Spore; Clyde; Elva married Edward Campbell.

Daniel, born Oct. 24, 1837, living at his home on the Marion Road; successful agriculturist, helped to found Scioto chapel; many years president of Crawford County Mutual Insurance Company. Dec. 2, 1862, married Mary Purkey, strong personality, now deceased. Living children: Edward K. married Margaret Montgomery; Anna married D. N. Harvey; and Raymond C. married Maud Chesney. Deceased, Charles, the first born, at thirteen months; Effie Nina and Nellie Belle in young womanhood; and several infants.

Elizabeth, born May 20, 1840, died in the Methodist parsonage at Upper Sandusky, Oct. 19, 1889. Graduate of Mt. Union College, teacher of drawing and oil painting at the college, also teacher in Bucyrus public schools, an almost perfect reader of human nature, and a humorist of the first order. On Sept. 6, 1870, married the Rev. Gershom Lease, one of the ablest ministers of the Central O. M. E. Conference. No children. Mr. Lease had been previously married and had three children, Emma, Lura and Edward. He was a General Conference delegate at New York City, May, 1888; died Feb. 8, 1901, aged about seventy-three years.

Sarah, born May 4, 1842, living at S. W. corner Poplar and Charles streets, Bucyrus, O., graduate of Mt. Union College, taught in the college. At 16 years of age began teaching, taught seven terms in the country, about seven years in Bucyrus public schools, from primary to principal of the high school. Sept. 4, 1872, married the Rev. Thomas J. Monnett, an able minister of the North Ohio Conference M. E. church, with whose sketch elsewhere given, appears other brief items.

Lydia, born Nov. 6, 1843, died at her home south of Bucyrus, April 30, 1889, educated in Bucyrus public schools and O. S. N. S. Taught school—gentle refined lady. In May, 1872, married Benjamin Beal, farmer, secretary of the Agricultural Society, secretary Crawford County Mutual Insurance Company for many years, Methodist; held many official positions;

died March 4, 1898 at Bucyrus. Living children, Benjamin married Bertha Snyder; Mary J. married Rev. Thomas H. Housel of Central O. M. E. Conference; Edwin G., cashier First National Bank, married Rachel K. Monnett; William D., minister, missionary, member Bengal M. E. Conference, on leave of absence from Belgaum, India, married Bessie Ellice Robinson; Bertha E., history teacher Bucyrus high school, married Abraham J. White. Deceased children: Frederick Alexis and an infant. Mr. Beal had been previously married and had three children: Albert, who became a minister of the North Ohio Conference, M. E. church, died April, 1908, married Mary McCully; Wesley, prosperous farmer, married Eva Beall; Emma married Charles E. Ensminger.

David, born June 4, 1846, living at Marion, O., progressive farmer and able business man, on building committee and generous giver M. E. church, Oxford, Ind., Civil War veteran. Feb., 1873, married Margaret Purkey, noble wife, deceased February, 1896. Children, John, Nicholas, wealthy farmer, married Eleanor Walters; Oliver Morton, deceased; Mary, domestic science graduate; Bessie married Oscar Hord, prosperous farmer; Elizabeth Lease, graduate O. W. U. and Cincinnati Missionary Training School, under appointment Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, M. E. church, missionary to North India.

Samuel, an infant, died early in 1845.

Margaret, born Aug. 24, 1848, is living at Bucyrus, O., educated in local public schools and O. S. N. S., taught; for many years cared for her aged mother. February, 1873, married Samuel Kurtz, now deceased. Living children: George, S. Aaron, Simeon G., Bertha R., Harrison and Edwin. Deceased, Catharine and Paul. More complete data of this family are given in the sketch of Samuel Kurtz, given elsewhere in this history.

Rexroth relatives meet in Annual Reunion on the last Wednesday in August, thus far at Seccaium Park, as being most central. Object, mutual encouragement and helpfulness. About one hundred have attended to enjoy a short literary and business program, a bountiful dinner and general exchange of greetings. Last year a motion prevailed to undertake some work in a united capacity and an annual do-

nation to the missionary work of the Rev. William D. Beal was agreed upon.

HARRY E. LOTT,* a successful general farmer in Dallas township, Crawford county, O., who operates his wife's farm of 215 acres, known as the old Monnett homestead, was born in Clark county, O., Sept. 25, 1872, and is a son of William Henry Harrison and Mary (Yarnell) Lott.

The parents of Mr. Lott were born in Clark county and the father follows farming there. He was married first to Mary Yarnell, who died after the birth of the following children: Stella, who is the wife of Ernest Keyes; Jennette, who is the wife of William A. White; Louie, who is the wife of R. A. Garlough; and Harry E., Walter and Charles. To his marriage with Elizabeth Crampton four sons were born: Fred, Frank, Crampton and Harvey.

Harry E. Lott attended the public schools in Dallas township and the high school at Selma, where he was graduated in 1888, after which he perfected himself in the art of telegraphy and was a telegraph operator for railroads for 20 years. Since settling on the present valuable farm, in March, 1911, he has devoted himself entirely to farming, and stock raising and his agricultural undertakings have proven judiciously planned and well carried out.

In February, 1899, Mr. Lott was married to Miss Emma Lois Monnett, a daughter of Oliver and Mary (Raymon) Monnett, this family being one of the old and best established ones in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Lott have three daughters: Mary Eloise, Bonnie Lois and Bess Virginia. The family attends the Presbyterian church. He is identified with Lodge No. 402, Knights of Pythias, and Lodge No. 32, Elks, both at Marion. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN SCHIMPF, one of the well known farmers and respected citizens of Sandusky township, Crawford county, O., residing on one farm of 120 acres and owning a second one, of 82 acres, lying also in the same township, was born at Bucyrus, O., in 1857, and is a son of Frederick A. and Lizzie (Molenkoff) Shimpf.

Frederick Schimpf was born in Germany, where he grew to the age of 18 years and learned the shoemaking trade. He then came to the United States and located at Bucyrus, O., where he worked at his trade until he moved on his farm first in Lykens township and then in Chatfield township, after which he engaged in farming until his death, at the age of 56 years. He married Lizzie Molenkoff and they had 11 children.

John Schimpf attended the district schools in boyhood and gave his father assistance on the home farm, which was good land but required much improving. In 1888 he came to his present home farm, making all the improvements on the place, and here has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since.

Mr. Schimpf married Miss Eliza Layer and they have one son, Clarence, who resides at home and takes many of the responsibilities in the operating of the two farms. In politics Mr. Schimpf is a Democrat. He served on the school board seven years.

H. J. ROOP, a successful farmer and highly respected citizen of Sandusky township, Crawford county, O., residing nine miles northeast of the city of Bucyrus, where he and wife own 389 acres of fine land which has been highly improved, belongs to one of the solid old families of this section and is a son of John and Sarah Roop.

John Roop was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in early manhood, where he lived until his death, for many years having been a farmer and stock raiser in Crawford county. He married after coming to this state and a family of 13 children was born to him and wife, all but two of whom, Rebecca and Joseph, still survive. Those living are: Alice, Marinda, Fancina, May, Laura, Frank, Ellsworth, Wellington, Peter, Charles and H. J. The parents of these children are both deceased and are buried in Roop cemetery, Liberty township. John Roop died June 18, 1912.

H. J. Roop obtained his education in the public schools and his main occupation has been farming. He is a progressive and intelligent agriculturist and his operations are on an extensive scale. He has devoted much care and attention to the improvement of his large prop-

erty and his residence is of modern construction and very attractive from every point of view.

Mr. Roop married Miss Angeline Songer, who is a daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Schreck) Songer, and they have two children: Lester C. and Orlo E. Mrs. Roop has one brother, William H., who married Marie E. Reiff and they have two children: Lloyd W. and Delwyn E. Mr. Roop and family belong to the Lutheran church.

JOSHUA McNEAL,* one of Bucyrus' most respected citizens, has been a resident of Crawford county since he was 12 years of age and has witnessed and taken part in much of its material development during the past 65 years. He was born in Huntington county, Pa., April 3, 1825, and is a son of Alexander McNeal.

The McNeal family undoubtedly is of Irish extraction but Alexander McNeal was born in America, in Huntington county, in 1790, and lived there many years afterward. He married Jane Goshorn and in 1837 they came with their children to Crawford county, pioneers in every sense of the word, and found land that suited them in Bucyrus township, on which they lived out long and useful lives. Alexander McNeal died when aged 75 years and was survived by his wife for several years although she was some years his senior. They were among the founders of the Presbyterian church in Bucyrus township. Of their twelve children, five were sons and seven were daughters and all grew to maturity except one, and three yet survive: Joshua; Alexander, who resides north of Bucyrus with his children, his wife being deceased; and Eliza, who is the wife of William Young, of Ada, O.

Joshua McNeal was a sturdy boy of 12 years when he came with his people to Crawford county and remained on the home farm until he was 25 years of age. Farming was his main business during all his active life and he has spent it in Bucyrus and Dallas townships, where he has owned property, residing in the latter from 1865 until 1910, when he was prevailed upon to come to Bucyrus and become a member of the household of his son, Dennis A. McNeal. Although his 87 years preclude any active participation in business, Mr. Mc-

Neal in mind or person gives no indication of such a passage of time, being in excellent health and interested in all that transpires not only in the domestic and social circles but in the larger life that takes in public enterprises and outside affairs.

Mr. McNeal was married in Bucyrus township to Miss Loett Palmer, who was born in 1829, in Lorain county, O., and was ten years old when she accompanied her parents, Dennis and Olive (Terrell) Palmer, to Crawford county. Dennis Palmer was born in England and his wife in Massachusetts, where they were married. They finally came to Bucyrus township and died there when aged about 70 years.

To Mr. and Mrs. McNeal the following children were born: Esther, who is the wife of Lawrence Murphy, and has children, Alfred, Joshua and Daisy, the last named being married; George and Anna, the latter being married; J. Curtis, who lives at Detroit, Mich., who married Martha Wise and has three children—Marvin J., Charles and Eula; Dennis A.; and Francis, who is a business man at Bucyrus.

Dennis A. McNeal was born on the old homestead in Bucyrus township, July 15, 1859, and attended the public schools through boyhood. For a number of years he engaged in farming and lumbering and is a man of substantial fortune, owning a valuable farm and also city realty. He was married in Crawford county to Miss Hulda Beamer, who was born in Perry county, O., and was ten years old when her parents came to Crawford county. She is a daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Grove) Beamer, the former of whom was born in Perry county, April 8, 1837, and still survives. The mother of Mrs. McNeal was born in 1846 and died Dec. 22, 1887. She was a member of the old-school Baptist church. Mrs. McNeal is one of the following family: Calvin, who is a resident of Nevada, O.; Corda, who is the wife of John Starner, also of Nevada, O.; Noble B., who is a farmer in Wyandot county; Myrtle, who is the wife of William Van Horn, of Crawford county; Elva L., who is the wife of Charles Harvey, of Bucyrus township; George, who lives in California; a babe that died; and Mrs. McNeal, who is the eldest born of this family.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis A. McNeal have two

children: Frances C., born October 6, 1885, graduating in the class of 1909 from the university at Ada, O., who is principal of the East Side public school at Bucyrus, and is married and has one son, Webster M.; and Orpha A., born June 9, 1891, who has been given excellent educational advantages and holds a teacher's certificate. Mr. and Mrs. McNeal are members of the English Lutheran church.

SAMUEL KURTZ, whose well improved and finely cultivated farm of 112 acres, lies two miles northeast of Sulphur Springs, O., in Liberty township, Crawford county, belongs to one of the highly respected old German families of this section, his grandparents having come to America with their families when his parents were children. He was born March 22, 1850, in Chatfield township, Crawford county, where his parents had settled on a farm of 40 acres.

Samuel Kurtz had district school advantages in boyhood and grew up as a farmer, and has continued to follow agricultural pursuits ever since. In 1883 he settled on his present fine farm which he has improved with excellent buildings and here carries on his agricultural operations with complete success.

Mr. Kurtz married Miss Kate Kessler, who was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., and three children have been born to them, James Garfield being the only survivor, the two other dying in infancy. This son has remained with his father and gives him assistance, being a competent agriculturist, trained to the business under his father's supervision. He married Miss Elizabeth Hoss and they have had three children: Ruth, John Wesley and one that died in infancy. Mr. Kurtz and son are Republicans but neither are seekers for political prominence. The family belongs to the Reformed church.

G. FRANKLIN LASH, who resides on his valuable farm of 120 acres, which is situated in Sandusky township, Crawford county, O., two and one-half miles northeast of Sulphur Springs, was born in 1868, on his father's farm northwest of Tiro, O., and is a son of George and Eliza (Hutson) Lash.

The parents of Mr. Lash was born in Wayne county, O., and the father was five years old

when his people came to Crawford county. He was a farmer and resided northwest of Tiro, where his death occurred at the age of 67 years. His widow, Eliza (Hutson) Lash, now in her 79th year, lives at Tiro. George F. Lash had three brothers, one survivor, Benjamin, residing at Tiro, while William and Elmer are deceased.

G. Franklin Lash obtained his education in the district schools and then assisted his father until he was 25 years of age. Since 1894 he has lived in Sandusky township continuously with the exception of seven months when he resided at Sulphur Springs. He carries on general farming and stock raising, having made many excellent improvements. His surroundings indicate good management and thrift.

Mr. Lash married Miss Leila A. Stock, daughter of George W. and Mary (Loudon) Stock, both of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Lash have two children: G. Nellis and O. Ellsworth. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Lash is a hearty party worker. He enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, and has served seven and one-half years as township trustee.

JAY F. SHAWK, a prosperous farmer and well known citizen of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., carrying on agricultural operations on 160 acres of finely improved land situated seven miles north of Bucyrus, O., was born on the old family homestead in this township, April 25, 1870, and is a son of Jennings T. Shawk, a grandson of Thomas Shawk and a great-grandson of Jacob Shawk, who was a Revolutionary soldier. The family is one of age and prominence in Holmes township and the father of Mr. Shawk is the oldest native born man here.

Jay F. Shawk was educated in the schools of Crawford county and received his agricultural training on the home farm and in 1894 took charge of his present one. General farming and moderate stock raising are the industries engaged in and his methods are those of the progressive agriculturists of the day.

On Feb. 21, 1883, Mr. Shawk was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Fralick, who was born in Richland county, O., but came with her parents to Holmes township when

young. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shawk, namely: Ruth, who married Ralph Lahman, of Lykens township, and has one daughter, Hilda; Willis, who is deceased; Naomi; and Laverne, who is deceased. In politics Mr. Shawk is a Democrat like his father, and has served one term as township trustee and also as road superintendent. He takes much interest in the Patrons of Husbandry and is a member of the Bucyrus Grange. He and wife attend the Protestant Methodist church at Broken Sword.

BLOOMER B. GILL, a representative and enterprising business citizen of Galion, O., belongs to one of the early families of this part of Crawford county, one that has had a great deal to do in developing this section along every line. Mr. Gill was born here, in 1859, and is a son of James Woodgill and Louise (Baker) Gill, and a grandson of David Gill.

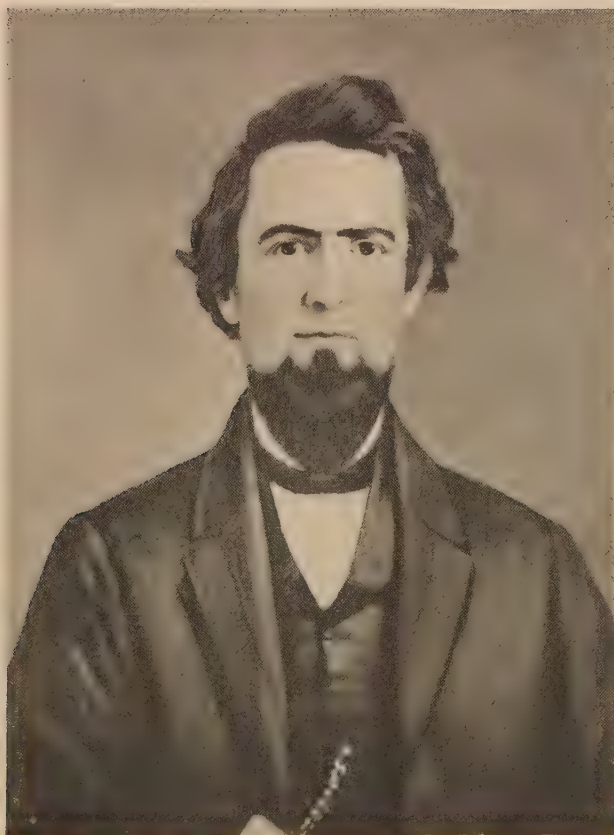
David Gill, the grandfather, was the founder of this family in Ohio, coming from an eastern state, and was the first teacher in this section of Crawford county. He married a Miss Wood, whose people were of English extraction. Of their family of children there is but one survivor, Mrs. Catherine Monnett, of Crawford county.

James Woodgill Gill, father of Bloomer B. Gill, was the only son of the family. His birth took place in 1824, on what is now the site of Galion, and he died here April 24, 1866, at the age of 42 years. He secured 160 acres of land and lived to see a part of this beautiful city built on this property, its rapid development resulting largely from his efforts in securing the construction of the railroad. He was married here to Louise M. Baker, who was born in Pennsylvania and was brought to Ohio by her parents, who settled near Galion but in Richland county. She survived her husband and not only carried forward the plans that were interrupted by his death, but pursued a business policy of her own and laid out what is known as the Gill Addition to Galion. For the past 27 years she has been an esteemed resident of Dixon, Ill., where she is interested in social matters and church relationships, still possessing an active mind as well as perfect physical health although she is now in her 83rd

year. Her second marriage, after which she removed to Dixon, was to the late Theron Cumins, for many years a prominent and respected citizen of that city. Mrs. Cumins was reared in the Society of Friends but in later years united with the Methodist Episcopal church. Of her four children, two survive: Bloomer B. and Mrs. Carrie G. Todd, of Dixon, Ill. One son, Jay, died at the age of 18 months, and another, James Woodgill, Jr., at the age of 17 years.

After completing his High School course, at Galion, Bloomer B. Gill engaged first in the hardware business and later became a manufacturer and as such is prominent in local circles. He is secretary and treasurer of the Howard Motor Car Company which has recently been merged and the new corporation is known as the Cleveland- Galion Motor Truck Company, which is capitalized at \$500,000. Mr. Gill, like both parents, has great faith in the future of Galion and not only invests in local enterprises himself, but is ever ready to foster the interests of others and has been the means of bringing much outside capital here. He owns one of the finest residences in Crawford county, which he erected in 1884, patterning it after the old southern colonial mansions, with wide verandas inviting to repose and broad pillars producing a fine architectural effect.

Mr. Gill was married at Galion to Miss Nellie Stewart, who was born, reared and educated here, a daughter of A. M. and Hannah (McClelland) Stewart, the former of whom came to Galion from Boston, Mass., and for many years was livestock agent for the Erie and the Big Four Railroads at this point. His death occurred in this city when he was 58 years old, his widow surviving. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have four children, namely: Mary L., who is a graduate of Galion High School and the Phelps School of Columbus, O.; Isabel Stewart, who was graduated at the Hathaway-Brown School, Cleveland, in the class of 1910; Mina Miller, who, for several years has been an art student at Chicago, Ill., giving especial attention to portraiture, for which she has decided talent; and James Cumins, who is studying mechanics and resides at home. Mrs. Gill



JAMES W. GILL

belongs to that cultured body of ladies at Gallon which forms the membership of the Fortnightly Club. Mrs. Gill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Gill is a Republican.

JEREMIAH HOPPLE,* one of the substantial retired farmers of Crawford county, O., resides in his comfortable residence at No. 321 Spring street, Bucyrus, but still owns his valuable farm of 242 acres, which is situated near Sulphur Springs. He was born in Northampton county, Pa., Dec. 5, 1848, and is a son of Reuben and Christianna (Deal) Hopple.

Mr. Hopple comes of German and French ancestors; many of whom came to America and several served in the Revolutionary War. Reuben Hopple was one of a family of six sons and three daughters. He grew to manhood in Northampton county, Pa., and there married Christianna Deal. They continued to live in their native section until 1856, when they came to Ohio and settled in Crawford county. Reuben Hopple first bought land in Liberty township and sold the same in 1861, but purchased another tract in the same township and on that farm his wife died, and a few years later he moved to a farm near Bucyrus, where he passed the rest of his life, dying in 1898, at the age of 80 years. He was a member of the German Reformed church, and was a Democrat in politics.

The children born to Reuben Hopple and wife were: Anna, deceased, who was the wife of John Davison; Ephraim, who married Joseph Kneisley, both now deceased; Jeremiah, the subject of this sketch; Emma, who is the wife of Amos B. Charlton, of Liberty township. Mr. and Mrs. Charlton have seven children: Virgil, Parry B., Michael, Anna, Maybell, Orlo and Donald H.

Jeremiah Hopple remained at home until he reached manhood and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself. His finely improved farm is known as the old Michael Charlton farm. In April, 1904, he came to Bucyrus to reside and is one of the well known and well informed citizens of this place. In national movements he is identified with the Democratic party politically while in local matters he exercises his own judgment.

In 1873 Mr. Hopple was married in Liberty

township, to Miss Mattie Sheiber, a daughter of Christopher and Lydia (Hershberger) Sheiber, the former of whom was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Sheiber were married in the above state and then came to Crawford county and they died on the same farm they settled on in their early married life. Mrs. Hopple has two brothers: Jacob, a farmer in Liberty township, who married Elizabeth Knabberger and has the following children—Ella, Anna, Amelia and Pearle; and John, who resides on the old homestead. He married Caroline Klink and they have children—Henry, Charles, Anna, Albert, Cora, Verne, Walter, Irving and Mary. Mary was accidentally killed at the age of 14 years, while on a railroad crossing.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopple have four children: Myrtle, who married Ralph McCalacan, of Decatur, Ill., and has two children—Helen and Myra; Otis Milton, who is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Elden J., who is a member of the business firm of McCullough & Hopple; and Helen, who is a student in the Domestic Science School, north of Decatur.

CHARLES M. WERT, general farmer, who owns 80 acres of valuable land which is situated ten and one-half miles northeast of Bucyrus, O., in a productive section of Sandusky township, Crawford county, was born at Sulphur Springs, in Liberty township, and is a son of J. H. and Elizabeth Wert. His father and grandfather were born in Pennsylvania, but his mother was born in Ohio. He has one brother, Herbert B. Wert, who married Minnie Markle and they have four children: Logan, Harold, Paul and Warren. The father, J. H. Wert, is deceased, but the mother survives.

Charles M. Wert has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits since he has been of suitable age. After his district school days were over he assisted his father and in the course of years became the owner of his present well stocked and well improved farm. He takes much interest in it as his many substantial improvements show, and is numbered with the prosperous agriculturists of this section of the county. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Wert married Miss Edith Darr, a

daughter of Aaron and Mary Darr, and they have four children: Eldon, who lives at Marble Head, O., and who married Miss Frances McKean and has one daughter, Marian Luise; and J. Darr, Karl F., and Sarah N. Mrs. Wert has three brothers, George, William, deceased, and Frank, and two sisters, Harriet and Lucetta. Mr. Wert and family belong to the Lutheran church.

JOHN GORDON, a well known and highly respected resident of Tod township, Crawford county, O., and one of the most successful agriculturists, resides on his finely improved farm of 165 acres, which is situated two and one-half miles southwest of Oceola, O. He was born in County Glamorgan, South Wales, March 3, 1849, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Morris) Gordon.

The parents of Mr. Gordon were farmers in South Wales and in comfortable circumstances. The father died in 1869, when aged 61 years, but the mother survived to the age of 73 years. They had the following children born to them: Mary, who is the wife of George Bevan and lives in Wales; Thomas, who manages the old homestead farm in Wales; Eliza, who lives in Wales, being the widow of Lewis Bowen, who was a surveyor and civil engineer; John, subject of this article; Richard, who is deceased; Ann, who was the wife of George Fleming, both of whom are deceased; and George, who still lives in Wales.

John Gordon obtained his education in the schools of his native land. When 21 years of age he decided to come to the United States and after reaching an American port he made his way to Trumbull county, O., where he found employment on a dairy farm and continued for four years, when he married, and then moved to a place near Bucyrus and two years later came to his present farm in Tod township. He found a large amount of improving necessary and immediately began its renovation and has made of this one of the finest farms of this part of Crawford county. Mr. Gordon's methods have resulted in much prosperity. He has always been a hard-working man and still looks carefully after his farm interests.

Mr. Gordon married Miss Callie F. Flock

and they have had six children: Luella, who is the wife of Edward McLaughlin, who operates an elevator at Nevada, O., and has two children—Velma and Gordon; Henry, who assists his father; Alice, who helps her mother; and Florence, Elva and Letty, all three of whom are now deceased. Mr. Gordon is a Democrat in his political views and for a term of six years was township road commissioner and still keeps up his interest in the good roads subject, his long experience in the above office having made him an authority on the subject. Mrs. Gordon is a member of the Lutheran church.

JOSEPH KNISELY,* who is a member of one of the old and substantial families of Crawford county, O., now lives retired at Bucyrus, which city has been his preferred home since 1887. He was born Feb. 11, 1830, at Knisely Spring, in Sandusky township, Crawford county, O., and is a son of Samuel and Sarah Knisely.

Samuel Knisely was born in 1782, in York county, Pa., and was a young man when he accompanied his German father to Ohio. The name of the latter has not been preserved but he was one of the enterprising pioneers of Tuscarawas county, where he entered 1,600 acres of land and probably was the founder of New Philadelphia. He died there in extreme old age. It is said of him that with the old flint-lock musket, which his grandson carefully preserves, he made it a practice to kill just 100 deer each season, laying aside the fowling piece then until the next year. Samuel Knisely enlisted for service in the War of 1812 and assisted in the construction of the block-house at Mansfield, built to preserve the settlers from the Indians and took part in the battles there with the savages and helped to inter the unfortunate families who were slain. He was first lieutenant of his company and the annals speak of him as a brave and daring soldier. In 1823 he came to Crawford county and settled in the isolated little log hut village of Bucyrus, securing later Government land lying eight miles west of here, the place being still known as Knisely Springs. Like his father he was a great huntsman and made use of the old flint-lock musket. The Indians learned to both fear and esteem him, for he was a just as

well as kind man, and on many occasions he assisted savages and fed them and won their good will. Thus he was able to travel far without fear, both on his hunting trips and also on his missions of mercy, for he was ever ready to assist other settlers in the building of their cabins, the sowing of their grain or to give help in times of sickness and death. He was so well known that people as far distant as Marion county frequently begged his presence. In May, 1867, this admirable man, who had been likened by his admirers to Daniel Boone, passed out of life at the home of his son Joseph Knisely. His wife died in 1859, when aged 73 years. She was a member of the Baptist church. They had 13 children, four of whom survive.

Joseph Knisely grew up on the Crawford county farm and has always resided in this county with the exception of seven years prior to his marriage, which he spent in Illinois and Indiana. He acquired the old homestead of 160 acres and continued farm activities there until 1887, when he traded the farm for a large tract of land in the immediate environs of Bucyrus. Much of this land has been disposed of for building purposes as the city has grown. Mr. Knisely has occasionally worked at the mason trade and a large part of his time has been occupied with the duties of public office, to which he frequently has been elected on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Knisely was married to Miss Minerva Baughman, who was born Oct. 12, 1839, in Putnam county, O., a daughter of Abram and Jane (Book) Baughman, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Wayne county, O. After Mr. and Mrs. Baughman married they began housekeeping in a thatched-roof log cabin in Van Buren township, Putnam county, on the 400 acres of land which Mr. Baughman subsequently developed into a fine farm. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and among the most worthy and respected people in that section. To Mr. and Mrs. Knisely the following children were born: Fannie, who was born in 1860 and died in 1881; Sabilla, born Feb. 26, 1861, who is the wife of George Dinkle, of Bucyrus; Florence, born Dec. 4, 1863, who is the wife of David Knisely, of Goshen, Ind., and has one son, Clyde; Lewis, born Dec. 1, 1864, who resides with his wife at Bucyrus;

Sadie, who was born Oct. 25, 1868, and is the wife of William Hizer, of Galion, O.; Minnie, who was born Nov. 12, 1870, and is the widow of Joseph Burger and has one daughter, Imogene; and Maude, who was born April 10, 1873, who is the wife of Edward Miller, residing at Columbus, O., and has two children—George and Dorothy. Mr. Knisely and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

G. P. WELSHONS, whose finely improved farm of 120 acres is located three miles northeast of Sulphur Springs, O., was born in 1859, at Crestline, O., and is a son of Stephen and Lucinda (Rininger) Welshons.

Stephen Welshons was born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. He came to Crawford county, O., in 1858, and selected Crestline as his home. He had learned the cabinet-making trade in Pennsylvania. He spent five years in California in the gold mines. He was then employed by the railroad company in Crestline and later worked in the Big Four yards, during the remainder of his active life, but was living on a farm east of Crestline, his death occurring at the age of 76 years. He married Lucinda Rininger and they had four children, the two survivors being G. P. and Elwood, the latter being a railroad engineer.

In the schools of Crestline, O., G. P. Welshons obtained a common school education and then went into railroad work, serving for two and one-half years as a fireman and later as an engineer. He tried farming for a short time but returned to the railroad, but later resumed farming and has made a success of his undertaking. All the substantial improvements on his place show a sensible interest and much forethought and his modern residence is both comfortable and attractive. He raises grain, hay, potatoes, fruit, poultry and stock and is one of the prosperous agriculturists of this section.

Mr. Welshons married Miss Mary Peppard, and they have two children: Samuel and Ernest. He is a good citizen but no seeker for public office, and casts his vote with the Republican party.

ELIAS CRISSINGER, who is a leading citizen of Dallas township, Crawford county, O., active in its public affairs and successful

in his agricultural activities, owns 120 acres of very productive land and carries on general farming. He was born Aug. 11, 1853, in Illinois, and is a son of William and Mary (Baker) Crissinger, and a grandson of Benaiah Baker.

The father of Mr. Crissinger was born in Crawford county and was a farmer and laborer prior to entering the Federal Army for service in the Civil War and died while a soldier. He married Mary Baker, who was also born in Crawford county, and died when their son Elias was but two years old. Their other children were: James A.; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Zoll; Emma, who is the wife of Elias Stiger; Isabel, who is deceased; and Dora I., who is the wife of John Lyons. The parents of the above family were members of the German Reformed church.

Since his school days, Mr. Crissinger has been interested continuously in farm pursuits and in late years has received assistance from his son but still retains the general management of his estate. He is largely a self-made man, becoming an orphan when ten years old and afterward living with relatives and strangers until he made a home for himself.

On Oct. 20, 1874, Mr. Crissinger was married to Miss Harriet L. Houser, who was born in Scott township, Marion county, O., a daughter of Anthony and Eliza (Wise) Houser. The father of Mrs. Crissinger was a farmer in Marion county, O., and also followed the carpenter trade. Mrs. Crissinger was the youngest but one of his children, the others being: John, Eliza, who married (first) Michael Mathias, and (second) Christian Pommer; Catherine, who married Robert Highley; Sarah, who married Elliott Denman; and Malinda, who married Jacob Spiece. To Mr. and Mrs. Crissinger the following children were born: Manford Roy, who married Agnes Keckler, and has two children, Julia and Frank; Daisy Viola, who married Wallace Lindsay, and has two children, Plites, and Reo May; William A.; Ray, who married Hattie Mollenkoff, and has five children—Helen, Homer, Raymond, Velma and Wilma; Grover O., who married Mary Oberlander, and has two children, Harold and Eveline; Blanche E., who is the wife of David Pierce; Mervin E.; and

Florence. Mr. Crissinger and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served some years as steward and for six years was a class leader. As a citizen Mr. Crissinger has been interested in all that has promised to build up and make more stable good laws and good influences in his community. Politically his opinions have made him a Democrat and for many years both in Marion and in Crawford counties he has served honestly and efficiently in township offices, being assessor for five years in the former and for three years in the latter, and for six years served Dallas township on its board of trustees.

JOHN WILLIAM EXLEY, one of the highly respected residents of Bucyrus, O., who is a well-known blacksmith, was born here, May 19, 1858, and is a son of John Jacob and Frederica (Krebs) Exley.

John Jacob Exley was born in 1825, in Baden, Germany, and in childhood his father died and shortly afterward his mother. In 1838, being then only 13 years of age, he started for America in company with two friends, the late Jacob Schoub being one of these and Daniel Bauslinger, the other. These youths embarked on an old sailing vessel that required 42 days to transport them to New York. They managed to make their way from that city to Crawford county, O., and all came to Bucyrus. They were too young to have yet learned a trade but all three became respected men and useful citizens. John Jacob Exley died after a very short illness, on Sept. 12, 1868. He was a Democrat in politics and was a member of the Lutheran church. He was married at Bucyrus to Frederica Krebs, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1836, and died Dec. 4, 1904. She accompanied her parents to America in 1854, landing at New York, and came to Crawford county by way of Buffalo. Her parents, Gottlieb and Rica Krebs, subsequently moved to Wyandot county where the mother died aged 68 years, after which the father returned to Bucyrus and lived to be 87 years of age.

To John Jacob Exley and wife the following children were born: John William; Charles, who is a blacksmith, living in this city; Callie, who died Aug. 28, 1897, who was the wife

of Joseph Nutter and the mother of two children—Willie and Georgia, both now of Detroit, Mich.; Emma, who is the widow of Albert Miller, and lives at Bucyrus, having one son, Carl; and Katie, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Miller.

John William Exley attended school in boyhood and afterward learned the blacksmith business with the late John Horvald, and followed this trade in connection with other work, being a natural mechanic. Through industry, thrift and prudence he has accumulated a competency and owns several valuable pieces of city property. With the exception of four years he has spent his life here and is well known to the majority of the citizens. On many occasions he has filled public office with efficiency, for eight years has been a member of the city council, of which he was president two years and vice president four years, and has been a member of all the committees. He is a Democrat.

Mr. Exley was married at Bucyrus to Miss Augusta Petersilge, who was born here Nov. 22, 1861, a daughter of Ferdinand and Fred-erica (Winegartner) Petersilge, natives respectively of Saxony and Wurtemberg, Germany. The father of Mrs. Exley came to the United States in 1852. He was born Jan. 21, 1836, and died Sept. 7, 1902. His widow survives and was 73 years old, May 22, 1912; she has been a resident of the United States since 1854. Two of her children survive: Mrs. Exley and Fred. The latter was born in 1865 and is a resident of Bucyrus and formerly was engaged in the restaurant business. He married Anna Trautman and they have two children: Augusta P. and Ralph F. Mr. and Mrs. Exley are members of the German Lutheran church. He is a member of a German organization and for 28 years has been a Knight of Pythias, this long connection entitling him to the order's gold medal.

J. H. KIESS,* who has lived on his present farm of 160 acres, situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., for 42 years, has owned this land for 36 of these, purchasing from Jonathan Heinlein, it then being called the old Burkhardt farm. Mr. Kiess was born in Lycoming county, Pa., a son of Jacob and Catherine (Roth) Kiess.

Christopher Kiess, the grandfather, was born in Germany and came from there in 1806 and settled in Lycoming county, Pa., where he was one of the early school teachers. In 1850 the family decided to come to Crawford county, O., and it required two weeks for the loaded farm wagons to make the long overland journey. They settled in Whetstone township and among the good citizens of this section the name is not an unusual one. The mother of J. H. Kiess died after coming to Crawford county, leaving two children: J. H. and Lydia, the latter of whom is now deceased and is survived by her husband, Lewis Cripes. Jacob Kiess married Catherine Delker for his second wife and they had the following children: Simeon, Joseph, Daniel, Samuel, W. C., Christiana and Mary Margaret.

J. H. Kiess had but meager school advantages in the English language but in Pennsylvania attended a German school. His help was needed by his father when he was yet young and he has devoted his whole business life to agricultural pursuits. He has enriched his land and carefully cultivated it and it gives bountiful returns, and his buildings are those that are found on the farms of substantial and self-respecting people, built and kept up not only for shelter but for comfortable living. Mr. Kiess makes no attempt to raise any great amount of stock but always has enough for his own use.

In 1864, Mr. Kiess was married (first) to Miss Elizabeth Cook, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Kiess) Cook, and to this marriage the following children were born; Mary B., Franklin J., Ella Lucinda and Matilda, all of whom are deceased; Rebecca, who is the wife of J. P. Crawl; and Ida E., who is the wife of Samuel Keiser. Mr. Kiess was married second to Miss Rachel Cook, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Young) Cook, and they have had five children: Reuben, who is deceased; Wesley, who is a mail carrier; and Olen, Charles F. and Bertha May. Mr. Kiess has frequently served in public office but it has not been any political reward as he votes independently. He has been very useful and progressive in relation to educational matters and has been equally concerned in giving the people good roads, for some years serving as road supervisor. With his family he attends the Evangelical church.

EMANUEL NEFF, residing nine miles northeast of Bucyrus, O., and two miles east of Sulphur Springs, is the justly contented owner of a well improved farm of 215 acres, well located, well drained and exceedingly productive. He is a son of Joseph and Sophia (Yeiter) Neff, the oldest of nine children, namely: Aaron, Amos, John J., Joseph C., Elizabeth, Mary, Emma, Tillie and Emanuel, all surviving except Tillie. Aaron married Cora Orweiler and they live in Liberty township. Amos married Anna Schieber and they live at Bucyrus, O. Jacob married Ella Schieber and they live in Liberty township. Joseph married Myrtle Schieber and they live in Holmes township. Elizabeth married Joseph Durr and their home is in Liberty township. Mary married Abraham Scheiber and they reside at Bucyrus, while Emma is the wife of Albert Scheiber and they live in Holmes township.

Emanuel Neff attended school at Holmes township. He has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and has been very successful, being progressive and enterprising in his undertakings. He has greatly improved his property since it came into his possession, has two very fine barns and other substantial buildings and carries on his operations along modern lines with due regard to family comfort. He has been a member of the township board of education for some years and is much interested in the public schools.

Mr. Neff married Miss Sarah Krauter, one of a family of ten children born to Jacob and Anna Krauter, the others being: Jacob, who married Elizabeth Baker, and lives at Cleveland, O.; Otilla, who is the widow of Elias Durr; Martha, who married William Baker, of Galion; Esther, who married Hershel Eshelman, of Seville, Medina county, O.; Elmer, who lives at home; and John, Christianna, Sophia and Netta, all deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Neff; Lester E., Ralph A., Herbert J., Elsie M. and Karl F. Mr. Neff is identified with the Republican party but is no seeker for office, just a sensible, law-abiding, interested citizen.

CHARLES B. SCHUMACHER, who is now numbered with the substantial citizens of Galion, for many years was interested here

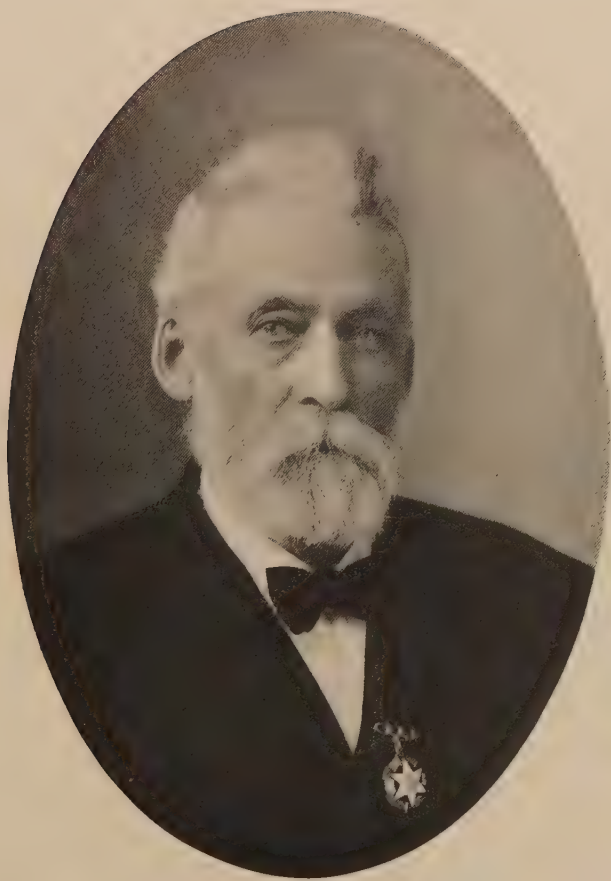
successfully in the real estate and insurance business and is well known all over Crawford county. He was born in Northumberland county, Pa., and comes of German people.

Johannes Schumacher, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, of German parents, so that a number of generations back must be followed to the little German village where great grand-father Schumacher was born. He came to the United States when young and became a farmer, he and wife passing their later days in Schuylkill county, Pa., where they died in advanced age.

John Schumacher, father of Charles B., was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., and died Sept. 17, 1856, when aged 66 years. His first marriage was to a Miss Hicks who died in Pennsylvania in middle life leaving eight children, all of whom are now deceased. His second marriage was to Catherine Baker, who died Sept. 20, 1873, aged 73 years, 10 months and 6 days. To the second union the following children were born: Catherine, Elvina, Jane, Julia, William, Robert, Charles B., Thomas and Sarah.

Charles B. Schumacher was born Dec. 15, 1835 and was reared and obtained his education in his native county. Before coming to Ohio in 1864, he had been variously employed, and after reaching the state located for a time in Fairfield county and then came on to Galion. Here he began work as a blacksmith in the Erie Railway shops, where he continued until 1874, becoming a master blacksmith. After leaving shop work he was made constable and served for four years in that office, when he was elected a justice of the peace and continued in that responsible office for 15 consecutive years and after being out of office for one year, was re-elected justice of the peace and as such continued until 1885, terminating this connection after serving for 24 years. In 1886 he was elected mayor of Galion and after the close of an admirable administration, he was elected a member of the city council for two succeeding years. Mr. Schumacher has thus been a very highly honored citizen and has always realized his responsibilities and has fearlessly and honestly pursued his course in public life.

On Dec. 31, 1857, Mr. Schumacher was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Rachel A.



CHARLES B. SCHUMACHER

Smith, who was born Aug. 14, 1839, in Williams county, O., but was reared in Pennsylvania and died at Galion, March 7, 1908, a woman of many virtues and excellencies. She was the loving and careful mother of a large family. Helen, Oliver, Harry and Walter, all died young. Alice L., who died Jan. 28, 1901, was the wife of Theodore Stewart, and the mother of two children, Charles and Helen, the latter of whom died at the age of 16 years, and the former, who lives with his grandfather, a graduate of the class of 1912, in the Galion High School and now employed by United Fruit Company, of New York; Thomas M., who is general traffic manager of the American Smelting Company, and resides in New York; Clara T., who is the wife of George Stoltz and lives at Dawson, Neb.; S. Emma, who cares for her father and is his capable housekeeper; and Wilbert A., who is general traffic manager of the United Fruit Company—Steamship and Railway Service, of New York. The last named is a very successful business man. After graduating in the class of 1894, from the Galion High School, he was with the Illinois Steel Company for two years and with the Armour people for 14 years, becoming assistant traffic manager for them and later traffic manager for his present Company. He has two children, Ruth and Herbert.

Politically Mr. Schumacher is a Democrat. For many years he has been very active in Odd Fellowship, uniting with the order in September, 1869, and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge. For 15 years he was treasurer of Galion Lodge No. 215, and is the second oldest past grand initiated in this lodge. He is a member and an elder of the Christian church, his family being of the same religious faith.

JENNINGS T. SHAWK, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest native born man of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., now lives retired on his farm five miles north of Bucyrus. He was born Sept. 11, 1835, in an old log house that then occupied the present site of the Opera House, at Bucyrus, and is a son of Thomas Shawk and a grandson of Jacob Shawk, who was a Revolutionary soldier.

Thomas Shawk was born in Columbiana

county, O., March 4, 1806, came to Crawford county in 1829, and died Dec. 29, 1885. After his marriage he moved to Bucyrus by wagon, the state of the roads at that time making the journey of three day's duration, and at Bucyrus purchased the block on which the Opera House now is located and went to work as a blacksmith for a man named Gilmore, whose shop was in this vicinity. Shortly afterward the old Trimble House was erected. Thomas Shawk spent the larger part of his life at Bucyrus and died there. For three years he lived in Whetstone township and for some years in Holmes township, but Bucyrus was his chosen home and he was identified with its early enterprises and was considered a valuable citizen. He married Esther Albright, whose father was the brother of Jacob Albright who was the founder of the Evangelical church in Pennsylvania. Daniel Albright was a man of much prominence in Crawford county during its early history. This was his second marriage, his first one taking place in Columbiana county, to which six children were born. Jennings T. Shawk, son of Thomas Shawk, is the only survivor of his father's family and he was third in order of birth, his two brothers and three sisters all being deceased. Adeline was the wife of Edward Sheckler. Aurelia was the wife of Alexander Ruhl, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas as well as Mary, the youngest, died early.

Jennings T. Shawk had educational opportunities that served to qualify him for teaching school but he did not teach, working instead at the blacksmith trade until his marriage, when he came to his present farm, on which his wife was born, and later bought the place. For many years afterward he engaged in farming and stock raising, but has been retired for some time and his son carries on the farm industries. He owns 320 acres, all situated in Holmes township, and his improvements are probably the best in the township. He erected two comfortable residences and has built six barns, three of which were destroyed by fire.

Mr. Shawk was married to Miss Sarah Lahman, a daughter of Charles Lahman, who was born in Germany, May 30, 1810, and died in Ohio, Feb. 10, 1892. When he came first to Crawford county he entered 80 acres of land and then returned to Germany, where he was

married to Christina Gearhart and returned with his wife to Ohio and they settled on the present farm of Mr. Shawk and lived there through life. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shawk, namely: George E., who lives in Sheridan county, Mo., and who married Elizabeth Pfeifer and has five children—Mary, Pearl, Sarah, George and Jessie; Charles L., who lives in Holmes township who married Laura Wilhelm and has three children—Guy, Arthur and Grace; Jay, who is his father's farmer, who married Lizzie Fralick and has two children—Naomi and Ruth; and Thomas, also a resident of Holmes township, who married Emma Meck and has three children—Russell, Willard and Warren. In politics, Mr. Shawk and sons are Democrats and he has served as township trustee. He is a member of the Evangelical Association.

HOWARD M. GREEN,* who is engaged in the house painting and decorating business at Galion, O., and additionally, is interested with his brother, in a 500-acres stock farm in Washington township, Morrow county, O., belongs to one of the old Crawford county families and is well known all through this section. He was born at Galion, in 1871, and is a son of James Henry and Lenora H. (McClain) Green, and a grandson of Henry and Anna Green. He is the eldest of four sons, the others being: Frank, Dahl and James.

Howard M. Green attended school at Galion and completed his education at Evanston, Ill. In May, 1898, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, entering Battery H, First O. Light Artillery, under Captain Stewart and Colonel Brooks and was discharged as head driver of his section. Later he became a furniture finisher, displaying much skill in this line of work and then learned decorating. For the past 12 years he has been interested in the Spring Grove Stock Farm, in Morrow county, where horses, mules and hogs are raised for market.

Mr. Green was married at Galion, to Miss Grace Blazier, who was born at Chicago, Ill., but was reared and educated at Galion. She is a daughter of Henry and Sarah E. (Slick) Blazier, the former of whom died at Galion in 1887, at the age of 45 years. Mrs. Blazier resides on East Main street, Galion. Mr. and

Mrs. Green have two children: Ruth Leanora, who was born July 4, 1893, and is a member of the class of 1913, at the Galion high school; and Frank M., who was born October 27, 1899. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, have many pleasant social connections and Mr. Green is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

CHARLES A. SHROLL, who is engaged in general farming in Dallas township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 80 acres of excellent land, was born in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, March 27, 1859, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (McNichol) Shroll.

Jacob Shroll was of German parentage but he was born in Pennsylvania, where his wife was also born, she being of Irish ancestry. Both died in Crawford county, his burial being in the old Schroll cemetery, while her resting place is in Mt. Zion cemetery, in Bucyrus township. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Eight children were born to them, Charles A. being the youngest: William; Mary, wife of Norman Mount; Sarah, wife of Porter Leighbarger; John; Nancy, wife of Noah Seitz; Louisa, wife of Richard Kellar; and Matilda, wife of R. P. Young.

Charles A. Shroll was left fatherless when seven years of age and on this account had fewer advantages in youth than had many other boys of his acquaintance. His mother was obliged to let the family be broken up and he was placed with strangers with whom he lived and as opportunity offered, attended the district schools. He was naturally industrious and before long was able to earn enough to provide for his own necessities and afterward continued to work on farms, by the month, until he was 27 years of age. In all this time he had never had a real home, living always with strangers, but now he married and founded his own hearthstone and has a happy domestic circle of wife and eight children. For some 20 years after marriage Mr. Shroll rented land from different farmers, after which he purchased his present place and to its cultivation and improvement has devoted himself ever since. He is a self-made man and may be cited as an example of what may be accomplished through industry and persistent effort.

Mr. Shroll was married July 19, 1884, to Miss Ida A. Argrave, who was born in Mercer county, Pa., a daughter of George R. and Mary Argrave, who had three children: Henry; Olive, wife of George Paup; and Ida A., who became the wife of Mr. Shroll. To Mr. and Mrs. Shroll the following children have been born: Reginald, who married Victoria Eckert; Clyde; Frank, who married Effie Fillinger; and Walter, Dice, Beth, Theodore and Ivan K. Mr. Shroll has always been a busy man but never neglects his duties as a citizen and has taken much interest in the public schools, serving as school director and giving his children all the advantages within his power.

W. A. WATERS, who is one of the most substantial citizens and the largest land owner in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., carries on general farming and stock raising on his large estate of 400 acres and resides two miles southeast of Sulphur Springs, O. He was born in Wyandot county, O., March 11, 1862, and is a son of Philip A. and Mary (Daugherty) Waters.

Philip A. Waters was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and by his parents was brought to Crawford county, at the age of four years. At a later date he moved to Wyandot county and there engaged in farming for a number of years, when he removed to Indiana and died in that state in advanced age. He married Mary Daugherty and one child was born to them, W. A., the wife and mother dying in 1864.

Being left motherless at the age of two and one-half years, W. A. Waters was reared on the present farm in his uncle's home, the later, Reuben Waters, being now deceased. He obtained his education in the district schools and was trained from boyhood to be a farmer. This farm has always been his home from infancy and since he took possession as sole owner, he has made a great many improvements, including the erection of a handsome modern residence.

Mr. Waters was united in marriage with Miss Ella Caris, who was born in Wood county, O., a daughter of Eli Caris, and they have one daughter, Ada. She is the wife of Delbert Butterff, who resides on an adjoining farm, and they have five children: Zelma,

Bernice, Robert, Mendel and Richard. Mr. Waters is a Republican in politics but has given more attention to his agricultural activities than to public matters, although he never neglects the duties of good citizenship.

EMANUEL C. CRISSINGER,* carpenter and builder, a well known citizen of Galion and a reliable business man of this section, was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., May 13, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Knoble) Crissinger, and a grandson of George Crissinger, who was the founder of the family in Ohio, moving to Crawford county from Northumberland county, Pa. The father was twice married and Emanuel C. was the sixth born of the first family, there being two surviving brothers: Charles J., a well known business man of Galion; and Daniel, who is a farmer and also a carpenter and lives in Whetstone township.

Emanuel C. Crissinger was reared on the home farm and worked with his father at carpentering and under his supervision became an expert mechanic. In 1884 he moved to Galion and three years later he erected the comfortable residence which he has since occupied, at No. 334 North Market street. From 1903 until 1909 he was engaged in the grocery trade at Galion, but with that exception, he has been giving his attention exclusively, for the past 38 years, to carpenter work including building. In his political affiliation he is a Democrat but he has never been what may be called a politician, just a good, earnest and interested citizen.

Mr. Crissinger was married in 1884 to Miss Susie E. Fail, who was born near Galion, Sept. 4, 1856, a daughter of John and Julia A. (Snyder) Fail. John Fail was born in Germany and was eight years old when his parents brought him to the United States. He was reared in Crawford county and was married, near Bucyrus, to Julia A. Snyder, who accompanied her parents to this section, from Pennsylvania, when 17 years of age. Mr. Fail was a farmer in Polk township, Crawford county, until 1898, when he and his wife retired to Galion, where his death occurred in 1899, when aged 75 years. Mrs. Fail, now in her 80th year, resides with a daughter at Galion. To

Mr. and Mrs. Crissinger the following children have been born: William A., born Sept. 15, 1887, who resides at Galion and married Ada Shaw; and Charles Addison, who was born May 9, 1890, and lives with his parents. He is a graduate of the Galion High School and is now cashier for the Erie Railway Company at Galion. Mr. and Mrs. Crissinger are active members of the United Brethren church, of which he has been a trustee and for some years was a class leader in the same.

WILLIAM I. MUTCHLER, one of the progressive agriculturists of Tod township, Crawford county, O., residing on his well improved farm of 160 acres, situated one mile northeast of Oceola, O., was born on this farm, in 1866, and is a son of Isaiah and Harriet (Kisor) Mutchler.

In the death of Isaiah Mutchler, which occurred in 1906, in his 83rd year, Crawford county lost one of its most respected pioneers. He bought the farm which now belongs to his son, William I., in 1846, from the Government, paying \$2.25 per acre, and it has been carefully preserved in the family ever since, and has never had even a mortgage entered against it. Isaiah Mutchler was born in Seneca county, O., and took possession of his Crawford county land in 1847. Subsequently he acquired much other property, aggregating some 600 acres of land, and each one of his children were given a farm by this generous and provident father. He was a member of the United Brethren church and had filled almost every church office, taking much more interest in it than in the political life of the community in which his long life was spent. He married Harriet Kisor, who was born near Sycamore, Wyandot county, and died in Crawford county, when aged 73 years and 6 months. The record of their children is as follows: Catherine and Barbara, twins, the former of whom married Adam Fisher, and the latter, Frank Karns; Amanda, who married George Aurand; Frank, deceased, who married Dora Miller; Susanna, deceased, who married John Beamer; George, who married Susan Little; Harriet, who married Samuel Lambert; Melissa, who is deceased; twin infants, both deceased; Matilda, who married Philip Hoker; William I., and Leafy, deceased, who was the wife of William Nicholson.

In the schools of Tod township, William I. Mutchler secured a good, common school education, and ever since has devoted himself to farm industries on the homestead. Since the farm has been his own he has done considerable improving, replacing all the buildings with the exception of one barn. He owns valuable stock and improved machinery and is contemplating the building of a fine silo in the near future.

Mr. Mutchler married Miss Rebecca Patton, who was born in Mifflin county, Pa., and a family of ten children has been born to them, as follows: Flora, who married Orlo Bash and has two children, Cecil and Laura; Fred; Jesse, who married Bessie Cox; and Sylvia, Russell, Mary, Goldie, Ethel, Paul and Dwight L., all of whom survive with the exception of Paul, who died in infancy. Mr. Mutchler is a Democrat in politics and he has served as school director. He is one of the leading members of the United Brethren church and has served as class leader and steward.

GEORGE W. SCHIEFER, who is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., where he carries on modern agriculture on his farm of 94 acres and operates additionally the 257 acres belonging to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ellen McKinstry, was born in Crawford county, Dec. 19, 1878, and is a son of Isaac and Margaret Ellen (Berry) Schiefer.

The parents of Mr. Schiefer were born in Crawford county, where they still reside, the father being a farmer. They have the following children: George W., James W., Weldon S., Cordelia, Moody L., Grace J., and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Schiefer are members of the Evangelical church.

George W. Schiefer completed the common school course and then became a student in the Ohio Northern University at Ada, O., after which he taught school for eight terms during the winter time while he devoted his summers to the farm. Since then he has given all his attention to his agricultural pursuits, doing general farming and being an extensive stock raiser, keeping only good grades and finding a ready market.

Mr. Schiefer was married Oct. 2, 1901, to Miss Mary E. McKinstry, the only child of William Thomas and Ellen (Warner) Mc-

Kinstry. The mother of Mrs. Schiefer survives but her father died in 1901, leaving a large estate. Mr. and Mrs. Schiefer and Mrs. McKinstry attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican but has never accepted any public office although well qualified for the same, being an educated, well balanced, reliable man.

HENRY R. KURRLEY,* a representative business man of Galion, O., junior member of the firm of Evans & Kurrley, proprietors of the Boston Street Grocery House and also conducting a store at Delaware, O., was born in the latter city, Jan. 2, 1879, and is a son of William and Fannie (Wittinger) Kurrley.

The parents of Mr. Kurrley were born in Wurtemberg, Germany. They were young when they came to America and were reared near Delaware, O., where they married and now live in comfortable retirement. In 1859 William Kurrley started in the grocery business at Delaware and continued active in the trade until 1895, when he sold to his son, Leopold D., and the business is continued at the old stand. Mr. Kurrley and wife are both in their middle seventies but are hearty and well and there is promise of many years before them. All their seven children survive and four of these have domestic circles of their own.

Henry R. Kurrley was reared and educated at Delaware and learned the grocery business in his father's store. In October, 1898, Mr. Kurrley and Mr. Evans, the latter of whom was born at Delaware in 1873, came to Galion and purchased the Boston street store from J. E. Gelsanliter and have conducted it successfully ever since and subsequently bought the Delaware store, which Mr. Evans mainly manages. Both partners are young men of energy, discretion and enterprise and conduct their large volume of business along honorable lines, such as have won them the confidence and patronage of the public.

At Delaware, O., Mr. Kurrley was married to Miss Amelia L. Osterly, who was born, reared and educated in that city. They have one daughter, Edna A., who was born at Delaware, April 28, 1898, and is now attending school at Galion. Mr. and Mrs. Kurrley are members of the German Lutheran church.

Politically he is a Democrat. The firm of Evans & Kurrley has membership in the Commercial Club in this city.

MISS INEZ MILLER, who has been a teacher in the public schools of Galion, O., since 1889, and has been interested in and identified with the remarkable advancement in educational matters in this section during this time, belongs to Galion, for here she was born, reared and educated and here has found her chosen field of work. She is a daughter of Charles R. Miller and a granddaughter of Charles and Mary (Riblet) Miller.

Charles Miller, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania and was young when he accompanied his parents to Richland county, O. Later he married Mary Riblet, a daughter of Daniel Riblet, who had also moved to Richland county, from Pennsylvania. Daniel Riblet was a school teacher and later owned and operated a stage coach line between Galion and Mansfield, with headquarters six miles east of Galion. For some years he was postmaster of Galion and was active in politics, serving in the state legislature. After marriage, Charles Miller and wife lived for a time in Ashland county and then settled in Sandusky township, Richland county, on a farm adjoining that of the Riblets, and remained there until their death, when aged about 75 years. They were members of the Lutheran church. Of their four children who reached maturity, all married and three sons survive: Charles R., William W. and Henry F., the two younger brothers still living on the old homestead.

Charles R. Miller was born in Ashland county, O., and was reared on the home farm. Afterward he served as assistant postmaster at Galion and later became a landscape decorator and artist. He was married at Crestline to Miss Mary Lowe, who was born in Denbeighshire, Wales, and when ten years old accompanied her sister Elizabeth to the United States to join their step-father and guardian, Charles Charlton, who formerly was well known in railroad circles in the United States and Canada. To Charles R. Miller and wife the following children were born: Mary, who is the wife of J. H. Barr, residing at Galion, Mr. Barr being a rural mail carrier, they having three children—Jessie, Howard and Ruth;

Inez L.; Albert E., who is a merchant at Cleveland; and William H., who is in commercial art work at St. Louis, Mo., and who married Margaret DeNaux.

Miss Inez Miller was creditably graduated from the Galion High School in 1887 and began teaching in 1889, and for the past four years has been, also, elementary superintendent of the Crawford County Sunday School Association. She is so eminently a teacher and so thoroughly qualified in every way to be an instructor, that her availability is recognized wherever educational work is proposed and on many occasions she has been tendered positions of responsibility. While she is progressive and ambitious yet she is careful and understanding and the advancement made by her pupils is on a sound foundation. She is well known in the city's pleasant social life and, with the other members of her family, belongs to the English Lutheran church.

MRS. FRANCES CRUM, a well known and highly esteemed resident of Liberty township, Crawford county, O., residing on her well improved farm of 90 acres, was born in Liberty township and is a daughter of the late Abraham Grogg, and the widow of D. O. Crum.

D. O. Crum was born in Dauphin county, Pa., and was brought in childhood to Crawford county, his father locating in Liberty township. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and helped to clear and cultivate it, in the meanwhile attending the district schools and acquiring a fair knowledge of books. For some three years after his marriage, he worked his father-in-law's farm and then settled on the property now owned by his widow and here he lived as a busy and contented farmer until his death, March 27, 1896, at the age of 45 years. In everything pertaining to this property he felt an interest and continued to make improvements which included the erection of new and substantial buildings. He was widely known and much respected.

In 1871 D. O. Crum and Frances Grogg were united in marriage. Her father, Abraham Grogg, was born in Pennsylvania but spent the larger part of his life in Crawford county. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crum, namely: Chester C., who lives at

Mansfield, O.; Maude, who is the wife of I. W. Rodgers, who resides at Bucyrus and has three children—David, Donald and Mildred; E. L., who married Emma Loyer, and lives in the western part of Liberty township and who has three children—Lawrence, Opal and Alice; Estella, who is deceased; Fred, who resides with his mother; Lulu, who married Howard Gwinner, and has two children—Elmer and Josephine; and McKinley, who lives at home. Mrs. Crum and family belong to the United Brethren church. Mr. Crum was a Republican in politics but he was a quiet, peaceful man and never sought office nor engaged in political campaigns.

CLAUDE B. SHARER, superintendent of the sales department of the American Clay Machinery Company of Bucyrus, O., has been connected with this branch of one of the large industries of the city since 1904, coming from Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Sharer was born July 30, 1871, at Delaware, O., and is a son of George W. Sharer, whose name has been carried to many sections of this and other countries as the inventor of modern brickmaking machinery. He was also a valiant soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War, a member of Co. C, 40th O. Vol. Inf. He was the patentee of the Sharer Brick-Dryer.

Claude B. Sharer was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, Ind., and then became interested in brick machinery with his father, and 20 years of his active life was devoted to introducing and establishing modern brick plants with improved machinery. He is a practical brick man and probably is as well known in that trade as any man in the country, of his age, and has also had foreign experience, having visited the great brick centers of Europe and introduced the Sharer and other patents. For some time before coming to Bucyrus he had maintained his headquarters at Philadelphia, which is one of the greatest brick making centers of the country. His long experience as sales manager has made him a man of great value to his present company and he has charge of all the selling interests of this concern.

Mr. Sharer was married in 1895, at Philadelphia, to Miss Laetitia Call, who was born at Philadelphia, a daughter of Morris Call, and

they have four children: Beryl W., Claude B., Jr., Harvey B. and Morris C., their ages ranging from fourteen to eight years, and all are pupils in the public schools. Mr. Sharer is a Republican but no politician, nor is he addicted to the club habit. His family, his home and his business afford him contentment.

JACOB HILDEBRAND,* whose excellent farm of 30 acres lies in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., has resided here since 1907 and was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, Feb. 14, 1851, a son of John and Margaret (Rapp) Hildebrand.

John Hildebrand was born in Germany and died in Liberty township, Crawford county, O. By trade he was a butcher and he also followed farming and was a well known man in his day in his neighborhood. He married Margaret Rapp, who was born in Pennsylvania and both are now deceased. The following children were born to them: Solomon, George, Mary, Emanuel, Jacob, Christian, Matilda, John, and Sophia, the last named being the wife of Terry Tupps. Mary, who is now deceased, was the wife of John Green, and Matilda is the wife of John Sheeley.

Jacob Hildebrand obtained his education in the schools of Liberty township and farming has occupied a large part of his time since then, although he has also been engaged in saw-mill work and also has traveled with a threshing machine in the threshing seasons. Prior to coming to Whetstone township he had lived for three years in Cranberry township and five years in Auburn township, and in the latter served as road supervisor and as school director. He has always been an industrious man and is one who enjoys the respect of his neighbors.

In September, 1884, Mr. Hildebrand was married to Miss Maria Utz, who was born in Canada, a daughter of Frederick and Gertrude (Hirnlein) Utz, natives of Germany. Mrs. Hildebrand has two brothers and one sister: Daniel, Augustus and Louisa. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand have four children, namely: Frederick, who married Della Kile; Florence; Harvey, who married Mabel Raiser; and Paul. Mr. Hildebrand has the assistance of his sons Florence and Paul on the home farm. The family belongs to the German Lutheran church

at Bucyrus. Mr. Hildebrand and son are Democrats in politics.

REV. THOMAS J. MONNETT, 1826-1901. From pioneer days to the present time the Monnett family has been numerous and honorably represented in the financial, educational and religious life of Crawford county.

Isaac Monnett was the first of the name to arrive. In 1828 with his wife, Elizabeth Pittinger Morris Monnett, and their family of adult children, including a step-son, Jeremiah Morris, he located on section 36, Bucyrus township, four and a half miles south of the county seat. The married children later located on adjacent lands. They were industrious, thrifty and religious people and while seeking personal and family advancement, ever had in mind the public welfare. Almost co-existent with a place of abode for himself and family, provision was made for religious services at his home, which was continued until better facilities could be arranged.

In 1835, the Rev. Jeremiah Monnett, a brother of the above, arrived and located in the vicinity near what is now Monnett Memorial chapel. His family was composed of his wife Aley (Elsie) Slagle Monnett and a number of adult children, most of whom after marriage settled in the locality and thus in a brief period of time a large element of desirable citizens was implanted in the community.

These brothers had come from Pickaway county, O., and were respectively the oldest and youngest sons in a large family born to Abraham and Ann (Hillary) Monnett, pioneers from Virginia to Pickaway county, O., at the beginning of the last century.

For generations a tradition had been held that the family had descended from Huguenot refugees, who left the "vine-clad hills and sunny vales" of their beloved France upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and fled to England and some of them afterward to America, establishing themselves in Virginia and Maryland from whence descendants emigrated to Pickaway county, O., and in 1828 and 1835 some of them to Crawford county, as stated.

Within the past two years, a family history, entitled: "Monnett Family Genealogy, A Huguenot Lineage," has been compiled and

edited by the Hon. Orra Eugene Monnett, formerly of Bucyrus, O., but now of Los Angeles, California. He brought to his task an equipment, well-nigh perfect for such an undertaking—youth, health, enthusiasm, broad culture, including a legal training and ample financial resources to cover all expenses of travel and necessary investigation to insure utmost accuracy in the history. Traveling, personally, over the grounds of the various removals and migrations in America, back to England and France, searching records, muster rolls, records of historical societies, by such earnest, devoted and intelligent services unremittingly applied for several years, aided by an able corps of expert assistants and contributors, he has established, incontrovertibly, that the traditions were founded upon fact—that the family belonged to the nobility, eligible to the use of a coat-of-arms, with a most significant motto: "Florens suo orbe Monet," and in the services of ancestors in the land of their refuge, in colonial and revolutionary days, entitled their descendants to qualify as Sons of Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, Members of the Huguenot Society of America, etc.

In view of this interesting and honorable inheritance, it is hoped, there will be nothing of the parvenu in the kindred of this and later times; and it is trusted, that fidelity to principle; incorruptible integrity; self-sacrifice and strong self-reliance which has made the name honorable, down the centuries, wherever representatives have lived for a considerable time, will have an inspiring effect upon descendants to live up to high ideals of life.

It is the object of this sketch to present, in brief review, one of the representative members of this family—the Reverend Thomas Jefferson Monnett, the youngest son and thirteenth child born to the Rev. Jeremiah and Aleth (Elsie) Monnett.

He was born in Pickaway county, O., Jan. 16, 1826. In 1835, he came to Crawford county, O., with his parents, where they located four and a half miles south of Bucyrus. Here he grew to manhood. He early evidenced a keen intellect, a fine gift of language and other endowments which gave promise of a successful professional career. Officials of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he had

joined in his boyhood, soon recognized his fitness for the Christian ministry in her communion, and at eighteen years of age, he was licensed to exhort, and recommended for advancement in the ministry. His father, also had noted with interest and pleasure the same evidences of "a call to preach" and in furtherance of a good foundation for the work had the son read Clarke's Commentaries on the Scriptures, both Old and New Testaments. This was mainly done in winter evenings. Meanwhile, young Monnett taught the district school, worked on the farm, attended a select school in the neighborhood and for a time, the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. As the "fields were white to the harvest and the laborers few," those in authority urged him to enter at once, the active ministerial ranks and trust to and utilize his opportunities for acquiring academic knowledge while fulfilling his studies as a minister. This unwise policy made his later work unduly hard and had much to do with enfeebling his constitution, which had never been robust.

Mr. Monnett joined the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1852 and for the full period of time, served successively, in the following order: Melmore Circuit, Fostoria, Kenton, Upper Sandusky, Latimberville Circuit, which at the time embraced a wide area and contained nine appointments. He was an extremely hard worker in his pastorates, conducting revivals and church building or repairing enterprises in all of them. Finally, in the rigorous winter of 1860-61, after an unusually prolonged series of meetings, at most of the appointments on the large circuit, his health became seriously impaired, especially from a siege of acute bronchitis. This trouble afterward became chronic and compelled his retirement from the active ministry. In taking up secular work from 1864 to the time of his death he was ever ready to answer the calls of the church when health permitted. He never ceased to regard the ministry as his calling and on the testimony of one, who knew conditions better than anyone else, his secular activities were largely incidental and not studied voluntary business enterprises, as business men pursue them.

The many calls for services at quarterly meetings, Sunday-school conventions, farmers'

institutes, temperance and many other organizations met with a ready response, if possible, and his services were in requisition to the time of his fatal illness. At that time he was closing his thirteenth consecutive year as president of the Crawford County Sunday-school Association and held official relations to other religious and moral organizations.

Mr. Monnett's ministerial services were without financial consideration, no moneyed reward excepting the occasional wedding fee came to him, and no minister, in the region of his residence rendered so much gratuitous ministerial service and for the long period of his life, few, if any, were so popular. He could only cope with his chronic malady by leading an out-of-door life, so he continued on his farm and by this course he maintained a fair average of health and accomplished a larger measure of work for the Master's Kingdom than would otherwise have been possible.

In his secular work he was for twenty years head of the woolen mills of Bucyrus; for eighteen years president of the Bucyrus Gas company, and principal owner of the plant; at the same time he was interested in banking and stock-raising and engaged in looking after his landed estate. He spurned all sham methods of accumulating wealth and in commercial and business circles, his word was as good as his bond.

His own acquaintance with the hardships of the business world, on account of the fluctuations of the markets and the intricacies and uncertainties of trade, greatly broadened his sympathies for business men and they understood and honored him for it.

Notwithstanding his attention given to church and educational work he amassed a comfortable fortune as well as endowing his children with a liberal education and financial opportunities.

Mr. Monnett died of bronchitis at his home in Bucyrus, O., May 10, 1901, in the seventy-sixth year of his age and was buried in Monnett cemetery. His last sickness indicated a complication of diseases, but an autopsy revealed all organs normal but the bronchial system and bronchitis was therefore the primary cause of his death.

Thomas J. Monnett was married Oct. 17, 1847, to Miss Henrietta Johnston, daughter of

Esquire Thomas D. and Martha (Walton) Johnston, wealthy and highly respected pioneers of Marion county, O. Seven children were born of this union; two of them, Webster and Agnes J., died in infancy. John Gilbert, "Bertie," died in his young manhood, March 26, 1879. A daughter, Mrs. Effie Monnett Bennett, in the early prime of a noble and most beautiful womanhood, died Oct. 27, 1898, leaving a husband, Hon. Smith W. Bennett and two children, Hugh Monnett and Grace Lizetta. Mr. Bennett, who is a highly successful lawyer and who was for ten years special counsel in the attorney-general's office at Columbus, by a second marriage, this time to Miss Anna Drought, a beautiful and accomplished lady, well-fitted for such a position, has had his home sweetly reestablished and with his family is living at Columbus, O.

The oldest surviving son, Orin Bruce, married Anna Hoffman, daughter of Charles and Catharine (Snyder) Hoffman and they have two children, Ethel and Bessie, both married. Mr. Monnett is in the real estate business and the family home is at Conroe, Montgomery county, Texas. William Arthur married Annetta Boyer, daughter of Joshua and Charlotte (Slough) Boyer and they have three children, Kay, Grace and Charlotte. Kay married Harriet Homes and they are the parents of six children. William Arthur Monnett and family live on the old homestead on the Sandusky Pike.

Francis Sylvester, graduate of the O. W. U. and National Law School, Washington, D. C.; was twice attorney-general of Ohio; practicing now in all the courts including supreme court of the United States; married Ellen Kate Gormly, daughter of James B. and Virginia (Qwingley) Gormly and their home is at Columbus, O.

The devoted, faithful wife, and mother of this family, Mrs. Henrietta Monnett, lived with her husband during his active ministry and was a constant inspiration to him and the work. She was ever honored and greatly beloved by all who made her acquaintance. Her useful life came to a close, Nov. 20, 1871.

Mr. Monnett was twice married. His second union was with Miss Sarah Rexroth, M. S., a daughter of John Nicholas and Anna Maria (Rittmann) Rexroth, a graduate of

Mount Union college and late principal of the Bucyrus high school. She brought with her into the family life a rich Christian experience, a well-trained intellect and a mind and heart full of noble inspirations. She gave the best years of her life to the rearing of the family and fitting them for the serious duties of life and training them for high school and college education along with her other arduous family duties. She fully sympathized with her husband in his religious activities and ever strove to make his work successful. She was a devoted companion to Mr. Monnett in his declining years.

The family home had been in Bucyrus, a number of years before Mr. Monnett's death and here Mrs. Monnett became identified with various activities, helping to establish the Current Events Club and in earlier years the foreign and home missionary societies of the First M. E. church, and in recent years W. F. M. society at Monnett Memorial Chapel; was one of the nine women incorporators of the Bucyrus public library and served as trustee, was chairman of the building committee of Monnett Memorial Chapel and administered her husband's estate. Mrs. Monnett lives at Bucyrus, O.

ALBERT RENSCH,* market gardener and proprietor of the Renschville Greenhouses, located just outside the city limits of Galion, O., is carrying on a business which was established 43 years ago by his late father, Jacob Rensch. Albert Rensch was born July 1, 1863, in the large brick house which was erected here in 1853, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Deinkeldein) Rensch.

Jacob Rensch was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828, and in 1833 accompanied his parents to the United States, they locating on the present site of the Renschville plant, just outside of Galion, it then being covered with native timber and entirely a wilderness. They had two sons and one daughter: Jacob, Frederick and Martha, all of whom are now deceased, the death of Jacob Rensch occurring May 17, 1903. On the portion of the home land which became his, he started a market garden and as he prospered, enlarged the scope of his business and in 1889 built the first hot house. He had a natural leaning in the direction and built

up a large business which he continued to be interested in as long as he lived. He married Elizabeth Deinkeldein, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was seven years old when her parents, Peter and Martha Deinkeldein, came to Ohio and located near the Rensch land, under similar conditions. She survived until April 23, 1900. Jacob Rensch and wife were members of the German Reformed church. Of their family of ten children all survive except one, Clara, who died at the age of 17 years, the others being: Henry, Edward, Janet, Frank, Albert, Emma, Mary, Emanuel and Amanda, all of whom have married with the exception of Albert and all are residents of Crawford county.

Albert Rensch with his brothers and sisters attended the country schools and willingly gave his father assistance in his farming and gardening, having a taste in this direction, and before his father's death became the practical manager of the business. Since the property became his own he has made many changes, tearing down the old buildings and erecting five greenhouses in which he has installed modern equipments and carries on his undertaking in a scientific way. He is a good business man and a representative citizen, being a member of the Commercial Club. With his brothers he is identified with the Democratic party, and with the other members of his family, was confirmed in the Reformed church. He has assistants in his brothers and they cultivate 63 acres and in the greenhouses have 12,000 feet of glass and in the spring their trade is very heavy, shipping their forced plants to outside points, while their local trade is very satisfactory.

JOSEPH HEINLE. One of the substantial old families of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., is the Heinle family and a member of the same, Joseph Heinle, lives on the old homestead which his father acquired as wild land, some 60 years ago. Mr. Heinle was born on this farm of 94 acres, which lies four miles west of Bucyrus, May 26, 1857, and is a son of John G. and Maria (Leittz) Heinle.

John G. Heinle was born in 1819 in Germany and came to Crawford county, O., in 1837, engaged first in farming in Bucyrus township and then came to Holmes township

and bought the present place. To the development and improvement of this property he devoted many years of life and lived into old age, dying in 1899, when 80 years old, his wife surviving to be 75 years of age. They had eight children, namely: Eliza, who is the wife of Adam Brown; Frances, who lives in Bucyrus township; George, who also lives in Bucyrus township; Mrs. Kate Gibson, of Ocoola, O.; Mrs. Mary Ann Meyers, of Van Wert, O.; John and Philip, both of whom live in Bucyrus township; and Joseph.

Joseph Heinle obtained his education in the schools of Crawford county and ever since has been engaged in farm pursuits on the old homestead which he purchased. In addition to general farming and some fruit raising he gives attention to stock raising to a moderate degree, and through his systematic methods produces fine returns.

Mr. Heinle married Miss Emma Snively, a daughter of David Snively and they have had four children: Kate, who married Moses Steiger, and has one daughter, Valeria; Agnes; Mary and Stella, the youngest daughter being deceased. Mr. Heinle and family belong to the Martin Luther church in Tod township. In politics he is a Democrat and has served in the office of road supervisor.

JOHN GRAU, who owns 113 acres of finely improved land situated three and one-half miles northeast of Bucyrus, O., in Liberty township, Crawford county, is a careful and competent farmer and has every reason to feel satisfied with his agricultural success. He was born in 1870, in Tuscarawas county, O., one of a family of nine children born to his parents, who were Gottlieb and Dora (Esterley) Grau. Two of the children died in infancy, but the following survive: John; George, who married Mary Crall, lives near Bucyrus; Jacob, who lives in Marion county, O., married Mary Scherer; Edward, who lives two miles south of Bucyrus, and married Anna Wise; Albert, who lives at Cleveland; Mary, who is the wife of Frederick Metzger, of Bucyrus; and Emma, who resides at Cleveland.

John Grau had the usual district school advantages of a farmer's son and very early became acquainted with many of the practical facts that are foundation stones in successful

farming. After purchasing the property on which he lives he did considerable improving and has one of the most valuable and attractive farms in this section.

Mr. Grau married Miss Rachel McCullough, who is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (McClelland) McCullough, and they have two children, Louise and Earl. Mr. Grau and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Democratic party but takes no very active part in public matters. He is interested, however, in having good schools and good laws concerning the construction and repair of the public highways, as becomes a good citizen.

J. BERT ROBINSON,* one of the enterprising and active business men of Galion, a member of the transportation firm of Walford & Robinson, proprietors of the Central Delivery company, with business stand on Warehouse Alley, Galion, was born in Polk township, Crawford county, O., Jan. 23, 1876, and is a son of J. Chalmer and Emma Robinson.

Hon. James Robinson, grandfather of J. Bert Robinson, was born in Pennsylvania but spent the greater part of his active life in Crawford county, where he became a man of large estate and considerable political prominence, for years being a public official and a member of the state legislature. He was the founder of the thriving village of North Robinson. His death occurred at Galion, when he was 75 years of age. His son, J. Chalmer Robinson, was born in Crawford county and has been a successful farmer for many years, in 1885 moving to North Bloomfield township, Morrow county, where he now resides. His family consists of four sons: James H., a practicing physician at Selma, Calif., who married there and has one daughter; J. Bert, our subject; Richard W., a civil and mechanical engineer with the American Bridge company, at Chicago, who has one son; and Karl, a professional ball-player with the Western League, who has his home at Omaha, Nebr., and has one daughter.

J. Bert Robinson attended school at Galion and later was a student in the Tri-State Normal school, at Angola, Ind., and at Ada, O., and for a time taught school and very successfully. He then turned his attention to rail-

roading and for ten years was fireman and later engineer on the Erie railway, leaving the road to embark in his present business and in partnership with Mr. Walford has been proprietor and half owner of the Central Delivery Company here, succeeding the Central Delivery Company, a corporation. This company is well equipped, having nine wagons and nine drays, for the accommodation of the merchants. They have so systemized the work by dividing the city into five routes, their schedule being for five daily deliveries of merchandise, that both the public and the merchants are admirably served.

Mr. Robinson was married in Morrow county, O., to Miss Ella Walford, who was born, reared and educated there, and is a sister of K. J. Walford, Mr. Robinson's partner. Mr. Walford is in the transfer and dray business, at Ashland, O. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have three sons: B. Austin, a manly lad of eleven years; J. Harold, aged nine years; and Clarence W., who is five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of the Christian church. He is a Democrat in his political views but his tastes lie more in the direction of business than politics.

O. J. KELLER, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, O., is one of the substantial citizens of Liberty township and is an honorable veteran of the great Civil War. He was born in Northampton county, Pa., in 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Lavina Keller. There were 11 children in the family, namely: O. J.; Jeremiah, who lives in Pennsylvania; Josiah, who is deceased; Reuben, who died at Lindsay, O., and who was a Reformed Lutheran minister; Mary Katherine, who is deceased; John H. and Matilda, both of whom died young, and four who died in infancy.

O. J. Keller remained at home through his school period and afterward until the age of 18 years, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Co. C, 49th O. Vol. Inf., under his cousin, Captain Keller, and Colonel Gibson, and served from Aug. 15, 1861, until his honorable discharge in Texas, in November, 1865. He has a bright war record which proves that he was ever at his post of duty and participated in the hardships and dan-

gers of his comrades on every occasion. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Nashville, Missionary Ridge and the entire Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Stone River he was captured by the Confederates but was paroled six months afterward and later rejoined his regiment.

After his military service was over, Mr. Keller returned to Crawford county and embarked in the mercantile business at Sulphur Springs in which he has been engaged ever since. He has invested in village property and farm land in the vicinity and has additional business interests. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is held in high regard by his brother veterans. Mr. Keller is a life member of the Reformed church.

WESLEY BEAL, a substantial citizen of Crawford county, O., proprietor of a productive farm near Bucyrus, is president of the Crawford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and is active in all public spirited movements in his section. He belongs to a very highly regarded old family of this part of Ohio, one that has many representatives. He was born in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, March 10, 1865, and is a son of Benjamin and a grandson of John George, and a great-grandson of John George Beal.

Benjamin Beal was born in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1840, and in 1843 accompanied the family to Crawford county, where he was reared and attended school to such good purpose that he was a satisfactory teacher in early manhood, afterward becoming a farmer and when he moved to Bucyrus, in 1889, in order to give his children better educational opportunities, he was the owner of two valuable farms. Here he shortly afterward became secretary of the Crawford County Mutual Fire Insurance company, an office he retained until the close of his life, in 1898. He was a Republican in politics and was interested in the election of suitable men to office but he never countenanced irregular methods in that connection nor in any other. He was known as an honest and upright man. He was one of the organizers of Bucyrus Grange, No. 705, and was master and secretary for some years, and was identified also with the Masons and the order of the Eastern Star. In early life he was



PHILIP CRAMER

a member of the German Methodist church but at the time of death and some years before, he was united with the English Methodist Episcopal church and was an official. He was also secretary of the Crawford County Agricultural Society for many years.

Benjamin Beal was married first in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, to Mary Stoltz, who was born in Whetstone township, her people having come to this county from Pennsylvania three generations ago. She died in 1868, and in 1870 Mr. Beal was married to Lydia A. Rexroth, who died in 1889, the mother of eight children, the following of whom survive: Benjamin, Jr., who lives in Bucyrus township and has three children; Mary A., a graduate of the Delaware University, who is the wife of Rev. Thomas Housel, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church at Delaware and has two children; Edward G., a graduate of the law department in the Delaware University, who is cashier of the First National Bank at Bucyrus, and who married Rachel Monnett; William D., who has but recently returned from a missionary labor of seven years in India, being a Methodist minister and who married a daughter of Bishop Robinson, a missionary of the Methodist church in India; and Bertha E., who is a graduate of the Delaware University and later a teacher in the Bucyrus High School. To the first marriage of Mr. Beal three children were born: Albert, Wesley and Emma. The eldest son died in 1908. He was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and then spent four years in the Boston Theological Seminary and subsequently served the Methodist Episcopal church as a minister for eight years in Massachusetts and then was transferred to Ohio and continued in his religious work until his death. He married Mary McCully, who survives and resides with her father at Crestline, and has one daughter, Beatrice. Emma, the only daughter, is the wife of Charles E. Ensminger and they live on the old Beal homestead. Their children are Gertrude, Arthur and Edgar.

Wesley Beal, after completing his education, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1903 he purchased one of the Beal farms and since then has carried on farming and stock raising. For a number of years he has been a director of the Crawford County Mut-

ual Fire Insurance company and since 1910 has been its president. He is one of the influential Republicans of the county and is a man of high standing in business and politics as well as personally.

In 1888 Mr. Beal was married in Bucyrus township to Miss Eva Beall, born in 1868, a daughter of James P. and Mary A. (Keckler) Beall, natives of Harrison County, O. They came to Crawford county some 50 years ago and settled in Bucyrus township, where he became a man of consequence. He died in 1904 and was survived by his widow until 1911. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their nine children, two died in infancy, seven grew to maturity and five are yet living. To Mr. and Mrs. Beal the following children have been born: Ruth M., Dorsey A., E. Naomi and James B. The family as a unit, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

PHILIP CRAMER, who is one of Crawford county's substantial citizens and well known and highly respected men, resides on one of his seven farms, his home being located in section 6, Auburn township. He was born on this farm, May 17, 1846, a son of Mathias and Margaret (Smith) Cramer.

The parents of Mr. Cramer were born, reared and married in Germany. When they came to the United States they chose Auburn township, Crawford county, O., as their home and here Mathias Cramer secured 60 acres of swamp and timber land. To the clearing and subsequent cultivating of this land he devoted the rest of his life and through his industry made it into a farm which provided well for himself and family. He died here at the age of 56 years and his burial, as also that of his wife, was in the Catholic cemetery at New Washington. Both were devoted members of the Catholic church. In Germany three children had been born to them: Christina, and two babes that died in infancy, and two more were born after coming to America: Mrs. Catherine Felter, who lives in Huron county, O.; and Philip, our subject.

Philip Cramer was only nine years old when his father died and afterward, for four years, he lived with his uncle, Peter Yocum, at New Washington, and then worked on farms for

eleven years, following which he bought an old saw mill in Cranberry township. He then invested in a horse-power threshing machine, which he operated for three years and then bought a steam thresher and operated that through the county for five years. Mr. Cramer continued to be enterprising, watching for business opportunities and then taking them. For 14 years he engaged in grain buying at North Auburn and for ten years has been a buyer of stock and a raiser of high grade stock and cattle. For several years after the death of his parents, the home farm was rented out but Mr. Cramer always wanted to make it his permanent home and when the chance came, he bought the interests of the other heirs and has resided here ever since. He is one of the heavy tax payers of the county, his seven farms aggregating 1,017 acres, situated in both Cranberry and Auburn townships.

Mr. Cramer married Miss Anna Hetzer, a daughter of Anthony Hetzer, and they have the following children: Andrew, Henry, Edward, Emma, John, Nora, Jacob, Frank, and Fred, and Philip, who is deceased. Mr. Cramer and family belong to St. Mary's Catholic church. He has been almost a lifelong Democrat but has not been a seeker for office, his many business interests sufficiently occupying his attention. He has built seven large barns, one on each farm, two fine residences, and has also built the elevator and two good store rooms at North Auburn, besides other necessary farm buildings. All the farms were without buildings and fences when he bought them.

G. W. GRAUER, farmer and stock raiser, is one of the leading agriculturists and substantial men of Holmes township, Crawford county, O. He resides just north of Bucyrus, on the old family homestead of 72 acres and owns an adjacent farm, all told 103 acres of valuable farming land. He was born on this place in 1866 and is a son of J. George and Mary (Armburster) Grauer.

J. George Grauer and his wife were both born in Germany and she came to America in 1847 and he in the fifties. Mr. Grauer acquired the farm that has ever since been in the family and erected the buildings and cleared

it, spending the rest of his life on the place, an honest, respected, hard-working man. He died here in 1882, when aged 56 years. His widow still survives and although in her 80th year, is active in both mind and body. They had the following children: Rickey, who is the wife of John A. Knipp and lives in Henry county; Christian, who lives in Colorado; Mary, who is the wife of Henry Geiger; G. W.; and an infant, deceased.

After his period of school attendance was over, G. W. Grauer took upon himself the responsibilities which he has carried ever since, the management, care and development of his property. The improvements he has made here are sensible and substantial and evidences of thrift are seen in every direction.

Mr. Grauer married Miss Emma Nagel, who is a daughter of John A. Nagel, who is a resident of Bellevue, O., and they have five children, namely: Filmore, Carl, Lawrence, George and Thelma. Mr. Grauer and family attend the German Lutheran church at Bucyrus. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE F. LAYER, a leading citizen of Liberty township, Crawford county, O., and a representative of one of the oldest families, resides on his farm of 220 acres, which is situated eight and one-half miles northeast of Bucyrus and two miles northwest of Sulphur Springs, O. He was born in Michigan and is a son of John A. Layer.

John A. Layer was born in Wittenberg, Germany, and was four years old when his parents brought him to America. They located in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., and there he was reared and remained on the home place until he married, when he moved to Michigan and lived there until after the birth of his son, George F., when he returned to Liberty township. He had the following children: Elizabeth, Louisa, George F., Frank E., and one who died in infancy.

George F. Layer was yet a child when his parents returned to Liberty township and he remained on the home farm until he was 26 years of age, when he married and bought 70 acres of the homestead. After the death of his mother he returned to the old home, bought the remainder of the land and his father died here. Mr. Layer has one of the best improved

farms in this part of Crawford county and manages his land according to modern ideas. His handsome residence is equipped with city conveniences, having a complete water system and an acetylene plant for lighting, and other buildings of substantial construction.

In 1891 Mr. Layer was united in marriage with Miss Emma Ulmer, a daughter of Gottlieb Ulmer, a native of Germany, and they have three children: Florence, Harvey and Frederick. Mr. Layer and family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Layer is a Democrat but he has never accepted any public office other than membership on the school board.

CHARLES HENKEL,* who, for a quarter of a century, has been an engineer with the Erie Railway company, with home at Galion, O., was born March 4, 1853, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and is a son of Conrad and Elizabeth Henkel.

The parents of Mr. Henkel were born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and came from there in 1850 to the United States and located at Brooklyn, N. Y., where the father died in July, 1853, aged about 40 years. In 1866 the mother and children came to Galion, O., and here she survived until in her 78th year. Both parents were members of the German Lutheran church. Of their children there are four survivors, namely: Conrad; John, who is in the butchering business at Troy, O., who is a widower with four children; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Tobias Mockel; and Charles, who was but four months old when his father died.

Charles Henkel is a self made man, having to contend with many difficulties in boyhood and youth, incident to the early death of his father and the establishing of the family in a strange city and country. After his school days were over he applied for and secured work with the Erie Railway company and his faithfulness and industry were rewarded by promotion from time to time, and in 1887 he became freight engineer on the Fourth Division running between Galion and Dayton, O. Mr. Henkel has met with few accidents, being judicious and careful and never taking chances, and enjoys the full confidence of his employers and the respect and esteem of his comrades. He is popular with the latter and is a member

of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. Henkel was married at Galion, to Miss Amanda Huffman, who was born in Morrow county, O., in 1861, a daughter of Michael and Susanna (Bortner) Huffman. The parents of Mrs. Henkel were born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in early married life, where the father preempted 160 acres of land, in Morrow county. That was the family homestead and there the father died when aged 81 years and the mother in her 79th year. They were kind, good people and were faithful members of the English Lutheran church.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henkel: Carrie, born in 1882, who married Jesse Reinhart, a farmer near Galion; Elmer, who follows the trade of carriage trimmer at Galion, and who married Gertrude Eichman; and Allen, who is a sailor in the U. S. Navy and is now located at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Henkel are members of the English Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat. Some years since Mr. Henkel built his handsome residence at No. 563 Boston street, Galion.

EMANUEL JOHNSON, a leading citizen of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., serving in the office of township treasurer, is owner and proprietor of Fairview farm, a valuable tract of 60 acres which lies four miles northwest of Bucyrus, O. He was born in Fulton county, Pa., in 1851, and is a son of David and Susanna (Masters) Johnson.

The parents of Mr. Johnson were both born in Pennsylvania, the father in Fulton county and the mother in Franklin county and both died in Fulton county when aged about 80 years. They had a family of 12 children, as follows: Martin, who is deceased; John F., who still lives in Pennsylvania; Mary and Luther, both of whom are deceased; Emanuel; Daniel M., who lives south of Bucyrus; Jennie, who is deceased; Ruhammah; Gilbert, who lives at Joliet, Ill.; Joseph, who is a resident of North Ohio; Albert L., who lives at Williamsport, Md.; and Edward, who is a resident of Shelby, O.

Emanuel Johnson attended the public schools in youth, afterward taught school for two years and assisted on the home farm. In 1882 he came to Holmes township, Crawford

county and has resided here ever since, in 1900 purchasing his present farm on which he carries on progressive farming and raises fine stock. The improvements have been placed here since he took charge and these include the comfortable residence.

Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Hetty D. Hiteshew, who was born in Maryland, and three children were born to them: Millard, who died at the age of five years; Beulah, who is the wife of D. E. Downing of Holmes township, and has one son, Paul; and Russell Sage, who assists on the home farm. Politically Mr. Johnson has always been identified with the Democratic party. He has been a useful and representative citizen, always interested in public matters and particularly concerned in the advancement of the public schools. He has served as a school director and at present is township treasurer. Mr. Johnson and family belong to the Evangelical church in Holmes township.

CHARLES M. SHEEHE, conductor on the Cincinnati East, the Third Division, Erie railway, has been identified with this important transportation line since 1890 and is numbered with its most valued employes. He was born at Mingo, Champaign county, O., Feb. 19, 1870, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (McGraw) Sheehe.

The parents of Mr. Sheehe were born in Ireland but were married in New York city, he having come to America when aged about 20 years and she when 16 years of age. A few years after marriage they moved to Mingo, O., where Mr. Sheehe was employed in railroad construction, being foreman of a gang of workmen, and there he died in 1879, when in his 57th year. His widow survived until April 29, 1911, being then 74 years of age. They were members of the Roman Catholic church. Their family consisted of seven sons and two daughters, three of the sons and one of the daughters being now deceased. Two of the sons are residents of Galion and railroad men: Charles M. and Henry, the latter being a brakeman with the Erie road.

As a brakeman with the road he still serves, Charles M. Sheehe entered the service in 1890 and continued in that position until 1898, when he was made conductor on a freight train with

a competent crew under his orders, for seven years being with the Cincinnati West Division and since then with the Cincinnati East. He has a fine record as to carefulness and efficiency, never having had any serious accidents, and is also a respected citizen of Galion, now his home.

At Galion Mr. Sheehe was married to Miss Elizabeth Wildenthaler, who was born at Galion, Jan. 11, 1874, where she was educated in St. Joseph's parochial school. Her parents were Andrew and Amanda (Murray) Wildenthaler. After Mr. Wildenthaler's death, the mother subsequently married a Mr. Slabauch and both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheehe the following children have been born: Roy L., who is a brakeman on the Erie railroad; Marie C.; Charles J., who is call boy at Galion for the Erie; George H. and Floyd F., both of whom are in school; Dorothy M., who died at the age of eight months; and Frank A., John E. and Jean E. Mr. Sheehe and family are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. He is identified with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and belongs also to the Eagles, Maccabees and Elks and has served officially in some of these organizations. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM J. WINANS,* a popular, trusted and esteemed conductor on the Erie railway, with home at Galion, O., was born in Douglas township, Effingham county, Ill., Oct. 25, 1865. Almost from boyhood he has been connected with railway life and for a number of years has been very prominent in organized labor circles.

By the time Mr. Winans was 12 years old his schooldays were over and he was practically thrown on his own resources. He worked through the farming sections of Illinois until he was 17 years of age when he came to Ohio and until he was 23 was mainly engaged in farming and brick making, in Richland and Crawford counties. He then entered the service of the Erie railroad as a brakeman and by 1896 had reached such proficiency that he was entrusted with a freight train as conductor and as such has watched over the safe transportation of millions of dollars worth of commodities and has met with few accidents. He has always been connected with the Third Divi-

sion, which is also known as the Cincinnati East. He early became a member of the organization known as the railroad trainmen and since 1890 has been continuously its state representative sent again and again, for six successive terms as a delegate to the state legislature to look after the interests of all railroad employes in Ohio and he has been faithful to the trust reposed in him. He has served on the city council at Galion of which city he has been a resident since 1889. In his political affiliation he is a Democrat. In 1910 Mr. Winans was appointed by Governor Harmon a member of a committee to draft a report pertaining to labor compensation and in the summing up, Mr. Winans disagreed with the other four members and sent in a minority report and when the bill which it affected was passed and became a law it was seen that Mr. Winan's report presented a perfect working plan.

At a recent meeting of the State Constitutional Convention the following testimonial was presented to Mr. Winans by the labor group of 15 members of the convention, under date of May 23, 1912:

"We, the undersigned members of organized labor, delegates in Ohio's Fourth Constitutional Convention herewith heartily commend Mr. W. J. Winans for his efficient and untiring efforts in behalf of the cause of labor as presented to the convention. We recognize that labor has been successful in having adopted measures which will give the people the greatest opportunity for progress and advancement, and we submit this testimonial to you for having contributed so much to the passage of labor measure. The labor group in the convention congratulated the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in having a representative who has faithfully and intelligently represented them at the convention. This makes a new era in the advancement for the benefit of mankind." This document bore the signatures of the fifteen labor delegates. On the day following the receipt of the above, Mr. Winans was still further honored by the receipt of a beautiful fob and gold watch charm, suitably engraved, which gift was especially gratifying at this time as indicative of the sincerity of its donors.

On June 27, 1893, Mr. Winans was married at Hamilton, Canada, to Miss Mary E. Mar-

latt, who was born and reared in one of the towns of the province of Ontario. She was born Sept. 17, 1869, and died at Galion, O., May 9, 1909, the beloved and tender mother of three children, namely: Hazel E., who was born Feb. 28, 1895, who is a student in the Galion High School; Lawrence J., who was born Dec. 8, 1897, who is also a high school student; and Bernice J., who died when aged ten months and nine days. Mr. Winans is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged, and the children are interested in Sunday-school work.

CARL E. COBB, a general farmer and well known resident of Liberty township, Crawford county, O., was born in 1881 in Liberty township and is a member of one of the old Pioneer families of Crawford county, residing on the farm of 200 acres which his grandfather entered from the Government. He is one of three heirs to this property. His parents were Charles C. and Hannah (Heckart) Cobb.

Charles C. Cobb was born in Ohio and was a farmer during his entire mature life. He inherited the present farm from his father and kept it intact and passed it on to his children. It is a fine property yet undivided. He married Hannah Heckart, who was born in Pennsylvania and they had three children: Ora E., who married Philip Russman and has four children—Russell, Pearl, Cyril and Donald—and resides in Whetstone township; Otis, who resides on the homestead with his mother; and Carl E., our subject.

Carl E. Cobb attended the public schools and since then has devoted his time and attention to farm pursuits. He owns one-third of the undivided estate. The heirs have made numerous improvements on this property and have recently completed the erection of a substantial barn and are carrying out their agricultural operations along modern and progressive lines.

On Jan. 1, 1905, Mr. Cobb was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Sandhammer, a member of an old family of this section, one of three children, the others being: Maggie, who married James Maudsley and has had five children—Maud, William, Georgia, Joseph and an infant, deceased; and Ada, who married Harvey Eaton, residing at Bucy-

rus, and has two children—Joseph and Melvin. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb have two interesting little sons: Wallace G. and Merrill W. Mr. Cobb votes with the Republican party and takes a good citizen's interest in affairs pertaining to his own neighborhood.

LEWIS MILLER, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest teacher now living in Crawford county, where his educational work was carried on for a number of years, resides on his excellent farm of 160 acres, situated two miles northeast of Lemert, O. He was born in 1836, in Seneca county, O., and is a son of Jacob and Phebe (Pennington) Miller.

Jacob Miller was born in Fairfield county, O., and in young manhood went to Seneca county and latter came to Crawford county. He followed farming in both counties and at one time owned almost 1,000 acres of land. His death occurred in his 82d year. He married Phebe Pennington and of their eight children there are two survivors: Lewis and Levi, the latter being a resident of Benton, O.

Lewis Miller attended school in boyhood in both Seneca and Crawford counties and afterward taught school for some years and there are many yet living who recall him as their able and helpful teacher. For four years he served as school examiner, has been a school director and has always taken much interest in the public schools. After coming to his present farm he made many improvements and erected all necessary buildings and repaired the others. He still keeps up his interest in his farming and stock raising industries and has the assistance of his son.

Mr. Miller married Miss Crilley A. Housburg, who was born in Crawford county, one mile west of the Miller farm, a daughter of Leonard Housburg, and they have had seven children, namely: Jesse, who married Daisy Dewell, and has one son, Wesley; Mary Effie, who married A. Horton, and has four children—Oscar, Donald, William and Nellie; Ira J., who assists in the management of the home farm; Ruphena, who is the wife of J. Heinle; Arletta and Lawrence, both of whom live at home; and a babe that died. In politics Mr. Miller is a stanch Democrat and has served in public office at times and formerly

was township clerk. He is one of the county's most highly respected citizens.

ALLEN W. OCKER,* who is connected with the E. M. Freese Works, at Galion, in the capacity of blacksmith, a skilled man along this line and one of large experience, was born in Richland county, O., Nov. 16, 1859, a son of Josiah and Mary A. (Winters) Ocker.

Josiah Ocker and wife were born in Maryland and after marriage moved from Carroll county in that state to Troy township, Richland county, O., where the mother of Allen W. Ocker died when he was 12 days old. The father contracted a second marriage and one son also was born to that union. The father died at the home of his son, Allen W., in 1911, when aged almost 78 years.

Allen W. Ocker remained in Richland county and obtained his education in Troy township, in 1876 coming to Galion, where he learned the blacksmith trade, later going to Bucyrus where he entered the employ of the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Company and remained with that concern for 12 years. On Jan. 12, 1894, he came to Galion and accepted a position with the firm of E. M. Freese & Co. Mr. Ocker is a skilled workman along the line of machine blacksmithing and tool making.

Mr. Ocker was married in Crawford county in 1888, to Miss Carrie Berger, who is a sister of Mrs. E. M. Freese. Mrs. Ocker was born in Switzerland and came to the United States with her parents when ten years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Ocker three children have been born, namely: Earl J., who graduated from the Galion High School in the class of 1909, who is a pattern maker; Olive B. and Howard L. Mr. Ocker and family are members of the First Reformed church. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally he is identified with Galion Lodge No. 15, Odd Fellows.

MRS. LIZZIE HIEBER, who resides on her well cultivated farm of 140 acres, situated in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., belongs to one of the old and substantial families of this section, the Scheibers, and is the widow of the late John G. Hieber, for many

years an esteemed and respected resident of this section.

John G. Hieber was born in Crawford county, O., April 8, 1867, and died on the present farm, May 19, 1903. He was a son of Christian and Christiana (Wagner) Hieber and was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the district schools. He was a man of industry and excellent business judgment and was very successful in his agricultural operations and wise in his investments. At the time of death he was able to leave a valuable farm and other property to his widow and three children. In his death the community lost a worthy citizen and his family a kind, loving and careful protector, and the Lutheran church a consistent member.

On Dec. 31, 1891, John G. Hieber was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Schieber, who is a daughter of Jacob and Eva (Mauer) Schieber, and a granddaughter of Gottlieb and Magdalena Schieber. To Mr. and Mrs. Hieber the following children were born: Roy Ellis, who was educated in the Bucyrus High School and in an agricultural college, operates the home farm; Milo W., who is a student in the Bucyrus High School; Grace Elizabeth, who resides at home; and Mary E., who died at the age of 13 months. Mrs. Hieber and family are members of the Lutheran church.

ANDREW W. DENZER, who is a member of one of the old and substantial families of Tod township, Crawford county, O., lives on his well improved farm of 100 acres lying one and one-half miles northeast of Ocola, O., was born in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, three and one-half miles from the city of Bucyrus, on July 8, 1853. His parents were Jacob and Matilda (McNeal) Denzer.

Jacob Denzer was born in Germany and was 13 years old when his parents brought him to the United States. For several years he lived at Tiffin, O., and then came to near Bucyrus and for several more years worked for farmers in that neighborhood. After his marriage he secured some land through his own labor and to the original purchase kept on adding, through his industry and prudence, until he owned 500 acres and at the time of

his death was one of the largest land owners in this section of the county. He lived to the age of 81 years and was widely known and much respected. His death occurred on the farm on which his son, Andrew W. was reared. He married Matilda McNeal, who was born in Pennsylvania, probably of Scotch parents, and was a child when she came to Ohio. Of the 13 children born to Jacob Denzer and his wife, ten are yet living.

Andrew W. Denzer went to the district schools in his boyhood and afterward gave his father assistance on the home farm in Bucyrus township. In 1882 he purchased the farm on which he has lived ever since. It is well cared for and finely improved and Mr. Denzer put up all the substantial buildings except the residence, which he remodeled and made entirely comfortable. The property is very valuable and Mr. Denzer is a thoroughgoing and successful farmer.

Mr. Denzer married Miss Mary Jane Shroll, who was born in Bucyrus township and is a daughter of Samuel Shroll, who was one of the early settlers here. Mr. and Mrs. Denzer have had seven children, as follows: Violet, who is the wife of William Flocken, and has two children—Corinne and Donald; Waldon, who is engaged in farming one mile west of his father, and who married Hazel Young and has one son, Sherman A.; Willis, who is his father's capable assistant; Della and Huldah; Ethel, who died at the age of eight years; and an infant, deceased. Mr. Denzer has always voted the Democratic ticket. On several occasions he has served in local offices with efficiency and has been school director and turnpike road commissioner.

LEWIS DAY PICKERING,* proprietor of one of the important and well established business houses of Bucyrus, O., dealing in a full line of agricultural implements and carriages and wagons, at No. 321 North Sandusky Avenue, is a native of Bucyrus, born here 36 years ago, and has been more or less directly connected with city interests all his life. His parents were William W. and Martha J. (Phelps) Pickering.

The father of Mr. Pickering was born in England and came to America when a young man, while the mother, born in Carroll county,

O., was of direct English ancestry. They came to Bucyrus after the birth of their eldest child and spent the rest of their lives here, the mother dying when aged 45 years and the father surviving her four years, passing away in 1882. They were members of the Lutheran church. The father owned farm land near Bucyrus but his main business was that of stock drover, in which he made many long trips over the mountains to eastern markets. There were ten children in the family, five sons and five daughters, and the following survive: Emma, who is the wife of John Dodge, of Haverhill, Mass., and has one son and two daughters; Joseph M., who is a farmer residing in Michigan; Grove L., who is a farmer in Henry county, O.; Edward C., who lives at New Comerstown, O., a machinist, who has wife and two daughters; Lewis Day, our subject; Lula A., twin sister of Lewis Day, who married Charles Young and lives at Winchester, Mass.; Mary, who is the wife of S. Larkins, and who resides at Alliance, O., and has one daughter. The names of those deceased were: Charles C., who died in 1910, at Chicago, and is survived by a widow and four children; Caroline, who died young; and Gertrude, who is survived by her husband, J. C. Brinkman.

Lewis Day Pickering was left an orphan when eight years old and motherless when only four years of age. He grew up partly on the farm and partly in the city and was educated here in the public schools. Since 1897 he has been proprietor of his present business, one that was established many years earlier by W. N. Koons, who was succeeded by J. M. Pickering, a brother to the present owner. Mr. Pickering has a first class establishment and while his stock is very large and complete in every line, he carries only the best goods. He takes pride in his business reputation for reliability and his methods have made him a popular merchant with the class from whom his patronage comes. Politically he is a Republican but is active in politics only to the extent of good citizenship. He is a member of the United Commercial Travellers' Association. Mr. Pickering is unmarried.

JOHN WESLEY KRAUTER, one of the representative men of Liberty township, Craw-

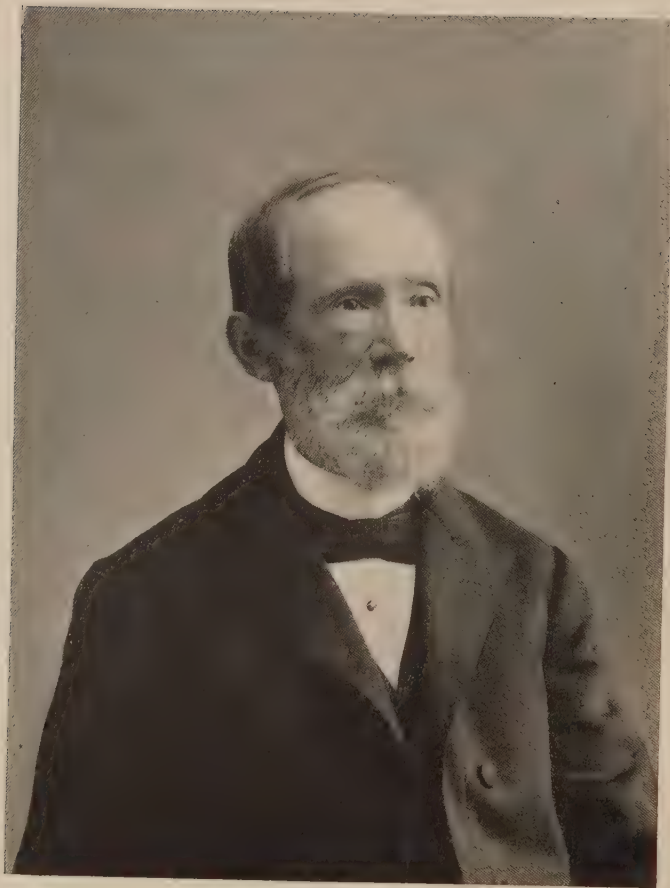
ford county, O., resides on his excellent farm of 80 acres, which he devotes to general agriculture. He was born in Liberty township, Dec. 14, 1871, and is a son of John C. and Catherine (Gebhardt) Krauter.

John C. Krauter was born in Germany and his parents were John and Catherine Krauter. For some years he has been a successful farmer and stock raiser in Holmes township, where he still resides. He is a Republican in politics and is well known over Crawford county. Mr. Krauter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Catherine Gebhardt, who was born in Ohio and died July 4, 1906, her burial being in beautiful Oakwood Cemetery at Bucyrus. To this marriage the following children were born: Susan, who is the wife of John K. Leimenstoll; Dora, who is the wife of Amos Lust; William E.; Lydia; Alma, who is the wife of Herman Portman; Caroline; Harry and John Wesley.

John Wesley Krauter attended the public schools and afterward assisted his father until his 25th year when he rented the homestead for a period of seven years and at the end of that time purchased his present farm. It is a fine property situated three-fourth miles east of the Columbus turnpike road and is still known as the old Gottlieb Krauter homestead. Mr. Krauter's activities include farming and stock raising and he is numbered with the prosperous agriculturists of this section.

Mr. Krauter was married to Miss Sarah Leimenstoll, who was born in Crawford county and is a daughter of the late Henry and Sophia Leimenstoll, former residents of Chatfield township, who lived and died there and were buried in the Lust Cemetery. They had the following children: Mary, who is deceased, was the wife of Henry Geissman; Christian; Sophia, who is the wife of Charles Geissman; John; Jacob; and Sarah, who is the wife of Mr. Krauter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Krauter three children have been born, namely: John Wesley Paul, Carl Edwin and Arthur Harvey, the last named dying in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Krauter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they take much interest in the work of the Sunday-school, Mr. Krauter serving as its superintendent for a number of



CHRISTIAN S. CRIM

years. In politics he is a Republican but he has never been willing to accept the responsibilities of office, with the exception of those of township trustee, in which position he is serving very acceptably to his fellow citizens.

GEORGE AURAND, one of the representative agriculturists of Tod township, Crawford county, O., who owns a fine farm of 165 acres, situated two miles north of Ocoola, O., was born two miles southeast of Bucyrus, O., and has spent his life in his native state.

After his school period was over, George Aurand, in 1862, came to his present farm where he has remained until the present. He erected the comfortable residence here and made all the other improvements, having completed the clearing of the land. He operates all of his 165 acres with the exception of 25 acres, which he rents.

Mr. Aurand married Miss Amanda Mutchler and they have had seven children, namely: Georgia, deceased; Albert, who died young; Tillie, who is the wife of S. Heft and has two children—Russell and Laura; Stella, who is the wife of Albert Gingery and has four children—Nora, Willis, Carl and Dorsey; Ira B., who died when aged 18 years; Herbert I., who assists his father on the farm and who married Rosa Laipply, and has three children—Ethel, Wallace and George; and Esther, who is the wife of Virgil Starlin, their two children dying in infancy. Mr. Aurand is a Methodist in religious faith, Mrs. Aurand belonging to the U. B. church at Ocoola. Mr. Aurand votes with the Republican party.

CHRISTIAN S. CRIM, deceased, for many years was a prominent business man of Galion and widely known in banking circles. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, its first president and was continued at the head of that institution for 37 years, its prosperity during this time having largely been due to his business sagacity and careful and conservative banking methods. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1820, and died at Galion in September, 1895. His parents were Jacob and Eliza (Smith) Crim, who lived and died in Pennsylvania, both being of German parentage.

In 1839 Christian S. Crim left his father's farm and the local school. He made his way

to Lancaster, O., and engaged in merchandising there, later at Johnsville, in Morrow county, and in 1851 reached Galion. Here, in 1854, with his brother, Levi S. Crim, he went into the dry goods business and remained a resident of Galion although his brother subsequently went to Bucyrus and later to Toledo. Christian S. Crim decided that Galion, even then, offered excellent business opportunities and he quietly kept seeking them and built up a large trade in dry goods. Later he built the first grain elevator here and became a factor in the grain trade and during the Civil War, in association with his brother, they handled thousands of bushels of grain and seed, including flax seed. They also dealt in wool and in horses for the Government. Mr. Crim was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Monroeville. During his many years of active business he gained an enviable reputation, for, while he was credited with great shrewdness, he was known to be of unquestioned integrity. His judgment on all questions was so invariably correct that it was frequently sought and followed. He believed in political parties and was a strong Republican but business always interested him to such an extent that no time was left for acceptance of political positions.

Mr. Crim was married at Galion, O., to Miss Martha Rosianna Casner, who was born in 1841, in Juniata county, Pa., and was four years old when her parents, Thomas and Sarah (Steese) Casner, came to Galion. Later they moved to Missouri and Mr. Casner served in a Missouri regiment in the Federal Army until the close of the Civil War, several times being wounded and probably on this account his life did not extend much longer. His widow, the mother of Mrs. Crim, died in the same year, three sons and two daughters thus becoming orphans. Mrs. Crim and two brothers are the sole survivors. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crim: Olie, Ella, Charles and Henry. Mrs. Crim is an unusually capable business woman as well as one deeply interested in benevolent, philanthropic and educational movements. For eight years she was vice president of the First National Bank and since her husband's death has continued a member of the board of directors. She was the moving spirit in the organization of the Galion Public Library,

which was incorporated March 26, 1901. This community has much reason to be grateful to Mrs. Crim in this connection. She was a member and chairman of the library board and largely through her efforts it was made possible to accept Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$15,000 and in 1902 the beautiful and appropriate library building was completed. She was the organizer of the Current News Club, the first literary society in this city and has been its president. Her enthusiasm and helpfulness have been potent in the founding of other organization designed for a better social order and her charities have been generously bestowed but are never exploited.

CHARLES F. BONEBRAKE,* manufacturer of all kinds of cement supplies, doing an extensive business at Bucyrus, O., where he occupies the building at No. 210 Jones street, and who also takes contracts for stone work and sidewalk making and additionally has been in the plastering business for some ten years, is one of the busy and representative men of this city. He is a native of Bucyrus, born Nov. 24, 1880, and is a son of Samuel F. and Catherine (Schepp) Bonebrake.

Samuel F. Bonebrake was born in Pennsylvania and accompanied his parents to Crawford county during the Civil War. He followed the plasterer's trade all his active life and both he and wife still reside at Bucyrus. She was born in Ohio, of German extraction. They had two children: Nellie, who died at the age of 20 years, and Charles F.

Charles F. Bonebrake obtained his education in the common schools and the High School at Bucyrus, after which he worked with his father for a number of years before beginning business for himself. He has been in the cement business for 15 years and brought to this city the first cement block machine ever used in this section. Mr. Bonebrake has been sole proprietor of his business for two years and has been at his present excellent location for four years, where he has a plant fully equipped with modern machinery for his line of work. He turns out both plain and decorated cement blocks and has a large dryhouse which ensures the proper amount of drying that is necessary in

order to make his product perfect. His trade, as yet, is largely local but there is every reason to anticipate that it will not continue so, each year with its progressive developments opening up wider and wider fields for the use of cement, and Mr. Bonebrake possesses the enterprise to take advantage of every opportunity.

Mr. Bonebrake was married at Bucyrus, to Miss Ida Deppler, who was born in Ohio, Feb. 4, 1880, and was educated in her native state. Mr. and Mrs. Bonebrake have no children. They are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the National Union.

AARON NEFF, whose valuable farm of 113 acres lies in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., four miles northeast of Bucyrus, is a member of one of the old county families and was born in Holmes township, Feb. 21, 1873, a son of Joseph and Sophia (Yeiter) Neff.

Joseph Neff was born in Pennsylvania and came to Crawford county, O., when about 25 years old, ever afterward residing here and becoming a successful farmer and respected citizen. He was married in early manhood to Sophia Yeiter, who was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, and the following children were born to them: Emanuel, who resides in Sandusky township, and who married Sarah Krauter and has one daughter, Elsie; Lizzie, who is the wife of Joseph Durr and lives in Liberty township; Amos, a twin of our subject, who is a resident of Bucyrus, and who married Anna Sheiber; Jacob, a farmer in Liberty township, who married Ella, daughter of Jacob Sheiber; Mary, who is the wife of Abraham Sheiber and resides at Bucyrus; Tillie, who is deceased; Emma, who is the wife of Albert Sheiber and lives in Holmes township; Joseph, a farmer in Holmes township, who married Myrtle Sheiber; and Aaron, the subject of this article.

Aaron Neff obtained his education in the schools of Holmes township and with the exception of one year spent in the West, has always lived in Crawford county. On his well improved farm in Liberty township he car-

ries on general farming and raises some excellent stock and in the management of his different industries finds enough work to make him a very busy man.

On Feb. 11, 1904, Mr. Neff was married to Miss Cora Orewiler, who is a daughter of Jacob and Jennie (Steen) Orewiler, and they have two children, son and daughter; Carol Irene and Forest A. Mrs. Neff has one brother, Harry N. Orewiler, who is a resident of Bucyrus. In politics Mr. Neff is a Republican. He is a wide awake, intelligent citizen and keeps thoroughly posted on public affairs and well informed concerning agricultural matters.

H. A. LEA, who is a leading and substantial citizen of Tod township, Crawford county, O., and a member of one of the oldest county families, resides on his well improved farm of 80 acres, and, with his son, Don Lea, owns and operates an additional 100 acres, the first farm being situated one mile west of Lemert, O., and the second farm north of the town. Mr. Lea was born on the old homestead in Tod township, in 1848, and is a son of Thomas and Polly (Miller) Lea and a grandson of Zacheus Lea.

Zacheus Lea was born in the Isle of Wight, England, and was 20 years old when he came to the United States and took up his residence near Jersey Shore, Pa., where he became a farmer and large land owner. He married a member of one of the neighboring German families and about 1832 they came to Crawford county, O., where he purchased a farm for each of his children. He lived to the age of 79 years.

Thomas Lea was born in Lycoming county, Pa., and came with his parents to Crawford county. He cleared and improved the farm in Tod township that his father gave him and continued to reside here until the close of his life, dying at the age of 62 years. He married Polly Miller, who was born in Union county, Pa., and was ten years old when her parents came to Crawford county and her death occurred on the homestead, in her 51st year. They had ten children, as follows: Mrs. Sarah A. Armstrong; Mrs. Amanda Pease Cook, who is deceased; Jane, who died in 1869; H. A., our subject; Isaac, a resident

of Oceola, who is pastor of the United Brethren church; James, who died in 1910, who was a physician and for 27 years a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church; Mrs. Martha Cook, who died in 1879; Adella, who died in 1887; Mrs. Carrie Coon, who is deceased; and Lucy, who died in infancy.

H. A. Lea attended school at Lemert and at Heidelberg College and prepared himself to teach school and for the greater part of 15 years was engaged in educational work, mainly in this section but also teaching for a few terms in three different states. From 1878 until 1903 he lived on his present place and then moved to Fostoria in order to give his children the best of educational advantages and remained in that city for seven years. Afterward he resided for two years at Sycamore and then returned to the home farm and in association with his son general farming and stock-raising is carried on by them on both farms.

Mr. Lea was married to Miss Josephine Eyestone, who is a daughter of George Eyestone, who was a pioneer in Wyandot county, O., and they have two children: Don and Clara, the former of whom is in business with his father as indicated above, and the latter, who is a graduate of the Fostoria High school, resides with her parents. Don Lea married Miss Cora Markley and they have children: Jessie, Josephine, Arlene, Dorothy and Hattie. In politics Mr. Lea prefers to be independent. Being an educated and well informed man, he feels that he can take a broad-minded view of policies, principles and platforms for himself and therefor casts his vote as his own judgment suggests. He has served on the school board and for ten years did serve as township trustee.

GEORGE M. MARQUART, who carries on farming and stock raising in section 1, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 149 acres of fine land, situated one and three-fourth miles north of New Washington, O., was born and has always lived on this farm.

Mr. Marquart obtained a good, common school education and ever since has devoted himself closely to his farm and stock interests, succeeding his father, Michael Marquart,

on the place. He has done a large amount of improving and has a set of substantial buildings and much of his land is tiled. All is cultivated with the exception of 22 acres which are still in timber. Mr. Marquart grows grain, cattle, sheep and hogs, raising and feeding many of the latter.

Mr. Marquart married Miss Caroline A. Leonhart, a daughter of John Leonhart, and they have six children, all of whom were born on this farm. The three older ones, Estella O., Edna M., and Lester G., are attending school and are making rapid progress, while the three younger ones, Iona May, Ralph E. and Lloyd C., remain at home. Mr. Marquart and family are members of the Lutheran church and he assisted in the building of the present church edifice. He has always given his political support to the Democratic party, and has taken a good citizen's interest in all local matters.

JEROME BLAND, M. D., a well known and highly respected resident of Bucyrus, O., who is now living retired from the active practice of his profession, was born on a farm in Muskingum county, O., July 22, 1840. He was the eldest of the family of ten children—three daughters and seven sons—of Ebenezer and Harriet (Lane) Bland. At an early day the Blands were prominent and representative people in the states of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, a conspicuous figure in the last named state being Congressman "Silver Dick" Bland.

John Bland, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native Virginian and of Virginian parentage. He came from his native state to Ohio as early as 1798, settling in Muskingum county, and the land which he obtained by patent from the general government is still in possession of his descendants, who are numerous in that county. The maiden name of his wife is not now recalled. They established a good homestead and both died at an advanced age.

Ebenezer Bland, the Doctor's father, was born in Muskingum county, O., in 1811, and died on his substantial farm in Muskingum county in 1888. His wife, Mrs. Harriet Lane Bland, was a native of Maryland.

Jerome Bland, our direct subject, spent the

first 23 years of his life on the farm, where he learned most useful lessons of industry and perseverance, which have been characteristic of his entire career. At the age of 19 he began teaching in the country schools, and, in all, he taught nine winter terms. In 1862 he became a student in Denison College at Granville, O., where he remained until 1864, after which date he taught several terms of school. In 1864 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Joseph McCann, of Irville, O. Later he attended one term of lectures in Starling Medical College, of Columbus, O. He then began the practice of his profession at Hanover, this state, where he remained two years. He then reentered Starling Medical College, where he graduated in 1869.

Settling in Crawford county, he located at Benton, now Poplar, where he was engaged in a most active and lucrative practice for 14 years, being "on the go" almost day and night. No other physician of the county even had a larger, if as large a country practice as had Dr. Bland while he was located at Benton. From that place he came to Bucyrus in 1883, from which time until 1905, the year of his retirement, he was numbered among the most active and successful physicians and surgeons of the city. He gave up his practice only on account of extreme ill health, which unfitted him for the arduous labors of his profession, with its urgent calls at all hours of the day and night. As an item of family history, it may be mentioned that Dr. Bland had two brothers, Charles and John Bland, who studied medicine under him. Both entered medical college and died of consumption during the last year of their studies in college, and both at the age of 28, though their deaths occurred some eight years apart. A third brother of the Doctor's also died of consumption, though his other brothers and himself were large and robust men.

In politics Dr. Bland is a Democrat. He served five years as county coroner and was a member of the Pension Board of Examiners under the second administration of Grover Cleveland. He has important business interests, being proprietor of Knisely Springs stock farm, owning and breeding high-bred horses. On his farm are also valuable mineral springs,

the water from which is bottled for public consumption by the Knisely Mineral Springs Bottling Works. The Doctor is a member of the County, State and National medical associations.

Dr. Bland stands high in the Masonic order. Besides holding membership not only in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, but also in the Mystic Shrine, Scottish Rite (Al Koran Temple), at Cleveland. He was a charter member and one of the organizers of the Elk lodge in Bucyrus and was voted a life member of that organization on Dec. 23, 1909.

Dr. Bland was married in 1867 to Miss Lucy Coon, who was born in Hanover, Licking county, O., Aug. 8, 1849, and who was there reared and educated. Her parents were Israel and Maria (Edwards) Coon, both natives of Ohio, the father being of Pennsylvania parentage and the mother of Welsh ancestry. Mr. Coon was for many years proprietor of a hotel in Hanover, O., in which place he and his wife were married, and where he died at the age of 59 years. His wife had preceded him to the grave a few years previously leaving two children, one of whom, Israel, Jr., died when 16 years of age. The other, Mrs. Bland, still survives. She is a member of the M. E. church and is active in its good work.

Dr. and Mrs. Bland have been the parents of four children—Harriet Belle, Ebenezer, Charles, who died in infancy, and Alice Barbara, whose further record is briefly as follows: Harriet Belle was born in Benton, O., June 21, 1870. She was educated in the Bucyrus High School and was married in this city in 1893 to A. J. Yawger, who was born in Elmira, N. Y., of good parentage, May 26, 1866. He graduated from Cornell University with the degree of C. E. and later became a contractor on railroad and municipal engineering work in various parts of the United States, but his headquarters for some time have been at Indianapolis, Ind. He is a Mason. Mrs. Yawger is a member of the Methodist church. She is a lady of culture and refinement and of strong filial affection and resides with her parents in Bucyrus. She has no children.

Ebenezer, the Doctor's second child, was a

well educated young man. On the breaking out of the War with Spain, he joined Company A, Eighth Regiment O. V. I., as a private and accompanied his regiment to Cuba, where he died from cholera, July 11, 1898, when within a few days of being 24 years of age. He is buried in Arlington Cemetery, at Washington, D. C.

Alice Barbara Bland was born in Benton, O., Dec. 14, 1882. She graduated from Bucyrus High School and has since remained at home with her parents, to whom she is much attached. She is unmarried. She, like her married sister, is a member of the Methodist church.

HON. J. R. MILLER, mayor of New Washington, O., and president of the Miller Merchandise Company, of this city, is a representative citizen of Crawford county and practically all his life has been identified with many of her important interests. He was born at New Washington, Jan. 19, 1861.

Mr. Miller attended school at New Washington and afterward took a Spencerian Commercial course at Cleveland, O., and then went into the grocery business under the firm style of J. R. & G. Miller. In 1890 G. Miller retired and a general store was opened, Mr. Miller admitting A. P. Miller and the business was continued under the name of J. R. & A. P. Miller until April 9, 1906. Mr. Miller then opened his present store, under the style of the Miller Merchandise Company, which is one of the largest and most complete department stores in this part of Ohio, the spacious building being three stories high, including basement and covering an acre of ground. It is one of the largest business enterprises at New Washington. J. R. Miller is president of the company; A. O. Miller is vice president; and Mrs. A. O. Miller is secretary. In addition to the officers there are three other directors: J. W. Kibler, Dr. C. E. Kimerline and Frank Derr. The first officers and directors were: J. R. Miller, president and manager; A. P. Miller, vice president; F. J. Miller, treasurer; C. A. Miller, secretary, and Jacob Uhl, J. W. Kibler and A. O. Miller, directors. The officers and directors are elected annually. J. R. Miller is additionally interested in the Toledo Life Insurance Company.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and was reared in the Roman Catholic church.

Mayor Miller was married to Miss Anna E. Uhl, who is a daughter of Jacob and Maggie Uhl, old residents of New Washington. In politics Mr. Miller has been a zealous Democrat all his mature life and has held many offices of responsibility and for the past three years has been mayor of New Washington and has given the city a business administration that has been very popular and decidedly beneficial.

JACOB F. GUINTHER,* a representative farmer, who owns and operates 143 acres of land, 53 of which are located in Marion county and the balance in Crawford county, was born on the homestead farm on which he still lives, March 20, 1864. His parents were Jacob and Catherine (Shalenmiller) Guinther, the former of whom was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter in Lycoming county, Pa. Both are now deceased and are buried in Sherer cemetery.

Jacob Guinther was a farmer during the time he spent in this country. He was a Democrat in politics and attended the German Reformed church. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Mary, the wife of George K. Ulmer; John George; Sophia, deceased; Catherine, wife of Samuel Rexroth; Isaac C.; Charlotte, wife of S. J. Stump; and Jacob F., the subject of this article, who was the youngest born.

Jacob F. Guinther received a common school education and then went to work on the farm where he has spent his entire life. His father died when he was 20 years of age. After the death of his parents, he bought the farm from the other heirs and here he carries on general farming.

On Dec. 5, 1889, Mr. Guinther married Jennie Nungesser, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Helfrich) Nungesser. Her father was born in Germany where he learned the shoemaker's trade. Upon coming to the United States he located first in Cincinnati, but later moved to New Winchester, Crawford county, and purchased a farm of 131 acres in Whetstone township, which he still owns. He and his wife live retired at Galion. They belong to the German Lutheran church.

Their children, besides Mrs. Guinther, are as follows: Delilah (Mrs. Isaac A. Cook); Margaret, widow of H. P. Rexroth; and Melancthon G.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Guinther have had the following children: Edith Catherine, Ruth E., Laura M., and Clara M.

Mr. Guinther has served as township assessor for two years and township trustee for six years. They attend St. John's Reformed church.

LINCOLN HOOVER, who is one of the substantial citizens and prosperous farmers of Vernon township, Crawford county, O., successfully carries on general farming and stock raising on his improved tract of 60 acres, which lies six miles northwest of Crestline, O. He was born in Crawford county in 1864, and is a son of Gideon and Nancy (Teeter) Hoover.

Both the Hoovers and Teeters came originally from Germany and many of the name can be found in different sections of the United States. Gideon Hoover was born in Maryland and his wife in Richland county, O., the Teeters having come to Ohio from Pennsylvania. To Gideon Hoover and wife ten children were born: John, Moses, Lavina, Aaron, Amos, Alice, Lincoln, Frank, Henry and Lotta, and of the above, Moses, Aaron and Amos, are all deceased. John married Amanda Buck and they live in Vernon township and have five children: Wilson, Ladena, Silas B., Anna and Fern. Lavina married John Parr and they live in Sandusky township and have six children: Calvin, Nancy, Gideon, Amanda, Bertha and Lotta. Alice married Quinn Dewalt and they live in Crawford county and have four children: Stella, Clark, Nancy and Mary. Frank, who married Nellie Dewalt, lives in Sandusky township and has four children: Vance, Lorin, Mary and Amos. Henry lives in Richland county and has two children: Nancy and Frank. Nancy, the wife of Gideon Hoover died Jan. 4, 1900. They were both well known people, members of the United Brethren church.

Lincoln Hoover obtained a district school education and continued on the home farm with his father until he was 27 years of age

and then bought his first farm but sold it after operating it for a time and then purchased his present more desirable one. Here he has everything convenient and in good shape, his improvements including the erection of substantial buildings and keeping them in order, and investing in good stock and improved farm machinery. His time and attention are mainly devoted to his agricultural operations and he is numbered with the most successful men in this line in this section.

Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Minnie Bilsing, a daughter of Adam and Lavina (Swisher) Bilsing. The parents of Mrs. Bilsing had the following children: John H., who lives in Kansas; Barnett, who lives near Crestline, O.; Albert, who lives in Vernon township; a son that died in infancy; Mollie and Anna, both of whom are deceased; Eliza, who lives in Washington; Flora, deceased, who married Prof. Frank Brining, a college professor in India; and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have three children: Bessie, Adam and Ivan. Bessie is the wife of George Wert, and they reside in Crawford county. Mr. Hoover and family are members of the United Brethren church, of which he is a trustee and which he is serving as treasurer. Politically he is a Republican but has never cared for public office, serving, however, at one time, as township constable.

MRS. CATHERINE GANGLUFF, who for 45 years has resided on her valuable farm of 61 acres, which is situated in section 11, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., one and one-fourth miles west of New Washington, O., is well known all through this section and is held in high regard. She was born in Seneca county, O., Nov. 17, 1847, and is a daughter of Frederick and Barbara (Deisler) Flexer, and the widow of Henry Gangluff.

The parents of Mrs. Gangluff were born in Germany but they were married after coming to America. They settled in Seneca county, O., where the father engaged in farming and died there in his 60th year. The mother survived to be 74 years of age. They were good, virtuous, industrious and kind-hearted people and were respected by all who knew them. Of their family of five sons and three daughters there are but two survivors: Mrs. Gang-

luff and Mrs. Christine Blinn. The latter was born in Seneca county and when she reached womanhood married Charles Blinn and they reside in Lykens township, Crawford county. Mr. and Mrs. Blinn have had five children: Nora, who has lived with her aunt, Mrs. Gangluff, since she was eight years of age; Pearl, who is the wife of Frank Shiefer, residing in Cranberry township; and Bertha, Harvey and Alvin, all living at home.

In girlhood Mrs. Gangluff attended school with her sisters and brothers and was reared to womanhood by a careful and loving mother.

In April, 1867, she was married to Henry Gangluff, who was born on the farm she now owns and occupies, a son of Philip and Annie (Reel) Gangluff, who came from Germany and settled here at an early day. Henry Gangluff grew up on his father's farm and became a good judge of stock and a very capable farmer and also engaged in threshing during the season, until he met with an accident that fractured his thigh and that more or less crippled him until the close of his life. After marriage the old log house on the home farm was utilized and is still standing, but afterward Mr. Gangluff erected the present comfortable farmhouse. Here his death occurred when he was aged 71 years, in September, 1908, and his burial was in the Lutheran cemetery at New Washington, he having been a member of the Lutheran church since youth. He was a Democrat in his political opinions and supported Democratic candidates, but he was never willing to accept any office for himself although he was a man gifted with many of the qualities which are needed in public officials. To Mr. and Mrs. Gangluff the following children were born: George, who lives near Attica, O., and married Rosa Schimpf; John, who assists his mother in managing the home farm; William, who lives in Chatfield township, and who married Emmeline Leonhart; Christine, who is the wife of William Shoup, and resides at New Washington; and Lewis and Charles, who remain on the home place with their mother. The family belongs to the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM C. SEELE, a prominent citizen of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., residing on his finely improved farm of 108

acres, which lies just south of Brokensword, O., was born on this farm Aug. 6, 1863, and is a son of Emil and Catherine (Spade) Seele.

Emil Seele was born in Germany, came to America when a boy of 16 years and died in Ohio in 1896, in his 73d year. For a number of years he followed shoemaking together with farming in Holmes township, Crawford county, and erected the present comfortable farm-house on this place. He was a highly respected man and reared a creditable family. He married Catherine Spade, who was born in Pennsylvania and the following children were born to them: Mrs. Malinda Gerstenberger, Edward, Mrs. Matilda Ditty, Delma, Albert J., Mrs. Celesta Smith, William C. and Charles W., all of whom survive.

William C. Seele was educated in the country schools and at Ada and New Washington, O., and afterward taught school for 12 terms and during six summers engaged in the ice business at Cleveland. After retiring from the educational field he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, following these industries along modern lines and meeting with excellent results. He has been a leading factor in Democratic politics for many years in Holmes township and has served with the greatest efficiency in numerous important public positions, for four and one-half years being township clerk, for four years township treasurer, for 15 years a member of the school board and for nine years a member of the turnpike road commission.

Mr. Seele married Miss Metta Margraff, a daughter of Charles Margraff, who resides just east of Mr. and Mrs. Seele. Mr. Seele is a valued member of the Grange at Bucyrus and is identified fraternally with the Foresters and the knights of Maccabee.

FRANK H. SPILLETTE, who is one of the representative business men of New Washington, O., the junior member of a company that owns and operates three elevators, was born in Auburn township, Crawford county, O., Oct. 1, 1875, and is a son of James and Lucinda (Glosser) Spillette, old residents of that township.

Frank H. Spillette attended school at New Washington and for eleven years taught school in Auburn and Cranberry townships.

Later he went into the elevator business, handling coal, flour, feed, seed and building material in connection, starting first at North Auburn, later becoming interested on the Northern Ohio Railroad and later at the present elevator where he has his office just across the track from the passenger depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has other business interests, being a stockholder in the Toledo Life Insurance Company; in the Underwriters Security Company; in the Cranberry Nursery Company at New Washington, and in the local telephone company. He is a wide awake business man and is well known all through the county, his business partner being Jacob Gottfried.

Mr. Spillette was married to Miss Laura Hoak, a daughter of Samuel and Amanda Hoak, the latter of whom died in Auburn township. Mr. and Mrs. Spillette have one son, Gordon. In politics Mr. Spillette is a Republican but somewhat independent in his views, but is no seeker for office.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, an honored citizen of Bucyrus, O., has been engaged in the produce business since 1875. For the past seven years he has been commander of Keller Post, No. 128, G. A. R., of this city, being a veteran of the great Civil War. He was born Nov. 25, 1847, at what is now Waterville, O., and is a son of William Henry and Sarah E. (Hickox) Harris.

William Henry Harris was born in 1812, at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., a son of Asa Harris, who was born in 1780, in the north of Ireland. The latter was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and came to America in early manhood and settled in New Hampshire. He was one of the early Baptists of that section and was a man of good report. It was known that he had five sons and possibly there were daughters. William Henry Harris grew to manhood in New York State and learned the trade of wagonmaker at St. Johnsbury, Vt., from which place he moved to Ohio in 1833, and at Loudonville, in Ashland county, established the first wagonmaking shop in that section. He was married there to Sarah E. Hickox, who was born at Cuyahoga Falls, O. in 1822, of an old pioneer family. They lived in that village until after the birth of their first daughter.

ter, and then moved to Wauseon, Fulton county, O., and lived there until 1857. Mr. Harris then removed with his family to Mansfield, O., where he established himself at his trade and worked at the same until after the close of the Civil War. He then spent ten years at North Fairfield, O., after which the family moved to Kansas, settling at Chapman, and there Mr. Harris spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1898, at the age of 86 years. In principle he was opposed to human slavery and was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln. He was a man of exemplary life and a firm believer in the Baptist faith. His widow survived until 1902, her death occurring at Topeka, Kan. They were parents of five sons and two daughters and the following survive: Emma, born in Ashland county, O., who is the widow of William Johns and is a resident of Newark, N. J., having a son and daughter; George W., subject of this record; William H., who is a coal merchant and owner of a wheat elevator at Russell, Kan., and who resides there with his family; Grace, who is the wife of Charles Schwartz, a prominent attorney of Bellingham, Wash., and has three children; Henry Franklin, a prominent citizen of Mansfield, O., who formerly resided at Bucyrus; and Joseph Asa, who is in business at Newark, N. J., and has three children. One son, Charles, died at the age of five years.

George W. Harris was nine years old when he went to live with his grandparents and later accompanied them to Mansfield. Those were days of great public unrest and the gravity of the danger threatening the country was not only recognized by men of years and discretion, but also by the young, a great wave of patriotism sweeping over the country resulting in the enlistment of thousands to suppress rebellion. That so youthful a candidate for enlistment as was George W. Harris at that time, should have been accepted as a member of Co. I, 32nd O. Vol. Inf., may be explained by the fact that he had the health and manly bearing of a much older youth, but the fact remains that when he was enlisted on Aug. 8, 1861, he was aged just 13 years, 8 months and 11 days. His officers were Capt. J. Dyer and Col. Thomas H. Ford. This regiment was ordered to the front and on Oct. 4, 1861, Mr.

Harris participated in the battle of Greenbrier, Va., and was honorably discharged Dec. 10, 1861. He returned to Ohio and attended school during the succeeding winter, but in the spring determined to reenter the army and on March 6, 1862, reenlisted, entering Co. B, 61st O. Vol. Inf., his commanding officers being Capt. P. J. Duffy and Col. Stephen J. McGroaty. This regiment was attached to the eastern army until after the battle of Gettysburg, when it was transferred to Sherman's western army, and took a prominent part in its military movements. On the first day of the fateful battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Harris, who had been made a corporal and color guard, was captured by the enemy and for five months afterward was a prisoner at Libby prison and Belle Isle. He was young, ingenious and resourceful and as he had nothing to occupy his mind during the terrible days and still more terrible nights than a hope of escape, he finally formed a plan that succeeded and through a mistake of his guards succeeded also in being paroled in December, 1863. In May, 1864, he rejoined his company at Chattanooga, Tenn., and continued throughout the whole campaign, which ended with Sherman's march to the sea. He saw much hard fighting and on more than one occasion proved himself a brave and ready man and at Kenesaw Mountain, by ruse, aided by darkness, captured single handed, three Confederate soldiers. When he was honorably discharged, March 31, 1865, he had served three years and five months and was then not yet 18 years of age. Although years of peaceful pursuits followed he never lost interest in military affairs and still retains something of the appearance of a military man. From the first he has been interested in the Grand Army movement and has been identified with Keller Post, No. 128, ever since its organization, has served in various capacities in this body and, as noted above, has frequently been honored by election to the position of post commander.

After his return from the army, Mr. Harris embarked in the produce business at Shiloh, O., in the employ of C. W. Wakefield, where he continued until 1875, when he came to Bucyrus and here established his own produce business, which he has conducted since. Politically he is a Republican but he has never been

much active in public matters, devoting his time and attention closely to the successful advancement of his private affairs.

Mr. Harris was married at Shiloh, O., to Miss Isabel R. Crawford, who was born in Richland county, in 1853, a member of one of the old and honorable families of that section. Her grandfather, John Crawford, was 11 years old when he accompanied his parents from Ireland to Cumberland county, Pa., where he married a Miss Eckles and they came to Richland county, O. James Crawford, father of Mrs. Harris, was born in Pennsylvania in 1817 and died in Richland county, from the effects of an accident, March 3, 1853. He was married first to Lydia Guthrie, who, at death, left two sons. His second marriage was to Eleanor J. Torbett, who was born in Pennsylvania, married in Huron county, O., and died at Shiloh, O., in 1900, aged 81 years. Of their five children Mrs. Harris is the only survivor. She is a lady well known in social life and is connected with numberless benevolent activities and is prominent in many uplifting organizations, religious, charitable and literary. She is an active member of the missionary societies of the Lutheran church, was one of the organizers and for a number of years president of the North Side Reading Club, is a charter member of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 225, of which she was the first president, was one of the organizers of the Library Association, holding the office of president for four years prior to January, 1906, when the city took over the organization's interests as a part of the city library, and is also a member of the Bucyrus Hospital Association, a member of the board of lady managers of the Bucyrus City Hospital and a member of the juvenile and Correction Visiting Committee of the county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harris four children were born, the three survivors being: Fred C., who is identified with the Standard Oil company, and lives at Gore, O.; Judson Gaylor, who is manager of the American District Telegraph and Messenger company, and resides at Newark, N. J.; and Warren Dean, who is engaged in the commission produce business at Toledo, and makes his home at Bucyrus and has a family. Guarda A., the third member of the family, who was born Oct. 30, 1878, died in

1889. Formerly Mr. Harris was very active in the leading fraternal organizations of the country, being past noble grand in the order of Odd Fellows and past chancellor commander in the Knights of Pythias. He still retains active membership in the Union Veteran Legion and the United Commercial Travelers, being chairman of the Executive Committee of the latter council.

CHARLES A. MANN,* who owns 22 acres of finely cultivated land, situated in the northeastern corner of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., in section one, was born at Tiffin, in Seneca county, O., Nov. 2, 1884, and is a son of August and Maggie (Hepp) Mann.

August Mann was born in Germany and came to America in early manhood, locating in Seneca county, O. He was a shoemaker by trade and for 14 years has been a shoe merchant at Attica, O. He was married at New Riegel, O., to Maggie Hepp and ten children were born to them, two of whom reside in Cranberry township, Charles A. and a sister, Rose, who is the wife of Henry Alt, who operates the George Uhl farm. Mr. and Mrs. Mann are members of the Catholic church.

Charles A. Mann attended school in Seneca county and for six years afterward was engaged there in farm work and for four years more followed farming in Huron county. On Jan. 9, 1900, he came to Crawford county and settled on a 60-acre farm south of his present one, and one year later purchased the farm on which he lives, from John Forquer. Mr. Mann has taken a great deal of interest in his property, making many improvements and in 1910 erecting his comfortable residence and remodeling the other farm buildings.

Mr. Mann married Miss Rose Phiefer, who was born in southern Cranberry township, a daughter of Joseph Phiefer, and they have one son, Frederick Floran, who is a bright student in the public schools. Mr. Mann and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. Like his father he is a Democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Mann are well known and highly respected in Cranberry township.

FRANKLIN P. DICK, ex-president of the board of county commissioners of Crawford



MR. AND MRS. MOSES PUGH

county, O., is one of the leading citizens of Dallas township, where he owns a finely improved farm of 100 acres. He was born Nov. 18, 1855, in Cass township, Richland county, O., and is a son of Jacob and Ann (Bushey) Dick, and a grandson of George Dick, who settled in Richland county in 1832.

The parents of Mr. Dick are long since deceased, the mother dying early, on the old farm in Richland county, and the father, when in middle life, in Hancock county. The father's death took place in February, 1870. Franklin P. Dick was only seven years old when he lost his mother and was 14 when he left home to take care of himself. He had secured a country school education and was a youth of ambition and of steady habits, and for the next 13 years found a happy home with his uncle, Levi Dick, who was a substantial farmer in Richland county. After his marriage, in 1882, he rented farm land in Dallas township for some ten years and then purchased his present farm, which was undoubtedly fine land but was much in need of improving. Practical in his ideas he soon made all needed improvements, thereby doubling the value of his property, and ever since has devoted himself to general farming and stock raising. He is one of the prominent Democrats of Crawford county and frequently has been tendered public office. He was first elected a member of the board of county commissioners in 1905, with a majority of 2,500 votes and was later reelected, and during his second term was made president of the board. In this position he had many duties, all of which were carefully attended to, Crawford county finding in him an energetic and honest official.

Mr. Dick was married in 1882 to Miss Lavina Noecker, a daughter of Benjamin and Lavina (Van Horn) Noecker, early settlers in Richland county. They have an interesting family and all are members of the United Brethren church.

The children are: J. J., May, Alwilda and Ruth.

MOSES PUGH, who carries on general farming and moderate stock raising on his valuable tract of 74 acres, situated in section 1, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., was born in Lykens township, Crawford

county, April 6, 1843, and is one of the justly honored veterans of the great Civil War. His parents were Aaron and Mary (Jackson) Pugh.

Aaron Pugh was born in Virginia, 50 miles from Wheeling, where he grew to manhood and then came to Crawford county, O., and here purchased 40 acres of land in Lykens township, on which he erected a log cabin. When he had provided this home he returned to Virginia and was there married to Mary Jackson, and then returned to Lykens township and in the following year his father-in-law, William Jackson, came also to this section. That farm continued to be the old homestead until 1863, when Aaron Pugh moved to Cranberry township and bought land in the northeastern part and at one time owned 500 acres here and in Huron county. Later he divided his land among his children and bought property at New Washington, to which he retired and died there when aged 77 years. Notwithstanding his southern birth and parentage, he was deeply opposed to human slavery and early in the Civil War used his influence to exterminate such traitorous organizations as the Knights of the Golden Circle. He became a man of consequence in Lykens township and served as township trustee and he and wife were active members and liberal supporters of the Baptist church. She died at the age of 68 years. They had eight children, as follows: Elizabeth, who resides at New Washington, Crawford county, who is the widow of Wesley King; William, who died in Huron county, when aged 36 years; Moses; James, who lived but two years; Anlason and Anson, twins, the latter of whom lives in Plymouth, O., and the former in Putnam county, O.; Alfred B., who lives at Chicago Junction, O.; and John, who lives in Deshler, O.

Moses Pugh attended the district schools near his father's farm in Lykens township and then assisted at home until he was 17 years and six months of age. The Civil War was then in progress and although so young he determined to enter the Federal Army and enlisted in Company H, 55th O. Vol. Inf., in which he served two years and three months. He then reenlisted and served until the close of the Rebellion and was hon-

orably discharged. Although he was injured at Stephenson, Ala., in the right leg and afterward was twice slightly wounded, he accompanied his company and regiment into every engagement while in the service. The injury to his leg proved a serious matter and continued to trouble him for many years and finally Mr. Pugh had to submit to amputation on Feb. 20, 1893. This was a heavy price to pay for patriotism, but Mr. Pugh complains little of it but has much to say of his long march under Sherman to the sea. The hero element is yet found in the ranks of the veterans of every G. A. R. Post, and Mr. Pugh is a valued member of this organization.

After his discharge from the army, on Aug. 20, 1865, Mr. Pugh returned to Crawford county and on July 26, 1866, was married to Miss Martha Johnston, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Reed) Johnston. The father of Mrs. Pugh was born in Pennsylvania and the mother, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Reed, was born near Canton, O. They married in Crawford county where they lived ever afterward, the mother dying in Cranberry township at the age of 36 years, her burial being in the Sulphur Springs Cemetery. The father of Mrs. Pugh died in Lykens township, when aged 63 years. They were members of the Methodist Protestant church, very active and faithful in church work. All of their five children survive, namely: Martha; Nancy Jane, who is the wife of Samuel Miller, of Shelby, O.; D. D., who also lives at Shelby, O.; J. R., who is a school teacher and a justice of the peace and lives in Whetstone township, Crawford county; and Enoch, who lives at Findlay, O. For many years Mr. Johnston served faithfully in the office of school director and made it his business to visit the schools in pursuance of what he deemed one of his duties. He was a well read, intelligent man and was widely known.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pugh the following children were born: Gertrude, Effie, Mary Jane, Senate A., Harry Logan and William Burdette. Gertrude, who died Aug. 22, 1905 at that time was the widow of Hale Carpenter, who died Oct. 2, 1904. Their burial was in the Swamp burying ground at Mt. Pisgah church. They left three children: Elwood, Helen and Russell, who live with their maternal grandparents. Effie, the second daughter,

lives at home. Mary Jane married V. B. Alspach, of Cranberry township and they have two children: Martha Evelyn and Marjorie Ruth. Senate A. is a prominent citizen of Crawford county and is postmaster at New Washington. Harry Logan, who was graduated first from the New Washington High School, later completed a business course at Oberlin College. He married Dora Miller and they reside three miles from New Washington. William Burdette, the youngest son, lives at home. Mrs. Pugh was carefully educated and taught school in Cranberry township until the death of her mother and was married in the following year. She was born June 10, 1843 and is a woman of such amiable character that she is universally beloved.

Since marriage Mr. Pugh has resided in the northeastern part of Cranberry township, locating first on 80 acres which he improved and then sold to advantage, afterward buying a second tract of eighty acres and at present lives on his farm of 74 acres situated in section 1, in the same township. This land is finely cultivated and well improved, and its management is largely carried on by his youngest son. Mr. Pugh has always given his political support to the Republican party and frequently, as one of the township's substantial and representative men, has been called upon to serve in public office and has been very useful as township supervisor and also as school director. He and family are members of the Baptist church, although Mrs. Pugh united with the Methodist Protestant church when she was 17 years old but at the time of marriage, in 1866, joined the Baptist church with her husband. She has always been very active in church work, belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society and for 38 years has been a member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. She belongs also to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and additionally to the Woman's Relief Corps, in all these organizations showing womanly sympathy and tenderness coupled with the good judgment and practical views that have assisted her in rearing her family to respected and useful man and womanhood. In every relation of life she is an estimable woman.

ALBERT SHEIBLEY, who is a highly respected resident of New Washington, O., a

retired farmer and a former superintendent of the Crawford County Infirmary, was born at Baden, Germany, April 6, 1837, a son of John B. and Mary Ann (Link) Sheibley.

John B. Sheibley was the only child of his parents and was born in January, 1800, in Baden, Germany, and on account of some personal characteristics, was called John the Baptist, by his friends. In early manhood he learned the tailoring trade and lived until the spring of 1835 on his small farm in Baden, where he worked also at his trade. In the meanwhile he married Mary Ann Link, who was born in 1802, and died May 15, 1888. On March 6, 1843, Mr. Sheibley and family embarked for America, at Havre de Grace, taking passage on the St. Nicholas, and after a voyage of 36 days, reached the harbor of New York. This was the last voyage the old St. Nicholas ever made, the ship being then condemned, it having formerly been a war vessel. The Sheibley family then traveled by canal to Buffalo, N. Y., and by canal and lake and later by wagon continued their journey until they reached Galion, O. It required some time for Mr. Sheibley to find what he considered desirable farm land and for awhile he hesitated between what is now the site of Crestline and the forty-acre tract which he finally decided upon. In a business way the former land pleased him the better but he could speak but little English and felt that he would be at a disadvantage among those who could not understand German, so he located in a German settlement, where his native tongue was the general language. His 40 acres in Vernon township was then in Richland county but is now a part of Crawford county. He cleared ten acres of his land and set out an orchard and passed a number of years there, and was the first farmer to introduce artificial drainage in that section. He later moved to the southeast corner of Cranberry township, where he bought 80 acres which he improved and then sold and afterward bought another 80 acres, situated directly east of New Washington, on which he lived until his death, in January, 1885. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church.

Albert Sheibley was six years old when his parents brought him to America, one of a family of eight children, one of whom is living.

He was the only son to survive childhood and hence had to give his father assistance just as soon as he was old enough and strong enough to assume responsibilities. His education was not neglected, however, and as opportunity offered, he attended both German and English schools, and afterward learned the butcher's trade with William Weaver, a neighbor. After his marriage he resided for five months at Shelby, O., and was with the Anderson Slaughtering Company, and then returned to the home farm, one and a quarter miles east of New Washington, which he purchased and his parents lived with him during the remainder of their lives. In addition to the above farm he owns 40 acres southeast of New Washington, which is considered one of the finest tracts of land in Crawford county. Since retiring and turning over his farm duties to his son Mathias, Mr. Sheibley has lived in his exceedingly comfortable residence, located on the corner of Main and Center streets, but he keeps up his old interest in agricultural matters and makes almost daily visits to the farm.

On Sept. 29, 1862, Mr. Sheibley was married to Miss Elizabeth Karl, who was born in Bohemia, a daughter of Christopher and Ann (Mottlin) Karl, who brought her to the United States when six years of age. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sheibley, as follows: a babe that died in infancy; Mathias, who resides on the home farm, and who married Katherine McMahon and has four living children—Edward, Gertrude, Ida and Bertha, and two deceased—Frank and Arthur; A. F., who lives at Ottawa, O.; Mary, who is the widow of Joseph Miller; Rosa, who is the wife of Peter Heydinger; Catherine, who is the wife of Frank Goodman; Fannie, who is the wife of M. E. Lauerman, of Hammond, Ind.; John B.; Margaret, who is the wife of Joseph Miller, of Van Wert county, O.; and Jacob.

All his mature life Mr. Sheibley has been a Democrat and on many occasions he has been tendered public offices of responsibility. He was serving in the office of justice of the peace when he was elected superintendent of the Crawford County Infirmary and held the latter office for nine years and nine months, when he resigned on account of failing health. It was with many testimonials of regret that Mr.

Sheibley was permitted to retire to private life for his faithful and honest performance of public duty had been appreciated by his fellow citizens. For 13 years he served as a trustee of Cranberry township and also was township supervisor for a long time. Mr. Sheibley was reared in the Catholic church and has been a conscientious member throughout life. In him New Washington has a most worthy citizen, a man of good influence, always a supporter of law and order and one who has given much in the way of benevolence.

HARRY J. ULMER. Crawford county, O., has many old and substantial families here, members of which are leading citizens of their communities and live busy but independent lives on their large properties which have been acquired through honest industry. One of these families is the Ulmers, which has been in Crawford county through several generations. Harry J. Ulmer, a member of this respected old family, was born in Cranberry township, Crawford county, in 1874, and lives on his large farm containing 234 acres, which lies eleven miles northeast of Bucyrus. His parents are David and Catherine Ulmer.

David and Catherine Ulmer were both born in Crawford county, their parents having come here at an early day. They had six children born to them, namely: Elsworth F., Elmer D., Charles S., Louisa M., Ida E. and Harry J. Of these Charles S. is deceased. Elsworth F. resides at New Washington, O., married Clara Bender and they have four children: Edna, Florence, Helen and Orlo. Elmer D. lives at home and assists his father. Louisa M. is the wife of William Ulrich and they live at Galion, O., and have one child, Alta. Ida E. is the wife of Howard Stough and they live near Shelby, O., and have one daughter, Naomi.

Harry J. Ulmer secured a good, common school education. He remained at home, giving his father help on the home farm, until his own marriage and then purchased his present farm in Sandusky township and has devoted himself to its improvement and cultivation ever since. He has erected substantial buildings, has purchased all necessary machinery and in every way has a well equipped and up-to-date farm.

Mr. Ulmer married Miss Pearl M. Cleland,

a daughter of John M. and Martha M. (Francis) Cleland, and they have one daughter, Lois F. Mr. and Mrs. Ulmer belong to the English Lutheran church. He is not very active in politics but always gives support to the Democratic ticket.

ABRAHAM MONNETT, a former resident of Bucyrus, now deceased, was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Crawford county, being closely connected with its financial and business interests, which he did much to conserve and promote. He was born Oct. 12, 1811, in the state of Virginia, near the Maryland line, his parents being Jeremiah and Alcy (Slagle) Monnett. He was a grandson of Abraham Monnett, who with his family moved from Virginia to Ohio in the year 1800, settling near the village of Chillicothe. Abraham's family numbered eight children—Isaac, Thomas, Margaret, Jeremiah, John, William, Osborn and Elizabeth.

Jeremiah Monnett, father of our subject, returned to Virginia, where he married Alcy Slagle, and they settled near Cumberland, on the Potomac river, where they resided until 1814. Then, with his wife and five children he removed to Ohio and settled in Pickaway county. Their trip from Virginia was a very hard one, and probably would not have been undertaken but for the help of a widow Jones, with whom Mr. Monnett joined teams. Jeremiah Monnett was a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. On his arrival in Pickaway county he had only five dollars in money, his team, and a small supply of household goods. He remained a resident of Pickaway county until 1835, and then removed to Crawford county, settling four and a half miles south of Bucyrus, where he resided until his death, which took place in September, 1863. One of his sons, Rev. Thomas J. Monnett, became an earnest and successful minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to the North Ohio Conference; further mention of him will be found in this volume.

Abraham Monnett, our direct subject, had but limited opportunities in early life for obtaining an education, but made the best of those he had and subsequently improved his education considerably by reading and self

study. Always active, energetic, and endowed with great decision of character, he had before leaving Pickaway county with his father, in 1835, taken an active part in all local matters, and while residing there served as first lieutenant in a company of militia. Shortly after his father moved to Crawford county, Abraham bought 40 acres of land lying in Scott township, Marion county, Ohio. Here also he joined the militia company, being elected first lieutenant under Capt. Beckley.

In June, 1836, Mr. Monnett returned to Pickaway county, where on the 9th of that month he was married to Miss Catharine Brougher, who had been an orphan from her fourth year and by whom he received \$2,500, the proceeds of the sale of land of which she was the heir. This, with the exception of \$120, given him by his father, was the only money received by him and the only part of his extensive fortune not accumulated by his own energy and industry and economy. Soon after his marriage Mr. Monnett took up his residence in Scott township, Marion county. In 1838 he began the handling of cattle, many of which he bought in Illinois and drove to his farm in Marion county, to do which sometimes required a thirty days' drive. Later he became one of the founders of the Marion County Bank, which afterwards became the Second National Bank, and was its president for thirty years. He was also president for a number of years of the Farmers Bank of Marion, O., and was also at the head of the Crawford County Bank of Bucyrus, where much of his time was spent. Besides his interest in these financial enterprises, he owned no less than 11,000 acres of fine land in Crawford and Marion counties, a vast accumulation for a man whose early life was spent amid pioneer surroundings and whose education was largely self acquired. This wealth was chiefly the result of his operations in live stock and was well earned by hard work and good business management. Indeed Mr. Monnett was one of the best known business men in this part of the state and was moreover a man of sterling character and worth, respected by all who had any dealings with him and sincerely esteemed by a wide circle of friends. His death, which took place March 19, 1881, caused a void in the community which could not easily be filled.

By his first wife, Catharine Brougher Monnett, he was the father of twelve children, all of whom were reared to honorable manhood or womanhood, and most of whom are still living. They were as follows: Ephraim B., a farmer living in Bucyrus; Martha, wife of G. H. Wright of Marion, O.; Oliver, now deceased, who was a farmer of Marion county, O.; John T., farmer, residing in Marion county, O.; Alcy, wife of James Malcom of Bucyrus; Augustus E., of Colorado; Marvin J., farmer, stock dealer, miner and banker, also interested in the oil business, living at Los Angeles, Cal.; Mary J., deceased, the wife of George Hull, banker, Findlay, O.; Madison W., of Indianapolis, Ind.; Nelson, residing on the old homestead in Marion county; Amina J., wife of Calvin Tobias of Bucyrus; and Kate, wife of Louis Ross, farmer of Dallas township.

Mrs. Catharine Monnett died on Feb. 8th, 1875, and on May 30, 1877, Mr. Monnett was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Jane L. Johnston. She was born Nov. 23, 1831, in Bedford county, Pa., when her father, Samuel Ludwig, was removing from Berks county, that state, to Crawford county, O. It was necessary to stop by the way, when the daughter was born, and the heavy wagons proceeded to Crawford county, the mother being brought later with the infant girl and arriving here but two days after the wagons, or on December 14th. The history of the Ludwig family is an interesting one and may be briefly sketched here. Ancestors of the name were among the 500,000 Huguenots who were obliged to fly from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685. Two Ludwig brothers from the province of Alsace, managed to make their way to the coast and took passage to America. With gold that had been sewed into the linings of their clothes, one of them on arrival bought land in Berks county, Pa. The other, a stone mason by trade, settled in Philadelphia, where he built many of the quaint brick buildings for which Philadelphia was noted prior to the Revolutionary war. He married and had seven sons, one named Michael. At the age of 22 years Michael Ludwig married Sarah Hanks, a Quakeress of English descent, and later they moved to a farm in Berks county, Pa. Of

their six children the youngest was Samuel, born in Berks county, Jan. 25, 1788. When he was three years old his father died and the mother subsequently married a wealthy farmer in the neighborhood, Nicholas Yochem, the father of Nicholas and Moses Yochem, who later became the heaviest iron masters in eastern Pennsylvania. Samuel Ludwig worked on the Yochem farm and was educated chiefly by his mother at night, who also taught her step-sons. She also gave lessons to a young teacher who came in 1805 to teach select winter school and who boarded at the Yochems. This teacher, Francis D. Shunk by name, afterwards studied law and became governor of Pennsylvania, and between him, Samuel Ludwig and the two Yochem brothers a life long friendship was maintained.

It was Samuel Ludwig's desire to study for a profession, but he was too poor, so he was apprenticed to a wheelwright and learned the trade. At the age of twenty he married Elizabeth Redcah, daughter of Hon. John Redcah, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. For 23 years after his marriage he was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and plows in Reading, Pa., building up an extensive business. He became a prominent and popular citizen and might have been elected to the legislature but declined all public office. He devoted much time to study and became a very well educated man, even in some of the higher branches of knowledge. In 1831 he came on horseback to Bucyrus and bought a tract of land just east of the city. He then returned home, disposed of his business and brought his family to Crawford county, arriving December 12th of that year. In the spring of 1832 he bought 80 acres of John Coleman, just east of Bucyrus on the Mansfield road, and a part of this has been the Ludwig home for 80 years. In 1849, at the age of 62, he went overland to California, returning by a sailing vessel to Panama, crossing the Isthmus, and home via New Orleans, his trip costing him \$4,000, but he was then financially comfortable, having about 3,000 acres of land in Crawford county, besides other investments. Mr. Ludwig and wife had eleven children. He spent the closing years of his life with his daughter Jane (Mrs. Abraham Monnett) and at her home he died on Dec. 20, 1876, aged 88 years and eleven months.

Jane Ludwig, whose marriage has been already narrated in connection with the biography of Abraham Monnett, was first married to Henry D. E. Johnston, a son of Thomas F. and Martha Johnston, and three daughters were born to this union—Nora, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Zua, wife of Frank A. Stivers of Ripley; and Mary Agnes, who married Peter G. Powell of Lexington, Ky., and died there Dec. 12, 1905. Mr. Johnston died April 19, 1870, but his wife continued to live on the farm seven miles south of Bucyrus, which she managed with characteristic ability, bringing up her young children and later giving them every advantage of home and collegiate education. Her subsequent marriage to Mr. Monnett, May 30, 1877, has been already recorded. This union, though a happy one, was all too short, owing to Mr. Monnett's death some four years later. Mrs. Monnett was well qualified to preside over the most refined household. Though reared amid pioneer scenes and surroundings, she had developed in a high degree an innate strength of character, as an accompaniment to physical beauty and grace, early the art of social conversation and hospitality which made her so interesting up to the very last days of her life. During her later years her home was the center of social interest. The entertainments given there were lavish and elaborate, yet presided over with a refinement that avoided all ostentation and was pervaded with a sincere and genuine hospitality. The elegant house sheltered many noted guests who were alike charmed with the gracious manners and pleasing personality of their hostess. A broad reader and careful thinker, Mrs. Monnett was a gifted conversationalist and her views on public questions were valuable. At her last birthday, Nov. 23, 1911, she entertained a number of friends at dinner, presiding at the table with a graciousness that made the occasion a delightful one to all present. A little more than five weeks later, on December 31st, 1911, she died after little more than a week's illness, at the age of 80 years, one month and eight days, her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Stivers, of Ripley, administering to her as she slipped away on the sea of eternity. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. Frank Smith, and her burial was in Oakwood cemetery.

Mrs. Monnett was a lavish giver to all

worthy enterprises. She also took a leading part in many successful campaigns for the improvement of Bucyrus. Her life was one of help for others, her counsel and judgment were freely given when called for and her purse was ever open to help along a good cause. Time dealt kindly with her, her eighty years of life and many years of exceptional cares and responsibilities had not darkened her view of her surroundings or detracted from her interest in others. She had a broad conception of duty and was strong in her ability to encounter and overcome obstacles. Her life was an inspiration to all who knew her and her death brought sadness to all. It will be long ere her memory shall pass away, and still longer before her influence for good and the effect of her works shall cease to be visible in the community of which she was so bright an ornament, and so strong a stay.

HENRY D. E. JOHNSTON, the first husband of Mrs. Jane Monnett, subject of the preceding sketch, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., August 8, 1825, a son of Thomas F. and Martha L. (Walton) Johnston. His father, Thomas F. Johnston, was born in the same county, Feb. 3, 1800, and was an only child, his parents coming to Pennsylvania from Ireland. Thomas F. learned the cabinet making business. On Sept. 20, 1823, he married Martha L. Walton, whose parents came from England. After his marriage Mr. Johnston continued in the business of cabinet making until October, 1825, when he started for Ohio one morning with a four horse covered wagon. Besides Mr. Johnston and his wife and their infant son, Henry, the party included Benjamin Warner, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Johnston, with his wife and one child. Their objective point was Dallas township, where George Walton, a brother of Mrs. Johnston, had located in 1823. After three weeks difficult travelling they reached the eastern part of the state, where, on account of the condition of the roads, and also because Mr. Johnston took sick, they were obliged to halt. Here they remained until the spring, when they resumed their journey, finally reaching the plain in Dallas township, where the wagon became so badly mired that they left it and proceeded to the Walton cabin partly on foot, the women

and children riding the horses. The wagon was rescued the following day. A few days later the party started west, avoiding the swamps as much as possible, and turning north on the Claridon road (later the Sandusky pike), came to Bucyrus, where Mr. Johnston decided to remain and establish business at his trade as a cabinet maker. The town then consisted of a few log cabins surrounded with water up to the steps. They stopped at Bishop Merriman's store, which looked very like a river boat anchored in the water. Wild ducks were plentiful and also deer and the woods were well supplied with wolves. Moving into an abandoned cabin, Mr. Johnston began looking up his cabinet-making business and found that, with woods everywhere, it would be impossible to get a piece of lumber dry enough to work up, so he determined to move to Colto work up, so he determined to move to Columbus. His neighbors, however, entreated him to remain, Benjamin Warner promising him a forty acre farm in Whetstone township, it being a part of what is now the Jacob Hurr farm. This offer he accepted on the understanding that he could raise wheat on the farm. He succeeded in raising the wheat, but the difficulty of getting it ground and the impure water, which caused much sickness in his family, prompted him in 1829 to remove to Findlay, where they promptly elected him county auditor, with a salary of \$75 a year. After one term in office, however, he moved back to Crawford, this time settling in Dallas township, where the water was somewhat better. He now devoted his attention to stock raising, in which he was very successful, at one time having as many as 6,000 head. At the time of his death, Nov. 1, 1862, he had about 1,300 acres of land. After his death, and even before, his sons, Henry D. E. and G. E., carried on the stock business, prospering as had their father before them.

Henry D. Johnston was born in Lycoming county, Pa., Aug. 8, 1825, and came with his parents to Crawford county when but an infant. On May 6, 1857, he married Jane Ludwig, youngest child of Samuel Ludwig. After his marriage he continued farming and stock raising in Dallas township until 1859 when he came to Bucyrus. Here he devoted his attention exclusively to the stock trade for three years, when, on the death of his father, he re-

turned to the farm in Dallas township, continuing in business there until his death on April 19, 1870. At the time of his death the father left his wife and daughters about 515 acres of land and other property.

SENATE A. PUGH, who was appointed postmaster at New Washington, O., Feb. 1, 1911, and a member of one of the old and patriotic families of Crawford county, O., was born in Cranberry township, Crawford county, two miles east and one mile north of New Washington, Jan. 15, 1883. He is a son of Moses and Martha (Johnston) Pugh.

Moses Pugh was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, and there attended the district schools and helped his father clear up the farm until the age of 17 years, when he left home and enlisted as a soldier in Co. H, 55th O. Vol. Inf., and remained in the army all through the Civil War, although so severely wounded that he lost his right leg. On three different occasions he was promoted on account of unusual bravery and when he was honorably discharged and mustered out he was second lieutenant of his company. He returned home and cleared up a farm of eighty acres in Cranberry township, south of Cranberry Chapel. He now owns 76 acres in Cranberry township. He is a valued member of the G. A. R. at New Washington. He married in Crawford county and five of his six children survive.

Senate A. Pugh attended the Cranberry township schools and the New Washington High School, graduated from Oberlin Business College, and afterward taught school for eight months at Auburn Center. For three years he engaged in farming two and one-half miles south of New Washington, where he owns 160 acres of land which he has under rental, it formerly being owned by John Remmle but Mr. Pugh has done the most of the improving. He is a stockholder in the Cranberry Home Nursery Company of New Washington and has resided in the city ever since his marriage and since March 20, 1911, has been postmaster.

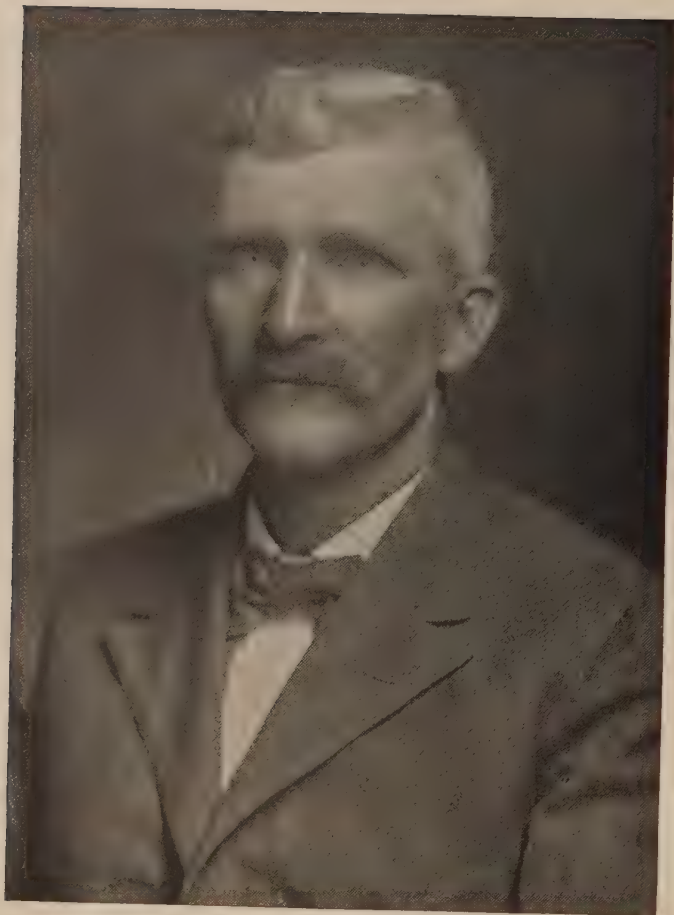
Mr. Pugh was married to Miss Hazel Casner, who was born in Seneca county, O., a daughter of William and Ella Casner. Politically he is stanch in his adherence to the

Republican party. He belongs to the fraternal order Knights of Pythias.

SIMON MATHIAS HEINLEN, whose fine farm of 84 acres lies in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., is a native of this township, born June 3, 1853, and is a son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Bickle) Heinlen.

Mathias Heinlen and wife were both born in Germany and came young to Crawford county and married here, spent their lives in Bucyrus township and now rest in the old cemetery at Nevada. They were good and virtuous people, members of the Lutheran church. It is said that no call for help in their neighborhood was ever disregarded by them and on their farm friends and strangers found a hospitable, German welcome. They had the following children: Elizabeth, who is the wife of A. E. Bolinger; John, Simon Mathias; Samuel; Frank; Matilda, who was twice married, first to Harry Ochse, and second to James Johnston; Magdalena, who is the wife of Byron Kent; and Lucinda, who is the wife of Smith Murphy.

Simon Mathias Heinlen has spent his life in Crawford county, a part of the time living in Bucyrus township and a part in Todd township. He has followed farming and stock raising ever since his school days ended, and has brought his land to a high state of cultivation. On Dec. 31, 1889, he was married to Miss Jennie McConnell. Her parents, Alexander and Leanna (Wortman) McConnell, are both deceased. They were born in Belmont county, O., and after marriage settled on a farm in Wyandot county. Mrs. Heinlen is a granddaughter of Isaac Wortman, who served in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell had the following children: Nettie, deceased, who married Josh Henry of Michigan; Rachel, who married John McAllister; Newton, Jennie, who is the wife of Mr. Heinlen; and Elmer. Two daughters and one son have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heinlen: Edith E., Ethel V. and Herman M. The family attends the Martin Luther church. In his political views Mr. Heinlen, like his late father, is a Democrat. Since settling on his present farm he has accepted no public office but served two terms as assessor while residing in Todd township. He is one of the well known and repre-



L. J. LINN

sentative men of this section of Crawford county.

L. J. LINN, whose substantial improvements and fine buildings add greatly to the value of his beautiful farm of 355 acres, which lies six miles north of Bucyrus, O., in a well irrigated and fertile part of Holmes township, Crawford county, was born in this township, in November, 1858, and is a son of William and Leah (Fralick) Linn.

William Linn is one of the venerable and highly esteemed residents of Holmes township, in which he has spent a useful life. His occupation has been farming and he found success and contentment in caring for his fields and flocks. He married Leah Fralick, who also survives, and seven of their children, as follows: W. G., who lives at Bucyrus; and L. J., Mrs. Alice James, Mrs. Lucy Spore, Mrs. Melissa Brownshall, Mrs. Laura Heileman, and Mrs. Clara Sawyer. The Linn family is one of the oldest in Crawford county and early pioneers in Holmes township.

L. J. Linn had the best educational advantages the common schools offered in his boyhood and afterward he engaged in farming. For the past 30 years he has resided on his present farm, which he devotes to stock raising and general agriculture. He has erected such substantial and attractive buildings that favorable comment is made by passing visitors, while they add greatly to the general appearance of the neighborhood and satisfy a local pride. He has always been an enterprising and progressive man and takes a just pleasure in the ownership of such desirable property.

Mr. Linn married Miss Lizzie Heileman and they have three children: Roy, Jay and Vella. The eldest son is a farmer in Holmes township. He married here Miss Laura Ditty and they have two children: Leslie and Pearson. Jay, the second son, owns a farm adjoining that of his father. He married Miss Alta Lust and they have two sons: Marvin John and Dorsey. Vella is the wife of Minor Schiefer and they have one son, Ivan. In politics Mr. Linn and sons are Republicans. The family belongs to the Evangelical church at Broken-sword. As a recreation, Mr. Linn enjoys hunting and although he has never visited game regions in other lands he has pretty well covered those in his own country and has

trophies won from Maine to California, by his trusty Winchester. He has visited states from Maine to California and has seen much of the country in his travels.

Several years ago—in 1904—Mr. Linn took his entire family to the St. Louis Exposition, and then continued his tour to the West, looking up the early settlers, who had left Crawford county in the years that have passed to make their homes beyond the Mississippi. In Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, California, and other of the western states, he met many of those who had been associated with him in his youthful days in the development of his native county of Crawford, and with them, during his six month's trip, he exchanged many interesting reminiscences.

HENRY C. SARGEL,* who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest department head connected with the Toledo & Ohio Central railway shops, located at Bucyrus, O., is the efficient foreman of the immense blacksmith shops here having been advanced to his present position in 1893, after years of faithful service. He was born in Marion county O., March 16, 1853.

The parents of Mr. Sargel were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and when they came to America settled at Marion, O., where the father died. The mother, now 88 years of age, resides with a son in Crawford county. The family is of the German Lutheran faith. Of the seven children, four are deceased: Peter, Louise, Elizabeth and John. The survivors are: Henry C., Erhart and Jacob.

Henry C. Sargel was reared at Marion, O., attended school there and when old enough for railroad service, entered the employ of the Erie railroad and learned the blacksmith trade in the Erie shops. In 1881 he came to Bucyrus to work in the shops of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad and his skill and dexterity soon won him advancement and, as mentioned, he was made foreman of his department 19 years ago. In everything pertaining to the blacksmith work of this road he is an authority and he is very highly estimated by the company. He has been a careful, prudent man and at times has made property investments and owns a beautiful residence at No. 428 Galion street, Bucyrus.

Mr. Sargel was married at Bucyrus to Miss

Louise C. Gerhart, who was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 19, 1858, and in the same year was brought to Galion, O., by her parents, Angus and Catherine (Kline) Gerhart. In that city Mr. Gerhart was a mechanic in the shops of the Big Four railroad, in earlier years being a cooper. He was born Sept. 26, 1830, and his wife in 1836, and they both survive and are respected and esteemed residents of Galion. They have been almost lifelong members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Sargel have had the following children: Otho Orlando, who died at the age of three and one-half years; Edward Arthur, who lives at home and is a postal clerk on the Pennsylvania railroad; C. Irene, who is the wife of Carl Bechtel, residing at Bucyrus; and Roy Alonzo, who is a machinist with the Big Four railroad, at Bellefontaine, O. Mr. and Mrs. Sargel are members of the German Lutheran church. He belongs to the beneficiary order of Royal Arcanum, at Bucyrus.

JOHN EDWARD HOPLEY, second son of John Prat and Georgianna Rochester Hopley, was born near Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky, August 25, 1850. His mother, writing to a sister when he was eleven months old said, "John Eddie has eyes as blue as the sky and as bright as the stars; he likes to play with books and is only quiet when looking at the pictures." This early love of books continued through life; he not only owns a large library but with a retentive memory possesses a knowledge of its contents.

His parents returned north, to Logan, Ohio; then to Bucyrus when he was six years old, his father being superintendent of the schools at both places. He attended the Bucyrus schools until the fall of 1867, when, his father having purchased the Bucyrus Journal, he left school and learned the printing business in his father's office. He read law with Hon. Jacob Scroggs, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He spent several years in New York at the printing business and in 1883 returned to Bucyrus and was associated with his father on the Journal. On October 17, 1887, he started the Evening Telegraph. He was attracted to politics early in life, as his home was a centre of political activity, and before he was of age he was mapping out plans, with his father, by

which majorities might be achieved. He was one of the organizers of the League of Republican Clubs in the State, as well as the Associated Ohio Dailies; was State Central Committeeman for four years. In 1894 he managed the campaign which resulted in the election of Hon. S. R. Harris to Congress, and he was that gentleman's private secretary for two years at Washington; in 1895 he took charge of the campaign which resulted in the nomination of Hon. Frank S. Monnette for Attorney General. In 1897 he took an active hand in the exciting campaign which resulted in the election of Hon. M. A. Hanna to the United States Senate, visiting every close legislative district in the state. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley as United States Consul to Southampton, England, and five years later was promoted to the Consulate at Montevideo, South America. His parents both died in 1904, and in 1905 he returned to Bucyrus to succeed his father as president of the Hopley Printing Company, and editor of the Journal and Telegraph. In 1912 he was nominated by the State Convention as one of the electors at large on the Republican ticket.

His consular service made him an extensive traveler; he has crossed the ocean fifteen times. He possesses many souvenirs of his foreign travels, among them valued testimonials given him in recognition of faithful and popular service, his first consular commission, bearing the signature of William McKinley and its acceptance, signed "Victoria R." He is a lover of politics, poetry and romance, Joan of Arc and Napoleon being his favorite characters in history. His amusements are "whist" and puzzles. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Eastern Star; also of the Elks, being the first exalted ruler of the present lodge. He was never married but resides at the homestead which has been his home for fifty-six years. He values friends above money, and his wealth is in his friendships. In June, 1911, he was engaged to write the History of Crawford County, and for over a year he has devoted his entire time to the work. The result of his research and labor are presented in this volume.

T. T. TUPPS, who is numbered with the successful agriculturists of Liberty township,

Crawford county, O., owns a finely improved farm containing 105 acres, on which he has resided for some years. He was born in Crawford county, O., and is the only child born to his parents, who were Dr. Uriah and Melissa (Jones) Tupps.

The father of Mr. Tupps was a physician and was widely known. He lived in Chatfield township, until his death and was survived by his widow. Dr. Tupps had one brother and one sister: Jaconiah, who lives in Whetstone township; and Mrs. Campbell, who is now deceased.

T. T. Tupps attended the district schools and remained on the home farm until he was 14 years of age, when he learned the house painting trade, which he follows in connection with farming. After purchasing his present farm he put in many improvements and built a very handsome residence.

Mr. Tupps married Miss Sophia Hildebrand, a daughter of John Hildebrand, whose other children were: Solomon, George, Jacob, Emanuel, Christian John and Tillie. To Mr. and Mrs. Tupps the following children were born: Tony R., who married Grace Baird, and lives in Liberty township and has one child, Milliard; Carrie, who died in infancy; Howard, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Idallas and Donald. The family belongs to the German Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Tupps has always given support to the Democratic party and on that ticket he has been, at times, elected to public office and has served satisfactory to all concerned as school director and supervisor.

J. B. ALT, general farmer, successfully operating 160 acres of fine land situated in section 2, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., devotes considerable attention also to fine stock, having some registered animals. Mr. Alt was born in Cranberry township, Sept. 2, 1865, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Faeth) Alt.

The parents of Mr. Alt moved from Crawford to Huron county when he was young and he attended school there before the family removed to Seneca county and it was in Reed township, in the latter county, that the father died. The mother continues to reside in the old home in Reed township. They had a family of seven sons and one daughter.

J. B. Alt remained in Seneca county until 1895, having grown up on the home farm, and then came to Cranberry township once more and afterward moved to a farm in Auburn township. Later he determined to return to his native part of the county and in 1902 located on the farm on which he has resided ever since, renting it annually from its owner, Frank Wechter, of New Washington. Mr. Alt is an industrious and experienced farmer and through his practical methods and solid agricultural knowledge, has brought this land to a high state of cultivation and has done much to bring about a raising of the standard of stock in this part of the county.

Mr. Alt was married in Seneca county, O., to Miss Anna L. Hitz, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hitz, and they have a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons; Esther, Albert, Edwin, Laura, William, Charlotte and Katherine. Mr. Alt and family are members of the Roman Catholic church and he is identified with the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He is a quiet, law-abiding man, anxious to work for the good of the community and country at large, but not seeking public office. In his political views he is a Democrat.

DANIEL P. WINCH, a representative citizen and prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Dallas township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 80 acres of well improved land, was born in Marion county, O., Jan. 2, 1864, and is a son of Frederick and Mary (Crissinger) Winch.

Frederick Winch was born in Germany and came to Marion county as a young man and continued to live here and follow agricultural pursuits until his death. He married Mary Crissinger, who was born in Marion county and now resides at Martel, Marion county. They were parents of the following children: Henry, John, Daniel P., James, Charles, Richard, Matilda and Etta, all surviving except James. Matilda is the wife of Charles Dyson, and Etta is the wife of William Kurtz. Frederick Winch and wife were members and liberal supporters of the Reformed church.

Daniel P. Winch obtained a district school education and has always been interested in the public schools of his neighborhood and for eight years served as a school director. His

business has been general farming, including the raising of sufficient stock for his own use, and through his intelligent methods and close attention he has been quite successful. In 1901 he settled on his farm in Dallas township, which he purchased from August Linn, and has made many substantial improvements here.

On June 18, 1891, Mr. Winch was married to Miss Amanda Stoltz, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Eckard) Stoltz. The parents of Mrs. Winch were born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio when young. They had the following children born to them: Ella, George, Mary, Amanda, Anna, Ida, John, Matilda, Jay, Clarence, Samuel and Callie, the last named being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Winch have three children: Edna, who is the wife of Orra Linn; and Ralph D. and Zola Laverne. Mr. Winch and family are members of the Reformed church. In politics he is nominally a Democrat but frequently in casting his vote, relies on his own judgment as to a candidate's fitness for office.

GEORGE NEDOLAST,* who carries on general farming on his well improved 80 acres, situated in section 24, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., was born in Auburn township, Crawford county, Jan. 6, 1871, and is a son of Thomas and Annie (Wenzelick) Nedolast, natives of Germany.

The father of Mr. Nedolast was born in Germany and came in early manhood to Ohio, where he married Annie Wenzelick, who was also a native of Germany. They settled in Cranberry township when this land was in its wild state and not only cleared off this tract but an adjoining one of 80 acres and on both of his farms carried on mixed farming. George Nedolast is the second born in a family of eight children, the others being: John, who lives south of New Washington; Nicholas, who is a farmer in Cranberry township; Martin, who lives south of New Washington; Peter, who resides in South Cranberry township; Mrs. Lena Raymond, who lives at Barlow, O.; George, who lives at New Washington; and Joseph, who lives south of New Washington. The father of the above family died at the age of 56 years and his burial was in the Catholic cemetery at New Washington. The mother still lives on the home farm.

Since the ending of his school days, George Nedolast has been engaged in farming and has lived on his present place for about ten years, having had six acres to clear. He married Kate Siska, a daughter of Joseph Siska, and they have four children: Helen, Martin, Gerhart and Annie. Mr. Nedolast is a quiet, industrious, law abiding man, one of good principles and a faithful member of the Catholic church, to which he is a generous contributor. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

BENJAMIN SHEARER, a well known citizen of Bucyrus, O., where he has many interests although is practically retired from active business, was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., and is a son of John J. Shearer and a grandson of Michael Shearer.

Michael Shearer, the grandfather, was born in Wertemmburg, Germany and there married Anna Hipp. In 1805 they came to the United States and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., moving from there some years later to Lycoming county, in that state, and in 1834 they came to Whetstone township, Crawford county, purchasing land which is still in the family. Michael Shearer survived his wife and was 75 years of age at time of death.

John J. Shearer was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1808, and accompanied his parents to Lycoming county. About 1832 his older brother, Jacob Shearer, ventured as far west as Whetstone township, Crawford county, with his family, and in 1834, John J. Shearer, accompanied by his young wife and his parents, followed the other members of the family to Ohio. The first wife of John J. Shearer died early and he later married Catherine Miller and they lived on a farm of 300 acres, in Dallas township for 16 years. He then sold his farm to his sons and retired to Bucyrus, where he resided until his death, in 1884, having survived his second wife since Jan. 1, 1869. She was but 53 years of age at that time but was the mother of six sons and one daughter: Daniel, who died in Idaho, unmarried; Mary A., who died at the age of nine years; Samuel, who died when aged ten years; Isaac, who died in 1907, at the age of 59 years, and was survived by three brothers: David, who is a successful farmer in Whetstone town-

ship, and has one son, Samuel C.; Benjamin; and George, who is a capitalist at Portland, Ore., and has a family of three children: Wallace, Ruby and Alice.

Benjamin Shearer was reared on the farm in Dallas township and attended the neighborhood schools and also the Bucyrus schools, after which he became a teacher and spent several terms in Dallas township schools as the head where he had once been a pupil. In the course of time he became the owner of 200 acres of the family estate which he later increased by 100 more acres, and continued to reside in Dallas township and carry on general farming and stock raising until 1893, when he came to Bucyrus, where he was more or less interested in public matters and business affairs until 1904, when he practically eased himself of his larger responsibilities. He is a large stockholder and a director in the Second National Bank and in other enterprises and was one of the interested capitalists that secured the installation of the Automatic Telephone Company. In his political views Mr. Shearer is a Democrat and he was a director of the county infirmary from January, 1888, to January, 1894.

Mr. Shearer was married in Marion county, O., to Miss Anna Dawson, who was born, reared and educated in that county, and is a daughter of James and Eve (Miller) Dawson, natives of Ross and Pickaway counties respectively. James Dawson secured his land during the administration of President Jackson and the deed, which was not recorded until many years afterward, bears that executive's name. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson lived in Marion county many years and then moved to Ross county, where he died at the age of 87 and she died later at the home of Mrs. Shearer, aged 86 years. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer have had two children: Mary Ellen, who died at the age of eleven years; and John J., who is a resident of Houston, Tex. He was married in New York to Mildred Faulter and they have three children: DeWitt, Anna Gladys and Floyd. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MRS. MARGARET HEYDINGER, a well known and highly esteemed resident of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where

she owns a valuable farm of 100 acres, was born in Auburn township, Crawford county, and is a daughter of Peter and Eva (Heartzer) Boblick, and the widow of Frank Heydinger. The parents of Mrs. Heydinger were born in Germany and grew up there and married and afterward came to the United States and settled in Auburn township, Crawford county, O. The father was an industrious and highly respected man. His death occurred in Auburn township, where his widow still lives, on June 24, 1906.

Mrs. Heydinger was carefully reared by her parents who were members of St. Mary's Catholic church, to which she and children belong, and attended the parochial and later the public schools in Auburn township. On Nov. 27, 1895, she was married to Frank Heydinger, who was born May 8, 1865, in Cranberry township, a son of the late John Heydinger. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and obtained a public school education. About the time of marriage, he bought his farm of 100 acres from his father and partly cleared it and made many improvements. He carried on general farming. His political vote was always cast with the Democratic party but he took no great interest in public matters. Mr. Heydinger had a wide circle of friends and his death, which occurred May 19, 1911, was regretted all over this section. He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church and was laid to rest in St. Mary's Cemetery. He left a family of six children, namely: Mary, Anthony, Paul, George, Gertrude and Clara. Mrs. Heydinger continues to reside on her farm, which is situated four and one-half miles northeast of New Washington, and has her land cultivated for her.

EDWARD MILLER, general farmer and stock raiser, who until recently resided on his tract of 115 acres lying in Tod township, Crawford county, O., one-half mile west of Lemert, O., now resides near Chatfield, O., on a tract of 200 acres which he has exchanged for the former. He was born in 1864, on his father's farm two and one-half miles west of Bucyrus, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Kissel) Miller.

Henry Miller was born in Dauphin county, Pa., where he remained until he was 35 years

of age, when he came to Crawford county and located on a farm of 80 acres west of Bucyrus. In 1870 he moved to the present homestead in Tod township, and the remainder of his life was passed here, his death occurring in his 82d year. He married Mary Kissel, who was also born in Pennsylvania and died in Crawford county, when aged 73 years. They had eleven children born to them, namely: John C., Samuel, Henry, Mary, Ellen, Elias, Hiram, Rufus, Edward, Grant and Jacob; four of these—Jacob, Samuel, Henry and Mary—being deceased. John C. served three years in Company L, 10th Ohio Vol. Cav., and Samuel served 18 months in Company A, 12th Ohio Vol. Cav., during the Civil War.

Edward Miller attended the country schools and assisted his father until he became of age and then spent two years in Missouri. After he returned he married and came then to his present farm, making improvements here which has greatly increased its value and cultivating it in such a way as to make it exceedingly productive.

Mr. Miller married Miss Celia Dolon, a daughter of William Dolon, who is in the stone quarry business, and they have two children: Clarence and Esta, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Miller and family belongs to the Methodist Protestant church at Lemert. In politics he is a Republican. He is an active citizen in taking an interest in public affairs in his neighborhood, but is no seeker for office, his time being fully engaged in looking after his large farm.

JAMES H. GREEN, deceased, for many years was a prominent business man of Galion, O. He was born at Norton, near Cardington, O., his parents being Aaron and Nancy (Berry) Green.

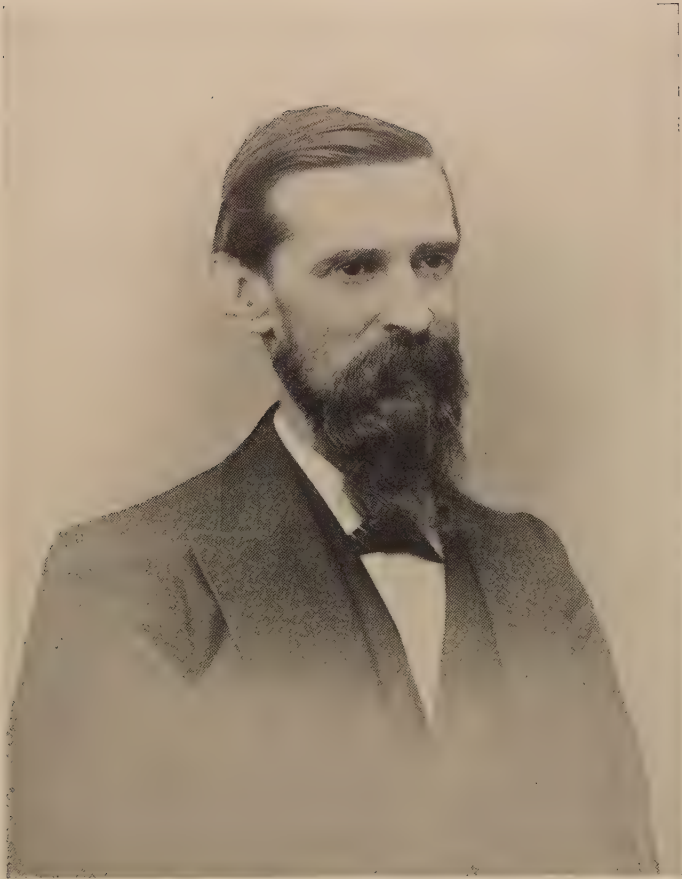
The Green and Berry families both came very early in Ohio from Pennsylvania. The Berrys settled Berry Hill, which is now a part of Marion, O. After marriage, Aaron and Nancy (Berry) Green began life on a farm near Cardington, O., in Morrow county, and became well known and respected people and leading members of the Protestant Methodist church. They had two sons born to them, James H. and Sanford, the latter of whom has

been engaged in medical practice at Cardington, O., for many years, and is a veteran of the Civil War.

James H. Green grew to manhood in Morrow county and had such educational advantages as were obtainable at the time, and began to provide for himself as a clerk in a merchant's store at Mt. Gilead, O., and was so engaged when the Civil War broke out. Shortly afterward he enlisted for service, becoming a member of the 47th O. Vol. Inf., and remained in the Federal Army for three years, participating in all the hazards to which his command was exposed but escaping capture by the enemy and receiving but one wound which did not seriously incapacitate him.

After the close of the war, Mr. Green returned to Mt. Gilead where he engaged in the mercantile business for a short time and then came to Galion. Here, in 1866, he established the Citizens National Bank, of which he became manager and cashier, and some years afterward assumed its presidency, subsequently devoting himself entirely to the interests of this financial institution, building it up into a high state of efficiency. Mr. Green was recognized as one of the men of sterling character and honesty and uprightness continues to be associated with his name as his fellow citizens recall him. He was a Republican in his political opinions but was more of a business man than politician. For many years he took pride and interest in his Masonic connections and belonged to the high branch of the fraternity known as the Mystic Shrine.

At Galion, O., Mr. Green was united in marriage with Miss Leonora Hathaway McClain, who was born at East Liberty, near Bellefontaine, O., and was brought to Galion when nine years old by her parents, Marcus H. and Lucy (Reed) McClain. Both were born in Ohio of Scotch-Irish parents, were married on Darby Plains, near Milford, and immediately afterward settled at East Liberty. Mr. McClain engaged there in a general mercantile business and, later was connected with business enterprises at Upper Sandusky and Wilmington prior to coming to Galion, in 1869. Here he engaged for many years in the drug business and became a prominent citizen. Dr. McClain still lives at Galion



JAMES H. GREEN

and in spite of his 87 years, is a man of much business ability and continues to be the president of the Galion Loan and Savings Company, which is an incorporated body with capital of \$2,000,000. Dr. McClain is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics is a Republican. Of his children two daughters survive: Mrs. Green and Mary J., who is the wife of Joseph Repine, who resides at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

To Mr. and Mrs. Green four sons were born: Howard A., Frank R., Dahl and James H., all prominent business men of Galion.

ALBERT C. SCHAFSTALL, V. S.,* who maintains his office in Mansfield street, New Washington, O., has been engaged in the active practice of his profession here since 1910, one that covers a large territory and includes every branch of veterinary practice. He was born at Donaldson, Pa., Aug. 3, 1886, and is a son of William A. and a grandson of Albert Philip Schafstall.

Albert Philip Schafstall was born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and there married Eliza Minning, and they had four children: Levi and John, both of whom are deceased; William A.; and Minnie, who is the wife of John Haverock. The grandfather of Dr. Schafstall was a leading citizen of Donaldson, where he and wife died, and was a member of the first town council and the first board of health.

William A. Schafstall was a carpenter and practical miner and for a number of years before retiring, was manager of a large mine. He married Elizabeth Long, who was a daughter of Charles and Esther Long, the latter being of English ancestry, and they have four children, namely: Florence, who married Lee Morgan and lives at Lincoln, Pa.; Albert C., subject of this article; Edith, who married James Kissinger and lives at Lebanon, Pa.; and Roy, who resides with his parents. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Schafstall is a Republican in politics and for a number of years has been a member of the school board.

Albert S. Schafstall attended the public schools at Tremont, Pa., and after graduating from the High School went to Philadelphia, where he secured a position as meat inspector

for the Government and in the meanwhile he did his preparatory studying for entrance in the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, where he was graduated in 1910. In May of that year he established himself at New Washington, O., and his regular practice covers the territory from Shiloh to Livermore and from Bucyrus to five miles north of Attica, O. He is a member of the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association and of the Erie Medical Association. He is a well trained man in his school of medicine and keeps thoroughly abreast of the times in all scientific study. In addition to his practice, Dr. Schafstall is a charter member and a director of the Cranberry township nursery. In politics he is independent, while fraternally he belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle and to the Sons of America.

A. H. LAUGHBAUM, cashier of the Commercial Savings Bank Company, at Galion, O., is one of the capable, energetic and public spirited men of this city. He was born in Crawford county, in 1853, and is a son of Henry and Nancy (Pfeifer) Laughbaum.

Henry Laughbaum was born in 1828, in Richland county, O., and died in Polk township, Crawford county, May 8, 1901. He settled in Polk township as a real pioneer, spending a number of years in the woods, operating saw mills and manufacturing lumber. In 1865 he settled on a farm, on which he continued to reside until the close of his life and which is yet the home of his widow. It was their custom for many years to attend services in the United Brethren church at Galion and Mrs. Laughbaum, although now 80 years of age, still drives in from the farm, three miles distant, every Sunday.

A. H. Laughbaum began to teach school when he was but 15 years of age, having made the most of his rather meager educational opportunities, and for a period covered by 24 years continued as an educator and during this time was twice appointed school examiner. In 1891 he was first elected county clerk, serving afterward for six and one-half years and for two years as assistant to his successor, W. B. Forest. He then became clerk in the Second National Bank of Bucyrus and in 1907 came from there to Galion, having been elected

cashier of the Commercial Savings Bank Company of this place. He is widely known in financial circles and is extremely popular in his relations with the patrons of the bank. Politically a Democrat he has frequently been honored by his party with elections and appointed to office. For two terms he served as president of the city council and has been a member of both the county and executive committees that organize, manage and regulate political movements in the party. A delegate a number of times to county and state conventions, his loyalty to his party and to his friends is proverbial and his advice on party measures is known to have been sound.

The Commercial Savings Bank Company of Galion, O., was organized in June, 1905, with Mark Cook as president; R. W. Johnston as vice president; M. A. Curtiss as second vice president; and Frank Stout as teller. Since 1907, A. H. Laughbaum has been cashier and E. B. Beall has been assistant cashier. The report of the condition of the bank issued Feb. 20, 1912, shows a vast amount of business done and that the bank is in a very prosperous condition. The board of directors are men of capital and high standing, as follows: Mark Cook, R. W. Johnston, M. A. Curtiss, C. H. Henkel, W. V. Goshorn, Dr. E. D. Helfrich, C. S. Mooney, J. L. Gugler and Mell B. Talmadge.

In 1874, Mr. Laughbaum was married to Miss B. E. Shumaker, who was born and reared in Crawford county. Her father, John J. Shumaker, was the first white child born in Crawford county, this event taking place in Polk township, April 13, 1828, and he has always lived within one mile of his birthplace. Although 84 years of age he has been kindly treated by Father Time and his stature of six feet and two inches has not been diminished by the weaknesses of old age. His friends and neighbors tell a story that he is too modest to boast of, and that is that one year ago, in one day, he husked fifty bushels of corn, a feat that a much younger husker might justly be proud of. He married Elizabeth Smith, who died in 1911, aged 80 years. Mr. Shumaker is a member of the Reformed church. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Laughbaum: Malcolm A., Thurman Ray, Gurney Y., Virgy E., and a son that

died in infancy. Malcolm A., who was a graduate of the Bucyrus High School and of Oberlin College and president of his class (1901) in the medical department of the Western Reserve College, died in 1904. He was a brilliant young man and apparently had a successful and useful career before him. Thurman Ray is a graduate of Otterbein University, attended the Ohio State University at Columbus and was graduated from Starling Medical College in May, 1910, and is now in active practice at Haysville, O. He married Maude Seamster and they have one son, Malcolm A. Gurney Y. is a graduate of the Northern Ohio University and is a pharmacist with Caldwell and Bloor, at Mansfield, O., Virgy E. is the wife of Charles T. Reid, formerly of Bucyrus and now of Ashland, O. They have two children: Dorothy E. and John Robert. Mr. Laughbaum is a prominent member of the U. B. church at Galion, being church treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday-school. On three occasions he has been a delegate to the general church conference, once at Fredericktown, Md., four years later, at Topeka, Kans., and in 1908 represented the First United Brethren church at Galion, at Canton, O. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows.

MRS. HARRIET ZAEBST, who is widely known in Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., and very highly esteemed, resides on her excellent farm of 78 acres, which lies in section 14, in the western part of this township. She was born in Columbiana county, O., Oct. 11, 1839, one of five children born to Joseph and Susann (Firestone) Harmon.

When Harriet Harmon was eight years old her father died in Chatfield township, Crawford county, where the family had been living for four years. The mother was obliged to find homes for the little ones when she was left a widow and when she later married Jeremiah Lloyd, of Mansfield, still left Harriet in the home of the latter's uncle, David Harmon, of Chatfield township. Mrs. Lloyd died in Kaskaskia county, Ind., at the age of 63 years. The child remained in her uncle's family and was taught all manner of housewifely duties but had little opportunity to go to school. On April 3, 1860, she was married to Adam Zaebst,

who was born on the farm now owned by his widow, a son of John and Margaret (Lantz) Zaebs. After marriage they lived on this place, the young daughter-in-law assisting to care for her husband's parents until the end of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Zaebs the following children were born: Frances, who is the wife of Curtis Brown, residing near New Washington; Aaron, O., who was accidentally killed by a railroad train in his 21st year; John, who married Katherine Huber and lives at New Washington; William, who married Ada Reiter and lives at Bucyrus; Adam, who married Alvira Gangloff and lives at Akron, O.; Frank, who married Jennie Gosshorne and lives at Ashtabula, O.; Ottis, who married Rosa Mough and resides at Ashtabula; Rufus, who married Lulu Fultz and lives at Galion; Nora, who is the wife of Eikes Gable and lives at New Washington, and Fred E., who manages the home farm and is in the third generation to occupy it, and who married Clara Kessler.

Mr. and Mrs. Zaebs passed many happy years together on this old farm, carrying on its industries, rearing their children and offering pleasant hospitality to many friends. Here Mr. Zaebs died in his 66th year and his burial was in the Lutheran Cemetery, he having been a member of that church. He was a quiet, home-loving man, careful about his business affairs and a good neighbor as well as kind husband and father. He believed in the principles of the Democratic party and voted with that organization. Mrs. Zaebs is a member of the German Lutheran church. She has witnessed many changes take place in this part of the country and can recall interesting events that have come under her own notice.

PETER BOEHM, furniture dealer and undertaker, a member of the well known firm of Poister & Boehm, at Galion, O., is one of this city's most respected citizens. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1845, and is a son of George and Lizzie M. (Klinger) Boehm.

George Boehm was born in Germany and lost his own father when two years of age but was reared by a kind step-father, became a farmer and died in his native land in 1854, when aged 57 years. He married the daugh-

ter of a neighbor, Lizzie M. Klinger, who was born in 1800 and died in 1862. They were members of the State Lutheran church. Their family consisted of seven sons and one daughter, and the daughter and three of the sons came to the United States. Of these, two sons survive, Peter and Henry, both being successful business men of Galion and fathers of families.

Peter Boehm grew to manhood in his native province and then fulfilled the law of his country by serving three years as a soldier and then learned the cabinet making trade, working afterward as a journeyman. He then determined to come to the United States, Galion, O., being the point where he proposed to enter into business. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the ship Vera Cruz, and was landed at New York. Mr. Boehm secured passage to Galion on a coal train and gives some idea of its velocity when he tells in an amusing style, how he and other passengers could jump off the car as it passed cherry orchards, gather some fruit and then catch up with the train by a little speeding. It was fortunate that the fruit could be so obtained as there was little food to be secured and he paid as much as sixty-five cents for a loaf of bread.

After reaching Galion, Mr. Boehm worked as a journeyman cabinet maker for some years, for seven years was employed as a general carpenter, and for two years engaged as carpenter contractor. In 1882 he formed his present partnership with Henry Poister and the firm has been continued ever since and as a business house is stable and reliable in every way. In his political views he is a Democrat.

Mr. Boehm was married (first) at Galion, to Miss Elizabeth Muth, who was born in this city in 1853 and died in 1880, the mother of three children, namely: Anna, who is the wife of William Karg, residing at Shelby, O., and has one daughter, Laura; Katie, who is the wife of William Sickles, of Galion, and has four children—Lillian, Wallace, Magdaline and Elizabeth; and Hammond, who died at the age of twenty-five years. Mr. Boehm was married (second) in September, 1882, to Miss Felecedas Bohl, who was born Feb. 21, 1853, at Galion, a daughter of Henry and Felecedas Bohl. The parents of Mrs. Boehm were born

and educated at Baden Baden, Germany, where they married when they reached mature age. They joined others, friends and kindred, who were emigrating to America. Among the articles they brought with them was a comfortably filled hay wagon and this supplied them with a clean bed during the long voyage, and after landing at the port of New York they still found further use for it. Securing an ox-team they attached the same to the hay wagon and started on their slow way to Galion, O. It took some weeks to make the overland journey but it was comfortably accomplished, camps being made on the way as occasion or inclination demanded. This quiet journey over the country gave them a better knowledge of its topography than was ever afterward afforded them, for Mr. Bohl soon bought a tract of wild land and for years afterward the clearing and cultivating of this land and the rearing of their children centered their lives in one place. On their old farm now is situated a part of the Galion Protestant Cemetery. Here Henry Bohl and wife died, she in March, 1889, aged 77 years, and he four years later, in his 81st year. They were among the founders of the German Lutheran church at Galion. Mr. and Mrs. Boehm have two children: Carl and Minnie. The former was born May 13, 1888, attended the public schools and later the Barnes Sanitary Science and Embalming School, at Chicago, Ill., securing his license from this institution. He resides at home. The daughter, Minnie, is the wife of Harry Albright, who is pay roll clerk for the Erie Railroad at Galion. Mr. and Mrs. Boehm with their children, belong to the German Lutheran church.

J. F. SPONSELLER, who carries on mixed farming in sections 11 and 14, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 120 acres of valuable land, resides in the former section, his residence standing three-fourth miles west of the center of New Washington, O. He was born in Seneca county, O., Oct. 21, 1865, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Kirgis) Sponseller.

John Sponseller and wife were born in Seneca county. He followed farming for some years but his death occurred at the early age of 33 and his burial was in the Lutheran cemetery in Chatfield township. His widow

survives and makes her home with her three children. She is a member of the Lutheran church.

J. F. Sponseller was 12 years old when he came to Crawford county and has remained here until the present and has always followed an agricultural life. He bought his farm from the heirs of old residents, a part being known as the R. Smith farm and the others as the Swope and Adam High farms. Under Mr. Sponseller's methods of cultivation all the land has been made very productive and he raises cattle, sheep and hogs and grows grain and hay.

Mr. Sponseller married Miss Emma Ott, who was born at New Washington, a daughter of Gotfried and Caroline Ott and they have one son, Floyd R., who is attending college at Columbus. In politics, Mrs. Sponseller is a Democrat. He is a leading citizen of his township, interested in all that concerns its welfare and for ten years has been a member of the village school board.

FRANCIS M. SCHRECK,* lumber manufacturer and dealer, with sawmill located at Frederick, Knox county, O., is well known in the lumber industry all through this section of Ohio, having been interested in Knox, Crawford and Morrow counties for 22 years. He was born at Olentangy, O., Nov. 11, 1854, and is a son of David and Belinda (Sherer) Schreck.

David Schreck was born in 1829, in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with his parents, Andrew and Elizabeth Schreck. The family located first at Bucyrus and later purchased an unimproved tract of land in Whetstone township, Crawford county. Andrew Schreck and wife both died in Ohio. They were members of the Lutheran church. David Schreck assisted his father on the place in Whetstone township. He married Belinda Sherer, who was born in 1832, in Crawford county, O., a daughter of John and Sarah (Keiffer) Sherer. She died at the age of 58 years but Mr. Schreck lived into his 73d year. He was a farmer and also a veterinary surgeon. They were members of the Lutheran church. They had eleven children born to them, six sons and five daughters, and nine of these grew to maturity and married and eight yet survive.

Francis M. Schreck started to work in a sawmill after his school days were past and has been a lumber manufacturer since 1890, and prior to locating at Frederick, operated for a time at Mt. Gilead, in Morrow county, but for 27 years has maintained his home at Galion, where he is a representative and respected citizen.

Mr. Schreck was married at Galion to Miss Anna Rorick, who was born at Winchester, O., Feb. 12, 1854, and they have had the following children: an infant that died unnamed; Lillian, who is the wife of Charles Kinson, a farmer in Morrow county; Leslie, a sawmill operator, who resides at Mt. Gilead and has a family of one son and two daughters; Rosa, who died when aged one year; Pearley, who died at the age of four years; Toney, who is the wife of Clifford Lacy, who is in the real estate business at Shelby, O., and has one daughter Bertha, who is the wife of Roy Snyder, and has one daughter, and resides at Shelby; and Irvin, who operates his father's fine farm of 240 acres, situated in Morrow county, one of the best farms in Washington township. Mr. Schreck and family belong to the Martin Lutheran church and he and his sons vote with the Republican party.

PHILLIP W. COYER, whose finely improved farms of 116 acres and 81 acres of productive land lie in Vernon township, Crawford county, O., four and one-half miles northeast of Crestline, is a leading citizen of this section, prominent in agricultural, political and church circles. He was born in Crawford county in 1860, and is a son of Paul and Sarah (Beach) Coyer.

The parents of Mr. Coyer were also born in Crawford county, the father in 1838 and the mother in 1840. Farming was the occupation of Paul Coyer throughout life. His family consisted of five children; Phillip W., subject of this sketch; Henry, who lived on the home farm until his death, Feb. 17, 1910, married Maggie Mink; Frederick, who lives in Vernon township, married Lizzie Heckler; Lavina, who lives at Crestline, married David Bloom; and Louisa, who is the wife of Henry Fisher, lives in Vernon township.

Philip W. Coyer attended the public schools and lived on the home farm assisting his father

until he was 22 years of age, after which, for one year, he worked by the month for other farmers, then married and came to the present farm which then contained 116 acres. He has since purchased a farm of 81 acres and now has two of the best farms in all this section of Crawford county. He is progressive and enterprising, has made many improvements including the erection of a fine residence and two substantial barns, and carries on all his undertakings with a large measure of success.

Mr. Coyer was married to Miss Caroline Fisher, a daughter of Louis and Barbara (Bauer) Fisher, and they have four children: Lizzie, who is the wife of Roy Heckler and lives at Crestline; Edna, who is the wife of Frank Bilsing, and lives two miles east of Galion; and Mada and Esther who reside at home. Mrs. Coyer has the following brothers and sisters: John, Adam, Louis, Henry, William, Catherine, Anna and Elizabeth and one half sister, Mrs. Margaret Snyder. Mr. Coyer and family are members of the Lutheran church, of which he has long been a trustee and is a deacon in the same. In politics he is a Democrat and on numerous occasions has been elected to local offices and has served with efficiency as road supervisor and as township trustee.

JEFFERSON MARQUART, who is serving in his second term as township trustee of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., is one of the leading citizens of this section and a member of an old Ohio family. He was born in Cranberry township, Crawford county, Oct. 4, 1858, and is a son of Michael and Caroline W. (Longyear) Marquart.

Michael Marquart was born in Baden, Germany, April 27, 1817. His parents were Michael and Margaret (Fechter) Marquart, and at the time of death was the only survivor of their five children. The older Michael Marquart and wife spent their entire lives in Germany. He was a farmer by occupation and during the financial panic of 1817 lost his property and afterward worked for wages as a farm hand. The younger Michael remained in his parents' home until 18 years of age, when he apprenticed himself to learn the brick and stone mason trade, and later, believing

that he could better his financial condition in the United States, started for America accompanied by a sister. They took passage on a steamer that conveyed them down the River Rhine to Havre-de-Grace, and there embarked on a sailing vessel and were safely landed in New York harbor Aug. 12, 1839, after a voyage of 51 days.

When Michael Marquart reached New York he found his capital had dwindled down to about two dollars but he was fortunate in having made a friend of a fellow passenger who offered him a loan if he would accompany him on to Ohio. Accordingly young Michael and his sister proceeded on their way to Tuscarawas county, O., where he found work in the ore mines near New Philadelphia and with his first wage he honestly returned the sum he had borrowed from his new found friend. He soon secured work at his trade and found constant employment at one thing or another, providently saving his money, until, when he reached Crawford county he had enough capital with which to buy 69 acres of land in Cranberry township. A log cabin had been erected by the first settler but little clearing had been done, and that cabin served as his home until 1861, when he erected a substantial farm-house. In 1862 he bought 27 acres adjoining his first purchase and later added 18 additional acres and still later he bought other land: one farm of 77 acres and a second one of 80 acres, both in Cranberry township and one of 36 acres in Seneca county. He improved his land, gave it careful tillage and reaped abundant harvests. In 1844 he married Catherine Streile, who was born in Germany and they had five children, the only survivor being Caroline, wife of William Longyear. This wife died in 1854 and in 1855 he married Caroline W. Longyear, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and when 26 years of age accompanied her father, Michael Longyear, to America. Her father died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marquart. Seven children were born to the second union, five of whom are living, namely: August, who is a farmer in Cranberry township; Jefferson, our subject; George, who lives on the old farm; Wilhelmina, wife of William Beckstine, of Cranberry township; and Emma, wife of Frank Leonhart, of Chatfield township. The mother

of these children passed away March 13, 1900, she being in her 72d year.

In politics Mr. Marquart was a Democrat. He was a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he held office for many years, serving as trustee, deacon and elder.

Jefferson Marquart attended the district schools in Cranberry township and after his school days were over engaged in farming and after his first marriage located on his father's Seneca county land, where his wife, Maggie Reidel Marquart, died in 1884. She was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, a daughter of Conrad Reidel. The only child born to that marriage is deceased. Mr. Marquart was married second, Jan. 2, 1887, to Miss Mary E. Shade, who was born in Seneca county, O., a daughter of William and Anna (Deisler) Shade, and they have one daughter, Rosa A. C., who is the wife of William Long, who is a resident of Cranberry township, living on her father's farm of 80 acres, which lies northeast of town.

Mr. Marquart continued to live in Seneca county for four more months and then moved to Cranberry township settling in its northern part, and now resides on a tract of eleven and one-half acres, which is known as the Andrew Smith farm and lies within the corporate limits of New Washington. He erected the buildings here and has an attractive, modern residence at the end of East Mansfield street. He is a member of the Lutheran church and has served as a member of the church council. In politics he is a Democrat but has never accepted any office except that of school director in Cranberry township, in which he served usefully and conscientiously for six years. He is a stockholder in the New Washington Lumber and Manufacturing Company.

JACOB H. PETRI, a prominent clothing man and merchant tailor, at Galion, O., doing business at No. 133 East Main street, has been identified with commercial affairs here under his own name, for the past 37 years. He was born Sept. 15, 1846, at Holtshossen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, a son of John and Elizabeth (Yeider) Petri.

The parents of Mr. Petri were natives also of Hesse Darmstadt and the father died there

in 1855, at the age of 48 years, and the mother when aged 73 years. They were members of the Lutheran church. The father was a small farmer. Of their family of six children, four reached maturity but there are only two survivors: Jacob H. and John, the latter still following farming in Germany.

Jacob H. Petri attended the German schools until he was 14 years of age and then became apprenticed to a tailor and continued working at that trade until 1866, when he took passage on the steamer America, for the United States. He was safely landed at Castle Garden, New York City, and from there came to Ohio, in the city of Cleveland finding employment at his trade. One year later he located at Hudson, O., from there going to Akron, where he was employed as a cutter in tailoring establishments. He then came to Galion and on March 1, 1875, started into business here on South Market street, for the first ten years confining himself to merchant tailoring and then adding ready made clothing, hats and caps, and also a general line of seasonable goods to his stock, in 1897 removing to his present excellent location. He is one of the solid, reliable and representative business men of Galion.

Mr. Petri was married at Akron, O., to Miss Margaretta Byrider, who was born at Akron, and died at Galion at the age of 55 years. Her parents, John and Elizabeth (Strovel) Byrider came from Bavaria, Germany, to the United States in 1832, settling first at Cleveland and later moving to Akron, where both died in old age. To Mr. and Mrs. Petri the following children were born: Edward William, a business man of Galion, who married Lillie Miller, a daughter of Herman F. Miller, of Bucyrus, and has one son, Kenneth Miller, a bright boy of five years; Otto G., who is associated with his father and is an expert cutter, and who married Louisa Crowley of Galion and has one daughter, Elizabeth M.; Laura E., who resides with her father; Stella Anna, who is the wife of William F. Lauer, a resident of Memphis, Tenn., and has one daughter, Florence G.; Florence, who resides at home; and Richard, who died when aged 16 months. Mrs. Petri and family belong to the German Lutheran church. He and sons are all affiliated with the Democratic party,

in which he has been an important factor for a number of years. For four years Mr. Petri served on the city council, for six years was a trustee of the township and seven years served as county commissioner. He was one of the organizers of the Galion Building and Loan Association and is yet on its directing board.

REV. JOHN P. KUNNERT, pastor of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church, at New Washington, O., was born Oct. 27, 1856, in the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, Germany, and is a son of Henry and Magdalena (Scheurens) Kunnert.

Henry Kunnert lived and died in the province in which he was born, married and reared his children. Both he and wife were faithful Catholics and were good and worthy people. They lived into old age, the father dying in his 76th year and the mother still lives, being in her 85th year. Of their family of seven children, six yet survive although scattered in their homes, one son living in South America.

John P. Kunnert remembers well the old homestead in which he was born and which had been the birthplace of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. He was of an unusually bright mind in youth and was afforded excellent educational advantages, attending school in Belgium and in France and completing agricultural, commercial and philosophical courses, prior to coming to America to enter a theological seminary at Cleveland, O. After completing his studies there he was appointed pastor of the church at Harrisburg, Stark county, O., where he remained for two and one-half years; then for one and one-half years was assistant pastor at St. Peter's church at Cleveland, O., when he returned to Harrisburg and remained with the church there from 1890 until 1899. In September of that year he was appointed pastor of St. Bernard's church at New Washington and has continued here ever since.

The church over which Rev. Kunnert presides has a very interesting history. In 1844 about twelve German Catholic families, living in and near New Washington, were detached from St. Stephen's congregation, in Seneca county, and formed into a separate mission,

and Father Trawin Brunner was the first priest to visit this now congregation. For nearly two years mass was said in private houses. In 1846 a small frame edifice was erected for church purposes built on land bought May 21, 1846. In these early days the present site of New Washington was covered with swamps and trees and the first priest who passed through here, Rev. F. N. Tchenhens, in 1840, said mass and administered religious consolation in the house of a Mr. Wurst, which stood where the town has since been built. Mass was also said at different times in the house of John Oult. The twelve heads of families who composed the congregation at New Washington were: Peter Young, John Fortner, Joseph Wurst, Mathew Saehnhoff, John Oult, Timothy McCarthy, Casper Dellos, Nicholas Kiefer, Peter Mueller, Mathew Kramer, Peter Gonlong and Benedict Uhl. They bought a lot from Mr. Meier, for the sum of thirteen dollars and in 1842 hewed the timber for the first St. Bernard church and the first church was built in 1843 by B. Pratt, he receiving one hundred dollars for framing it. In the next year it was roofed and by 1845 the little church was completed and stood as a record of Catholic zeal.

In 1844 the Right Reverend Bishop Purcell paid his first episcopal visit and in 1850, the Right Reverend Bishop Rappe visited the place for the first time. The congregation had made preparations to give their bishop a formal welcome but he had anticipated them and was at the church before they started to meet him. During his visit he baptized Margaret, daughter of Peter Young, who at present is a Sister in the Sacred Heart of Mary Convent, at Cleveland, O. Almost immediately plans were made for the establishing of a school in connection with the church, for this congregation has always been an intelligent one and school sessions were held in the church building until 1852. Among the priests who visited and remained with the congregation for a time were the following clergy. Rev. F. S. Brunner came May 27, 1844, and remained until June, 1845. Rev. John Wittmer came in 1847. In 1848 came Rev. John Van Benbrock, and in 1852, Rev. Kreusch, who left May 27, 1852. From that time until Oct. 14, 1852, the mission was visited by Rev. Willibald Willi and

from then until his return in the same year, it was visited by Rev. P. A. Capeda. Also, between 1841 and 1856 the following priests are mentioned in the church annals as having attended the New Washington congregation: Rev. August Berger, Rev. Sebastian Ganter, Rev. Clement Sweitzer, Rev. John Albright, Rev. Andrew Heibstridt, Rev. Nicholas Gales, Rev. Willibald Willi, from Thompson, and Rev. Peter Kruesch, from Shelby settlement. In May, 1856, Rev. Peter Wilhelmy succeeded and in the same year, Rev. Rochus Schnely became pastor. From December, 1856, until Oct. 4, 1857, Rev. Erhardt Glueck attended the congregation, the three last named priests coming from Thompson, O.

The first resident pastor of St. Bernard was Rev. Andrews Dambach and he served from Dec. 7, 1859, until May 9, 1865. He, like all the priests who had preceded him, with two exceptions, was a Sanguinist Father. Rev. M. Becker was the next resident pastor and he served from July 24, 1865, to June, 1881. Almost immediately after taking charge he began taking up subscriptions for the building of a new church, which was rendered necessary, as the congregation by this time had far outgrown the first little church which had been erected by such hard work. He sold the old place on March 31, 1868, and bought a five-acre plat of ground, comprising ten town lots, fronting on Mansfield street, New Washington, paying \$1,400 for the same. In the same year the work was started and the brick church was completed by the end of the following year. It is of Gothic architecture and its cost approximated \$25,000. It was dedicated by Right Reverend Bishop Gilmour, Oct. 19, 1879. Father Becker made many more improvements in the parish before his departure. In June, 1881, he was succeeded by Rev. Lawrence Heiland and it was during his pastorate that an acre of ground was bought for a cemetery and he also improved the church property. In 1886 Rev. John George Vogt became pastor and remained until 1899, in September of which year he was succeeded by Rev. John P. Kunnert.

Father Kunnert has not only continued the work done for St. Bernard by his predecessors but his plans have far outrun them. He has improved every part of the church property,

has put in a beautiful new altar, has enlarged the school buildings and improved the parsonage, and has introduced steam heating and electric lighting. From this congregation a new church at Honey Creek was formed but the present congregation includes 85 families, there are 94 pupils in the parochial school and it is under the care of two Sisters of St. Francis, from Tiffin, O., while Father Kunnert teaches the Bible and catechism. In addition to attending to the spiritual needs and looking after the material welfare of his church here, Father Kunnert developed a church from a mission at New Auburn. He owns a farm at Upper Sandusky and takes interest in seeing good stock through the country.

WILLIAM T. RESCH, senior member of the well known hardware firm of Resch & Casey, at Galion, O., is a native of this city and has been in the hardware trade since he was 15 years of age. He was born Feb. 3, 1865, and is a son of Adolph and Mary (Purkey) Resch.

Adolph Resch was born in Baden, Germany, in 1837, and was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to America. Early in the forties they became residents of Galion, O., and here Adolph grew to manhood and learned the tinner's trade, one that he followed for the rest of his life, doing his last bit of work for the firm of Resch & Casey. He was a Democrat in politics, at one time was connected actively with the Odd Fellows and at the time of death, in 1904, was a member of the English Lutheran church. He was married at Galion to Mary Purkey, who was born in Pennsylvania and when young was brought to Galion by her parents, Joseph and Margaret (Kern) Purkey. Joseph Purkey was well known in business circles and dealt extensively in horses for the eastern markets. Nine children were born to Adolph Resch and wife, two of whom died young, and all of the seven survivors but one live in Crawford county, and all married with the exception of one son.

After his school days were over, William T. Resch learned his business and is a practical mechanic, entirely qualified as a tinner and plumber and also thoroughly acquainted with

the entire hardware business. On April 1, 1892, William T. Resch, with his brother, Harry P. Resch and Forest Casey, formed a partnership under the firm style of Resch Bros. & Casey, which continued as such until 1904, when Harry P. Resch withdrew and since then the other partners have conducted the business under its present name. The store is located at No. 123 East Main street and has a 24-foot frontage, with 196 back, running entirely across the lot to the next block, the back part of the building being utilized as a tin shop and warerooms. A heavy stock is carried and the reputation of the firm is so well established that its business continues prosperous year after year.

Mr. Resch was married to Miss Emma Rensch, who was born at Galion and is a daughter of Henry Rensch, who came to this city from Germany, in the fifties. By trade he was a boilermaker and for many years was in the employ of the railroad companies here. Mr. and Mrs. Resch are members of the English Lutheran church, in which Mr. Resch is a member of the choir, having sung in the church choirs in Galion since boyhood. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally is a Mason, Knight of Pythias and Elk.

ADAM F. HIGH, one of the most progressive and successful agriculturists of Crawford county, O., owns 154 acres of fine improved land, situated in section 25, Cranberry township, where he resides and has all the comforts and conveniences of modern life. He was born northwest of New Washington, O., Jan. 12, 1864, and is a son of Michael and a grandson of Adam High, an old and substantial family of this section.

Adam F. High started to school in Cranberry township and then attended the High School at New Washington and was graduated in the class of 1884, after which he took a course in the Ohio Normal School at Ada, O. For some ten years afterward he engaged in teaching school, both in Cranberry and Lykens townships, and then turned his attention to insurance and undertaking, in which lines he continued for nine years. At the end of that time he sold to High & De Roche and then engaged in farming on the place on which Jacob Lererer now lives, in Cranberry town-

ship, and remained there for four years. After selling that farm he removed to New Washington and for one year was engaged in selling farm machinery. Mr. High then purchased his present property from the Harris heirs. It is known as Cloverdale Farm and is situated two miles south of New Washington. One of the first undertakings he entered into after taking possession was to remodel all the buildings and perhaps there are no better farm and stock structures in all Crawford county than on Mr. High's place. He has built a thoroughly modern and sanitary barn and has introduced a water system so that his stock can be watered in their stalls. He has the reputation of being a farmer who can produce, from his well tiled and scientifically fertilized land, two bushels of grain where other less enterprising agriculturists could raise but one, but the main feature of the farm is the raising and feeding of cattle, sheep and hogs, large shipments being made annually.

Mr. High married Miss Caroline Aschbacher, a daughter of William Aschbacher, and they have eight children: Laurie A., J. Proctor, Russell F., E. Ferdinand, C. Milton, Chester A., Herbert L. and Ruth P. Mr. High and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a prominent factor in Democratic politics in Crawford county having served as a delegate to state conventions, and served two terms as a member of the New Washington School Board, being clerk of that body. He has served two terms as clerk of the corporation.

ELIAS STIGER, who owns 122 acres of some of the choicest land in Dallas township, Crawford county, O., on which he successfully carries on farming, is one of the self-made men who can attribute his financial independence entirely to his own industry and good management. Mr. Stiger was born in Lycoming county, Pa., April 20, 1857, and is a son of Jacob and Sophia (Entz) Stiger.

The parents of Mr. Stiger were also born in Lycoming county and died on their farm there, the mother in middle age and the father when farther advanced. He was twice married, first to Sophia Entz and second to Mary Plankenhorn. The children of the first union were: Elias, Levi, George W., Samuel, Wil-

liam and Julia, while those of the second marriage were: Pierce, Henry, Mary and Lydia.

Elias Stiger was given common school advantages in his native section and remained with his father until he was about 20 years of age when he came to Ohio. He found himself in Crawford county, among strangers, with a capital of seven dollars in his pocket, but he did not long remain a stranger, for he readily made friends, and as he immediately secured farm work with James Miller, he was able to add to his capital. After one year with Mr. Miller he engaged to work by the month for Anthony Houser, with whom he remained for three years and then worked for one year for Dr. Miller. About this time Mr. Stiger married and then rented land until 1896, when he purchased his present farm from Oliver Monnett. On the land at that time stood a small house and barn but in his improving, Mr. Stiger has repaired the former and replaced the latter with a very commodious and substantial one. He carries on general farming and raises enough stock for his own use and is numbered with the prosperous agriculturists of the township.

Mr. Stiger was married in 1881 to Miss Emma Crissinger, who is a daughter of William Crissinger, and they have the following children: Loma, who was a successful school teacher before marriage, who is the wife of Walter Schiefer, and has two children—Ellis and Weldon; Bertha, who, like her sister, taught school acceptably for several years, and is now the wife of Loren Spiece and has one daughter, Esther; and Gerald and Zella, both of whom are at home. Mr. Stiger and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He gives his political support to the Democratic party.

ROBERT W. JOHNSTON was born near Hayesville, Ashland county, O., where he resided until 1876, when he became a student in the law office of the late H. C. Carhart, at Galion. After the usual time spent at district school, he attended Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, and pursued his professional studies during the full course at the law school of Cincinnati College. Upon admission to the bar in Hamilton county, in May, 1879, he entered into partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Carhart, and has continuously resided at Galion,



JOHN K. ZERBE

but for several years has devoted much of his time to business interests at Columbus. He has served his city as solicitor and mayor.

His father, Thomas Johnston, was born at Frederick, Md., soon after the arrival of his parents from County Fermanagh, Ireland, the family later moving to Uniontown, Pa. In 1828, when eighteen, Thomas came to that part of Richland county now included in Ashland county, walking the entire distance. Soon after becoming of age he became what is commonly known as a "Wagoner," and for a number of years, and till the advent of the railroad, engaged in wagoning, with six horse teams, the products of the west to Pittsburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia, returning with merchandise from these cities to the merchants of Ohio. Later, farming became his occupation, and he was among the first in his part of the state to engage in raising Durham or Short Horn cattle.

Sarah (Workman) Johnston, mother of Robert W., was born at Gettysburg, Pa., her father settling in the eastern part of Richland, now Ashland, county in 1815, when he purchased land from Baptiste Jerome, from whom Jerome's Town, an Indian town or village located near the present village of Jeromeville, derived its name. She died at Galion, Jan. 27, 1893, in her eightieth year. Her father, Joseph Workman, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to America when quite young with his father, who was one of a class who holds an honored place in our country's history, "The Irish School-Master." Joseph Workman was justice of the peace in an early day in Richland county, and was the first president of the Ashland County Agricultural Society. He served with a Pennsylvania regiment in the War of 1812, and two of his uncles, Hugh Workman and James Workman, were with Col. Crawford in his disastrous campaign against Sandusky.

JOHN K. ZERBE, one of the highly respected retired citizens of Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, O., and a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Bucyrus, was born in 1838, in Schuylkill county, Pa., and is a son of George and Hannah Zerbe.

In 1856 Mr. Zerbe came to Crawford county, O., and began to learn the carpenter

trade with Jacob Shull and continued work as a carpenter and on his father's farm for five years. In 1862 he began work in the coal mines in Pennsylvania and in the fall of the same year was drafted into service for the Civil War on the nine-months call, was accepted and served as corporal of Co. F, 173rd Pa. Inf., and at the expiration of ten months received an honorable discharge and returned home, but on Feb. 29, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 50th Pa. Vol. Inf., which belonged to the First Div., Ninth Army Corps. He remained in the army until the close of the war and was a second time honorably discharged, on April 30, 1865. During his second period of service he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Nye River and Spottsylvania Court House and at the last named place he was made a prisoner and only by good fortune and quick action escaped. When a squad of Union soldiers, by chance met the Confederates by whom he was held, he suddenly made a dash from the ranks of prisoners and soon after rejoined his regiment.

In 1868 Mr. Zerbe moved to Crawford county, buying a farm of 76 acres and later purchasing 120 acres and engaged in farming and stock raising for some years and then came to Sulphur Springs and here followed his trade. In the meanwhile he bought the hotel property of M. Heiby and three other desirable properties, all of which he still owns. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Sulphur Springs and during his term he was also engaged here in the hardware business. He then retired and spent three years at Bucyrus but for the past four years has maintained his home at Sulphur Springs.

In 1859 Mr. Zerbe was married to Miss Elizabeth Munding, a daughter of Leonard and Hannah (Wolf) Munding, and eight children were born to them, as follows: Alvin P., who married Emma Berry, who died in 1900, has one son, Charles Henry; Henry Albert, who died Dec. 12, 1870, at the age of 18 years; John Wesley, who resides at New Washington, Crawford county, married Tillie Gossman and their one son, Ora, married Huldah Marks and have two children—Helen and Beta Irene; Lewis Washington, who resides at Cleveland, O., married Jane Flickinger; William P., who lives at Shelby, O., married Letta Weidemyer and their one son,

Frank E., married Grace Overlander and they reside at Bucyrus; Grant A., who is a resident of Sandusky City, O., married Frances Teel and they have one son, Claude; Ida, who died when aged one year and four months; and Laura S., who married H. Frank Snyder, and they live at Wadsworth, O. Mr. Zerbe has always been a good and reliable citizen and is known all over Crawford county and for two terms was one of the directors of the Crawford County Infirmary.

GEORGE H. KICHLINE, who is sole proprietor and manager of The Old Honesty Hatchery, which occupies over ten acres on the town limits of New Washington, O., at the end of East Mansfield street, and is an important business enterprise of this place, was born in Northampton county, Pa., Aug. 5, 1862.

Mr. Kichline came first to Crawford county in 1884 and spent two years as a farmer three and one-half miles southeast of New Washington. He was unmarried and free to follow his own fancy so he concluded to visit Florida but six months convinced him that for a man of his energy a different section of the country would be more congenial. He then went back to Hellertown, his native place, and worked there in the steel mill and a planing mill, and also, for two years, was a brakeman on a railroad. From there he drifted to Tiffin, O., and in that city secured employment as conductor on a street car line, that being before electricity had been introduced as a motive agent, and drove a car for three years. After marriage he lived for seven years at Northampton Heights and New Bethlehem, Pa., and then moved to Rockaway, in Crawford county, O., where he operated a farm of 100 acres for a time. In the meanwhile Mr. Kichline had been carefully looking into the profits of the hatchery, or egg and poultry business, and had convinced himself that the undertaking, if properly conducted, could not fail of success. He moved then to his present place on East Mansfield street, where he built his hatchery, doing all the grading and constructing himself. He started with P. F. Lantz as a partner, who did the office work and correspondence, while Mr. Kichline was general overseer and manager. Mr. Kichline bought this land in 1907 and since the

fall of 1910 has been sole proprietor, and outside of his own family conducts an immense business with the assistance of two men. His two ell-shaped buildings are 20 x 50 feet, with an addition of 20 x 33 feet, all under one roof, and another with dimensions of 10 x 31. The business is providing pure grade eggs for hatching and early chickens for market and sales are made all over the United States, in Argentine Republic, South America and in Canada, the trade mark, The Old Honesty Hatchery, bearing with it the certainty of goods being just as represented.

At South Bethlehem, Pa., in 1891, Mr. Kichline was married to Miss Mary Hepp, a daughter of George Hepp, who died at New Washington, O. To Mr. and Mrs. Kichline five children have been born: Gertrude, who died in 1903, aged ten years; Warren Wilfred, who assists his father; and Catherine, Anna Isabelle and Mary Elizabeth. This is a musical family and the home concerts, with piano, violin and banjo selections, are worth going many miles to enjoy. Mr. Kichline is a stockholder and director in the Cranberry Nursery Company, of New Washington. In politics he is a Democrat but has always been too much of a business man to be willing to add to his cares the responsibilities of office. The family belongs to the Roman Catholic church.

JULIUS BRACHER, a retired merchant, capitalist and useful citizen of Galion, O., owner of valuable real estate and vice president of the Home Insurance Company of Galion, was born in the Prussian province of Nassau, Prussian-Germany, Aug. 9, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Krey) Bracher.

Jacob Bracher was born also at Nassua and when he reached the proper age entered the army for the necessary term of military service and after it was over engaged with a local produce firm that supplied a number of cities with its commodities. Three years after marriage he decided to seek better fortune in America and in 1854 set sail with his family for the United States, embarking at Havre, France and after many weeks on the ocean, landed safely in New York harbor. From there Jacob Bracher brought his family with him to Alliance, O., finding employment in that city and subsequently becoming a brick

contractor there, prospered and at the time of death, in 1865, was on the highway to a comfortable competency. He was reared in the Reformed church but at time of death was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Shortly after reaching Alliance his wife had died of cholera, an epidemic then sweeping the country. She left three children: Julius, subject of this article; Charlotte, who married William Barr and has one daughter, Myrtle; and Victor, who died in California, when aged 56 years. After the death of his first wife, Jacob Bracher married Soloma Binkert, who died in 1907, at Alliance, O., when aged 76 years. She left two sons: John, a resident of Alliance, who is married and has two children; and Frank, who also resides with his family at Alliance.

Julius Bracher was reared at Alliance, O., and obtained his schooling there. When he left school he learned the machinist's trade but before he had a chance to establish a business the Civil War broke out and in 1861 he enlisted for service, entering Co. H, 19th O. Vol. Inf., as a private under Capt. P. A. Lobby, now Judge Lobby, of Salem, O. From the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862, until the fall of Atlanta, in July, 1864, he participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part, including Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain, his honorable discharge being given him on Oct. 5, 1864, after the battle of Atlanta in which he proved himself a brave and helpful soldier. Although many of his comrades were either killed, captured or injured, he was fortunate enough to escape all these perils and returned home practically unharmed.

Mr. Bracher then went to work at his trade, continuing to live at Alliance until his marriage, in 1876, when he moved to Galion and here went into the grocery business for three years and afterward, for 25 years was in the clothing business, at the end of which period he retired from active business life. In all his undertakings Mr. Bracher displayed excellent judgment and prospered, and at the same time, retained the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens on account of his business integrity. He erected the Bracher Block in 1877 and still owns that property. In public matters he has been active and influential, serving at times in the city council and under a late law

was made a member of the board of sinking fund commissioners.

Mr. Bracher was married at Galion to Miss Hattie Riblet, who was born at Galion in 1850, her people being old settled ones in this section, and they have two children: Ora and Maybell. Both ladies have been carefully educated and the latter, after completing her college course at Springfield, taking first honors in her class, engaged in teaching and was very successful and exceedingly popular, both at Bucyrus and McKeesport, Pa. Mr. Bracher and family are members of the First English Lutheran church at Galion. Mr. Bracher is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Galion, and is identified also with Dick Morris Post G. A. R.

ANDREW KAPLE, general farmer and highly respected citizen of Crawford county, O., resides on his valuable farm of 81 acres, which is situated in section 3, Cranberry township, one mile north of New Washington, was born Nov. 9, 1836, in Germany, a son of Andrew and Catherine Kaple.

The parents of Mr. Kaple came to America in 1850 and located in Ohio, acquiring a farm in Cranberry township, Crawford county, on which they lived for six years and then sold and moved to Putnam county, where they spent the rest of their lives.

Andrew Kaple was 14 years old when the family came to Crawford county and the larger portion of his life since then has been passed in the same county. For one year after marriage he continued to live in Cranberry township and then moved to Huron county, but eight years later came back to Cranberry township, where he subsequently bought the farm of Paul Miller. This is excellent property and Mr. Kaple has it all under cultivation with the exception of a valuable ten-acre timber tract, and the farm is drained by tiling. He found the buildings in fair condition, the residence only requiring remodeling.

Mr. Kaple was married to Miss Caroline Wachter, who was born at Rochester, N. Y., a daughter of Joseph and Madeline Wachter, and the following children have been born to them: Catherine, who is the wife of Joseph Welfle, of Henry county; Frank, who is a resident of Crestline, O.; Bernard, who lives at New Washington; Albert, who lives on the

home farm; and Josephine, Cecil and Rose, all of whom live at home, the youngest daughter being engaged as a clerk with the Miller Merchandise Company at New Washington. Mr. Kaple and family are members of St. Bernard's Catholic Church at New Washington. Mr. Kaple has never accepted any political office but he has been a strong Democrat all his mature life.

ALFRED E. WISMAN, whose highly cultivated farm of 81 acres lies four and one-half miles west of Bucyrus, O., in Holmes township, Crawford county, on the Ocoila road, was born in this township, Dec. 3, 1863, and is a son of Frederick and Melissa (Aumiller) Wisman.

The parents of Mr. Wisman were also born in Crawford county, the family being pioneer ones in this section. Frederick Wisman is now retired but still retains his farm of 140 acres in Bucyrus township, on which he led a busy life for many years. He married Melissa Aumiller, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah Aumiller, and they had three children born to them, two sons and a daughter, namely: Alfred E.; Alice, who is the wife of Joseph Starner, residing at Bucyrus; and Charles, who lives in Bucyrus township.

Alfred E. Wisman went to school in Bucyrus township, where he grew up, and then helped his father, remaining at home for some time after his marriage and then lived for one year at Bucyrus. In 1894 he came to his present farm and on this place erected all the substantial structures except the barn. He has so enriched his land and so carefully cultivated it that it is numbered with the best farms of the township. Mr. Wisman raises the usual crops of this section of the state and each year puts out a fine lot of stock and if he is more successful than many of his neighbors it is because he devotes closer attention to these industries, having made this his life work. He is a Democrat in his political connection but has never accepted any office except that of a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Wisman was married Dec. 6, 1888, to Miss Kathryn Brown, a daughter of John and Kathryn (Christman) Brown, who formerly lived just east of Mr. Wisman. Mr. and Mrs. Wisman are members of the Luth-

eran church in Tod township, Crawford county.

A. G. LEDERER, whose fine stock farm of 86 acres lies in section 14, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., on the south side of the east and west road, one-half mile east of New Washington, O., is one of the progressive, enterprising and successful men of this county. He was born in Cranberry township, Dec. 19, 1852, and is a son of Jacob and Magdalena (Domenwirth) Lederer, a grandson of Charles Lederer and George Domenwirth.

Jacob Lederer was born in Wurtemberg and his wife in Alsace, Germany, and they about five years old when they accompanied their parents to America. Jacob Lederer was reared in Stark county and before coming to the vicinity of New Washington, was employed in a livery stable at Wooster, O. Here he entered 80 acres of land situated one mile south and one mile east of New Washington, and here he became a well known and highly respected man and his death was felt a loss, when it occurred Aug. 19, 1857. His widow lived to be 81 years and six months.

A. G. Lederer attended school in Cranberry township and afterward at Lexington and Ada, O., following which he engaged in educational work and taught two terms in Chatfield township and 13 terms in Cranberry township, proving to be a very competent and popular teacher. For some 15 years he was engaged in a livery business at New Washington under the firm name of J. & A. G. Lederer. In 1905 he came to his present farm which he purchased from a Mr. Unger and which was formerly known as the Jane Hopkins farm. Here Mr. Lederer has pleased himself in making extensive improvements, erecting modern buildings and installing furnaces for heating and electric light for illumination. He raises Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep and carries on his operations in a scientific manner. For 18 years Mr. Lederer has also been an auctioneer. He is a stockholder in the Toledo Life Insurance company of Toledo, O.

Mr. Lederer was married at Mansfield, O., to Miss Ella A. Hartupee, who died at the age of 55 years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and her burial

was in the Union cemetery at New Washington. She was the mother of five children, the two survivors being: Ora D., who is the wife of Dr. Sarbo, of New Washington; and Estella A., who is the wife of Fred Assenheimer, a druggist, at Woodville, O. Mr. Lederer was married (second) to Mrs. Emma Barnes, of Toledo, O., who in maiden life was Emma Bell, being the widow of George Barnes, at the time of her marriage to Mr. Lererer. The father of Mr. Lederer was a Democrat as is our subject but he prefers to keep an independent attitude, voting according to his own judgment. He belongs to the Cranberry Grange and is active in the Knights of Pythias. His parents were of the Lutheran faith but he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

PHILIP HERBOLD, a well known business man of Galion, O., a member of the firm of The Herbold Company, dealers in furniture at No. 205 West Main street, was born, reared and educated at Galion and furthermore has always lived in the same city block which continues to be his home. He is a son of Philip and Fredericka (Feldman) Herbold.

Philip Herbold, the elder, was born in Baden, near Heidelberg, Germany, Feb. 20, 1820, and died at Galion, O., Jan. 18, 1911, when aged almost 90 years. His life was noteworthy on account of his successful struggle against adversity and his subsequent usefulness to his fellow citizens in his adopted country. Left an orphan at the age of six years, he grew up in the careless hands of strangers and early was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He learned the cabinet making trade and afterward traveled over a large part of Germany working as a journeyman, according to the law, and it was after his marriage that he determined to seek more favorable opportunities in America. On a sailing vessel he and his wife crossed the Atlantic ocean and were safely landed in the harbor of New York city, in 1845, immediately crossing the country to Buffalo, N. Y., where he found work in a piano factory. Although his wages there were but fifty cents a day, so careful and frugal were he and wife that in the space of three years they saved the sum of \$65 out of this small income and despite the expenses incident to a slight attack of cholera, during the

epidemic, this sum was kept intact and it was Mr. Herbold's sole capital when he started into business at Galion, O. He opened a shop on East Main street, near the present city hall, but shortly afterward secured better quarters, on West Main street and there he labored hard for many years. At first the larger part of his work was the making of coffins and it often entailed all-night and Sunday work. Later, as people came to realize the excellence of his furniture making, prosperity came to him and in the course of time he acquired considerable property and built the fine Herbold block on West Main street. He was a quiet, industrious man all his active life, reliable in every situation and liberal in the support he gave to the Reformed church and at the time of death was the only trustee left of the original board when the church was organized. He survived his wife many years, her death occurring in November, 1893, her age being 68 years. They had eleven children born to them and the following survive: Sophia, who is the widow of Conrad Bohl, who died in 1911, having been a prominent contracting carpenter at Galion; Philip; Mary, who is the wife of G. H. Snyder, a machinist at Galion, and has two children—Walter and Leona; Fredrica; and Adam J., who is associated in business with his brother Philip. One daughter, Rosa, died at the age of sixteen years; one son, August, was survived by wife and two children; and another son, John, who died in August, 1910, is survived by his widow, who continues his undertaking business. The others died in infancy.

Philip Herbold attended the public schools at Galion in boyhood and practically grew up in his present business, giving his father assistance and learning all the details of furniture manufacturing and handling. He has fine quarters, occupying two floors of the building at No. 205 West Main street, his display room having dimensions of 100x21 feet, and he does an extensive business.

Mr. Herbold was married at Galion to Miss Mabel Wineland, who was born at Upper Sandusky, O., but was educated at Galion. They have one daughter, Muriel, who is the wife of Rev. R. J. Riblet, who is rector of Christ Episcopal church at Oberlin, O. Mr. Herbold is independent in politics and belongs to no fra-

ternal organization. He is a very practical business man. The younger member of the firm, Adam J. Herbold, belongs to the Elks. Philip Herbold is of an inventive turn of mind and has invented many things.

JOHN A. PUCHTA, who is a well known and highly respected resident of Crawford county, O., resides on his carefully cultivated farm of 30 acres, which lies in the northeastern part of Section 12, Cranberry township on the east and west road, which he has owned for the past 27 years. He was born in Bohemia, which is now a province of the Austria-Hungarian monarchy, Nov. 29, 1847, and was 20 years of age when he left his lofty mountains and fertile plains for a home in a far distant country.

John A. Puchta had learned the blacksmith trade and when he reached New Washington, O., found work at the same, working also at Chatfield, O. After two years of blacksmithing at New Washington, he went to Indiana as a blacksmith, and from there to Michigan and then back to Ohio and worked at his trade at Waynesburg until 1885, when he bought his present farm in Cranberry township. He built a new house and made other improvements including fencing his estate and has carried on general farming here until the present but is now somewhat retired.

Mr. Puchta married Miss Annie Levy, who was born also in Bohemia, a daughter of Powell Levy, and they have the following living children: Mary, Annie, Cecelia, Katie and Frank. One son and one daughter died in infancy, and Tella, Lena, and Lucy, before they were 14 years old. Mr. Puchta and family belong to the Roman Catholic church. Since coming to the United States he has been a hard working man and through his own efforts has gained a competency and comfortably reared his family. He has never joined any political party but may be counted on to cast his vote in support of all law-abiding measures.

MICHAEL LONG, a leading citizen of Sandusky township, Crawford county, O., township trustee and successful agriculturist, owns 160 acres of fine land which is situated ten miles northeast on the Bucyrus and

Shelby road. Mr. Long was born in 1879, in Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., and is a son of Daniel Long.

Daniel Long and wife were both born in Ohio and for many years have been well known and substantial farming people in Chatfield township. They have had the following children: George, Michael, Daniel, Mary, Samuel, Katie, Regina, William, Lydia and Frederica and John, twins. Of the above family, George, who married Georgina Scheiber, is a farmer in Midland county, Mich. Daniel was killed by an accident, at the age of 23 years. Mary is the wife of F. B. Durr and they live at Bucyrus. Samuel lives in Michigan. He married Carrie Lust. Katie is the wife of George Kalb and they live in Liberty township, Crawford county. Regina is the wife of Frederick Leonhard and they live in Morrow county, O. The other members of the family, with the exception of Michael, live on the old homestead in Chatfield township.

Michael Long obtained his education in the public schools and remained with his father until his majority and then, before settling down for himself, spent some time in travel and visited Canada, New York and a number of the western states but found no section that pleased him better than Crawford county. Since his marriage he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and according to the land appraiser's report, owns one of the best farms in Sandusky township. It is well improved and carefully cultivated.

Michael Long married Miss Sarah E. Kalb, who is a daughter of Daniel and Magdalena (Hoss) Kalk, to whom were born four children: Calvin D., Milton M., Martha M. and Clinton C. Mr. and Mrs. Long are church people, and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. In politics he is a Democrat and is serving as township trustee and also as a member of the special district school board.

L. F. MOLLENKOPF, who owns 157 acres of fine land, situated in section 23, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., is a native of Germany, where he was born Nov. 29, 1870, a son of John and Katie Mollenkopf.

In his native land Mr. Mollenkopf attended school until he was 16 years of age, when he prevailed upon his parents to permit him to

come to America where better chances might be found for young men with little capital. Thus he crossed the Atlantic ocean unaccompanied by any member of his own family and landed in the harbor of New York, going from there to Newark, N. J., where he remained one year and then made his way to Cleveland, O. In that city he remained for 17 years and then settled west of Bucyrus for six years and then left that farm and bought the one he has ever since occupied, in Cranberry township, from Jacob Lederer. He has taken a great deal of pride in his property and has put many improvements on it in the way of building, repairing and fencing. His farm has a fine situation, being located but one and one-half mile from New Washington, O., on the south side of the east and west road. He devotes his land to general farming. Mr. Mollenkopf has made his own way in the world and has secured his present independence through his industry and perseverance.

Mr. Mollenkopf was married (first) to Pauline Pfester, who was born in Germany and who left four children: Lewis John, Freda, Alma and Florence. He was married (second) to Christine Streib, who was born in Holmes township, Crawford county. They attend the Lutheran church. Mr. Mollenkopf is a Democrat in politics but is inclined to be independent in his views on public questions.

JAMES W. COULTER, whose sudden death on Sept. 2d, 1910, caused a shock, not only to the people of Galion, among whom he lived, but also throughout Crawford county generally, was a lawyer of prominence and was highly esteemed as a man and citizen. He was born in West Bedford, Coshocton county, O., July 4, 1846, a son of Richard M. and Phoebe (Greer) Coulter. The father, long since deceased, was a native of Cumberland county, Pa., and of German ancestry. His wife, Phoebe, whom he married in Ohio, was born in Belfast, Ireland, her people being prominent and well-to-do residents of that city. Coming to America, they settled in Coshocton county, O., where they spent the rest of their lives, except that Mrs. Phoebe Greer, after her husband's death, went to live with her son-in-law, O. W. Aldrich, LL. D., editor of the *Monthly Jurist*, at Bloomington, Illinois.

James W. Coulter was educated at Spring Mountain, Coshocton county, O., and later at Mt. Vernon, O. He subsequently took up his residence in Bucyrus and read law with Hon. A. M. Jackson and Hon. Thomas Beer, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He immediately located in Galion, where he subsequently practiced his profession until the close of his life—a period of 44 years. He was a highly successful lawyer and an active and useful citizen, serving four years as prosecuting attorney of the county, six years as a member of the board of county school examiners, also four years a member of the board of education, being president of that body for a part of the time. Several years previous to his death he became associated professionally with Attorney Frank Pigman, of Coshocton county, the firm being known as Coulter & Pigman. As a lawyer Mr. Coulter was keenly perceptive, incisive, logical, and spirited in debate, yet courteous, and was generally recognized as the head of the Galion bar. He is also an excellent business man, was the owner of several farms, a director in the bank and a stockholder in many of Galion's industries. His sound judgment was manifested both in the conduct of his own affairs and in those of others that were entrusted to him. His opinions had much weight with local capitalists and he uniformly seconded his views by liberal donations on investments, and habitually helped to advance the private enterprises of his fellow citizens, as far as he could do so consistently with correct business principles.

Previous to the last twelve years of his life he was active in the management of the affairs of the Democratic party, to which he belonged; was the choice of his county some years ago for the congressional nomination and was frequently suggested as an available man for a judgeship, at one time declining to be the candidate, although nomination meant election. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member and active worker in the First Methodist church. On Friday night, Sept. 2d, 1910, he attended a meeting of the council board of the church and took part in its proceedings. He complained of not feeling very well and on the way home he and his wife stopped at the office of Dr. G. C. Marsh. While here he was taken very ill and in about half an hour afterward expired on a couch in

the Marsh home, in spite of the administrations of Dr. Marsh and Dr. O. L. Hoffman, who had been called in. The cause of his death was a serious disorder of the stomach.

James W. Coulter was married Feb. 24, 1886, to Miss Flora Hetrick, a daughter of Samuel and Parintha (Pancoast) Hetrick, born April 14, 1865, the night that President Lincoln was assassinated. Her paternal grandfather was Jacob Hetrick, a native of Germany, who with four brothers, came to the United States more than a century ago, locating in Cumberland county, Pa. Jacob there married Lydia Winter, daughter of John and Catherine (Mickley) Winter, who were of German descent. They had four sons and five daughters—John, Jacob, Michael, Samuel, Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth, Lydia (Mrs. Hetrick) and Susan.

The family of Winter, Wintour, Gwyntor or Wintor—according to the different spellings of the name—descended from Winter, the Castellan of Carnarvon, Wales. Their name was originally Gwyntor, and their crest was a falcon mounted on a white tower. The family settled at Wynch, in the reign of Edward I, eventually spreading to all parts of Great Britain and to Germany. It numbers among its descendants many famous personages—statesmen, warriors, admirals, writers, divines, bankers and many men of culture. There are numerous coats of arms in the Winter family. The Worcester branch has a crest consisting of three ostrich plumes. The coat of arms of the German branch is as follows: Argent—In fess a bar bearing five helmets, proper. In chief chequery, O, and azure—in base the same wreath O, and azure. Crest—Three ostrich plumes O, and azure. Motto—*Omnia Vincit Veritas* (Truth conquers all things). Helmets—war—peace. Ground banner—(yellow) and blue. Motto—yellow and blue. Helmet—grey, blue and yellow. Paulet banner—red, blue and white. Feathers—blue, shading to yellow. Long Bar—indigo blue. Wreath of pink roses—rose mixed with scarlet, very light grew for shading.

Jacob Hetrick and wife removed from Pennsylvania to Morrow county, Ohio, where they were among the pioneer settlers. They subsequently settled in Johnsville, O., where he followed the trade of blacksmith and wagon

maker until advanced in years. He died in Johnsville at the age of 78 and his wife at that of 83 years. They were members of the United Brethren church, and in politics he was a Democrat. Their children, so far as the record shows, were Sarah, Eliza and Samuel.

Samuel Hetrick was born in Morrow county, O., March 6, 1842. He was a stock dealer and breeder, doing an extensive business along these lines for many years. In 1865 he came to Galion and opened the first livery barn in the place. So much interested was he in the breeding of fine horses that he built a race course here in 1876. For twenty years he was chief of the fire department and broke the first team of horses to the fire truck on the establishment of the department. By the fire laddies he was known as Captain Hetrick and he proved himself an able man in this line of work and was universally respected as a useful and enterprising citizen. He was a Republican in politics and was the only man of his party to be elected to office in this Democratic city. Born March 6, 1842, he died in April, 1905, at the age of 63 years.

He was married in Morrow county to Miss Parintha Pancoast, a daughter of Dr. Hezekiah Pancoast, who was prominent as a physician in the early history of this section. In her young womanhood Miss Pancoast taught school at Rocky Fork, in Lincoln county, O., and this school and its teachers were afterwards made the subjects of a novel by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, under the title of "Rocky Fork." The teacher, Mrs. Hetrick, died in Galion May 6, 1898, at the age of 65 years. She was a member of the Methodist church. Two of her children are now living—Flora (Mrs. Coulter), and a son, C. S. Hetrick, formerly city auditor of Galion. The latter is married but has no children.

Mrs. Coulter is an educated and cultured lady and is prominent in Galion society. She is a member of the official board and at present is president of the Ladies' Aid Society of First Methodist Episcopal church. In 1893 she was one of the organizers of the Current News Club. She has no surviving children.

JOHN C. PFAHLER, who is a general farmer residing in Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 80 acres of

well improved land lying in sections 25 and 26, is one of the leading citizens of this township and was born here Aug. 25, 1861. He is a son of Mathias and Margaret (Gossman) Pfahler.

Mathias Pfahler was born in Germany and was three years old when his parents brought him to America, locating in Crawford county. He grew up on his father's farm and at maturity married Margaret Gossman, who was born in Cranberry township, a daughter of John Gossman. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters, namely: Mary Jane, Irene, John C., Jefferson and Charles M. After marriage, Mathias Pfahler came to the farm which his son, John C., now owns, and here his death occurred at the age of 41 years, his burial being in the Liberty township cemetery. His widow survived to the age of 68 years. They were members of the United Brethren church.

John C. Pfahler obtained his schooling in Cranberry township and in the meanwhile assisted his father on the home farm and remained with him and has followed farming all his life. Forty acres of his land is a part of the old homestead. Although his farm had been cleared before he came into possession, Mr. Pfahler found plenty of improving to do and the substantial building, erected according to modern ideas of comfort and convenience, were put here by him. He is progressive also in his farming methods and is a charter member of the Cranberry Grange. His nearest market is New Washington, his land lying three and one-half miles southeast of that city.

Mr. Pfahler married Miss Ida B. Cooper, who was born in Liberty township, a daughter of Henry C. Cooper. They are members of the Methodist Protestant church. In politics a Democrat, as was his father, Mr. Pfahler has frequently been elected to important local offices on his party ticket and as township trustee served continuously for six years and nine months. He also filled the office of Central Committeeman for four years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and attends his lodge at New Washington.

JAMES E. HEINLEN,* a dealer in butter, eggs and livestock, at Galion, O., belongs to one of the old and substantial families of

Crawford county, and was born on the family homestead in Whetstone township, Aug. 5, 1869. He is a son of Lewis B. and Mary (Fink) Heinlen.

Lewis B. Heinlen was born in Pickaway county, O., a son of Lewis Heinlen, but was reared in Whetstone township, Crawford county, where he followed farming all his active life. He died on Easter Sunday, 1910, when aged 86 years. In politics he was an old-time Democrat, and in religious connection he belonged to the United Brethren church. He married Mary Fink, who survives, and, now in her 77th year, resides at Winchester, O. She is still interested in family affairs, local happenings and church work. Of the family of four sons and three daughters, the following survive: Henry, who is now a widower, who lives with his mother at Winchester and has one son and two daughters; Lavina, living at Bucyrus, who is the widow of Byron Neish, and has one daughter; Amanda, who is the wife of William G. Roberts, of Bucyrus, has one daughter; James E.; and Edward C., a farmer residing in Whetstone township, who has one son and one daughter.

James E. Heinlen grew to manhood on his father's farm in Whetstone township and carried on agricultural operations there until 1904, when he came to Galion, where he entered a grocery store as a clerk and remained for three years and then went into business for himself in his present line, dealing in the staples for which there is a never failing demand.

Mr. Heinlen was married at Bucyrus to Miss Edna Warrick, who was born in Whetstone township, and they have three children: Hilda L., who was born January 20, 1896; Mildred Olefa, who was born January 28, 1900; and Iva W., who was born August 10, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Heinlen are members of the United Brethren church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. As a business man Mr. Heinlen has met with a large degree of success, and as a citizen of his community commands general respect.

FRANK, SPROW, the leading general merchant at Brokensword, O., and a representative citizen of this place, justice of the peace and owner of valuable real estate, was

born in Jackson township, Crawford county, O., Oct. 24, 1852, and is a son of Martin and Hannah (Rhodes) Sprow.

Martin Sprow was born in Germany and was brought to America when one year old, his parents settling in Vernon township, Crawford county. After his marriage he moved into Jackson township and later to Liberty township, and died in the latter on his well-improved farm, when aged 64 years. He married Hannah Rhodes, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania, and died in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., when aged 68 years. They had children as follows: Frank, born Oct. 24, 1852; G. W., who was born in May, 1855; W. F., who was born Aug. 2, 1858; Sarah, who was born Nov. 3, 1860, and died at the age of 28 years; H. J., who was born July 2, 1863, and died in 1911; Mary, who was born Oct. 11, 1867, who married Harry Sell; Flora, born April 26, 1871, who married Samuel Gardner; and Ida, now Mrs. Bender, who was born Oct. 2, 1874.

Frank Sprow secured a district school education and afterward engaged in farming in Liberty township for about 14 years and later for seven years, in Chatfield township. After four years in business in Bucyrus township, in 1903 he purchased his present store at Broken-sword, from A. Muth, and is doing a large but safe business. He carries a heavy stock of dry goods, boots, shoes and groceries and supplies the local demand and sells over a considerable outlying territory.

Mr. Sprow was married in 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Zimmerman, of Richland county, O., a daughter of Peter Zimmerman, and a family of seven children have been born to them, as follows: Emma, who married M. C. Muth, of Cleveland, O., and has twin children, Victor and Ethel; Albert, who is now deceased; Ellen, who married Ellsworth Overlander, and has one daughter, Bernice; Edward, who married Myrtle Gearhart; John, who assists his father; Reuben, who is deceased; and Bertha, who is the wife of W. H. Smith. Mr. Sprow is a member of the Evangelical Association in Lykens township while his wife is a Methodist. For a number of years Mr. Sprow has served in the office of justice of the peace, his decisions being seldom reversed. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is connected with the order of Maccabees.

F. X. BLUM, a well known general farmer, residing in Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where he has two 80-acre farms, both situated in Section 23, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, Dec. 27, 1853, a son of Joseph and Mary Blum, the latter of whom died when he was nine years old.

In 1872 F. X. Blum came along to the United States and located at first in Seneca county, O., and continued to live there for three years after he married, when he came to Crawford county. Here he bought one farm of Horatio Markley, on which the only improvements were a house and stable, and the other land of J. M. Beiber and Adam Zaebst. He immediately began to improve his farms and has built all the substantial buildings which make them attractive and increase their value.

Mr. Blum was married at New Washington to Miss Madeline Kreim, who was born in Austria and was brought to America by her parents when two months old. They were Joseph and Barbara Kreim and they located at Plymouth, O. To Mr. and Mrs. Blum four children were born, namely: John, who married Josephine Hatzler, and lives on his father's north farm, having two children—Agnes and Claude; Barbara; Joseph, who is proprietor of the Twentieth Century Hatchery; and Frank, who assists his father. Mr. Blum and family are members of the Catholic church. On Sept. 6, 1904, the beloved wife and mother passed away and her burial was at New Washington. Mr. Blum is a Democrat in politics, but uses his own judgment in casting his vote; he has served in the office of road superintendent in Cranberry township.

JACOB F. ULMER, who owns a valuable and well improved farm of 120 acres, which is situated seven miles northeast of Bucyrus, O., and one and one-fourth miles west of Sulphur Springs, is a representative citizen of Liberty township, Crawford county, and is a member of the school board. He was born in Liberty township, in 1858, and is a son of Gottlieb Ulmer, who was born at Wittenberg, Germany, and came in early manhood to the United States.

Jacob F. Ulmer remained with his father on the home farm until he was 21 years of age, after which he worked for other farmers by

the month, for two years, and then rented land for two years more and later bought a farm of 60 acres. For two years he operated that farm and then sold it to advantage and purchased his present one of 120 acres. Here he has made many admirable improvements including the remodeling of house and barn, and the place gives evidences of careful and intelligent cultivation.

Mr. Ulmer was married to Miss Leonora Pfeleiderer, who is a daughter of David and Mary Pfeleiderer. The father of Mrs. Ulmer was born in Germany and the mother in Columbiana county, O. Mrs. Ulmer has seven sisters and three brothers: Anna Mary, Magdaline, Margaret, Barbara, Lydia, Caroline, Clara, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, all of who reside in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., with the exception of Abraham, whose home is in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulmer have three children: Lester E., a resident of Whetstone township, who married Miss Iva V. Meck and has one daughter, Margaret; and Catherine E. and John F., both of whom live at home. Mr. Ulmer and family are members of the Evangelical church.

The farm on which Mr. Ulmer is located is known as the Pfeleiderer homestead, having first been owned by Mrs. Ulmer's grandfather, Christian Pfeleiderer, who entered it from the government.

J. J. HIGH, whose excellent farm of 40 acres lies in section 10, in the southeast corner of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., three-fourths miles east of New Washington, O., was born April 26, 1861, in the northwest corner of this township, and is a son of Michael and a grandson of Adam High.

Adam High and his wife, Madeline, were both born in Germany as were the following children: Valentine, Michael, Adam, Margaret and Elizabeth. In the fall of 1832 he came with his family to the United States and settled in Crawford county and cleared and cut the logs with which he built his log house. He was a shoemaker by trade and here he plied it during his entire active life afterward, moving late in life to the home of a daughter north of New Washington, where he died.

Michael High was twelve years old when his

parents moved to Crawford county and afterward had little chance to attend school. He learned the blacksmith trade at which he worked for several years and then was forced to give it up on account of an injury he had received from an unruly horse. He then turned his attention to farming, locating in the northwest corner of Cranberry township and there his death occurred at the age of 63 years. He was a lifelong member of the Lutheran church and his burial was in the Lutheran cemetery. It was in the house of his father that the Lutheran church organization at New Washington was effected and Adam High was one of the first members and church officials. Michael High married Mary Donnenwirth and they had nine children, eight of whom survive. She was born east of Canton, O., near Waynesburg, and died on the old homestead in the northwest corner of Cranberry township when aged 75 years, 70 of which had been spent there. Michael High was a very strong Democrat in his political opinions but cared little for public office although occasionally serving as a trustee of the township.

J. J. High attended the Klein school in Cranberry township and afterward settled down to farm life and has continued his interest. After marriage he resided on a farm that he owned in Chatfield township, for 17 years, and then came to Cranberry township and in the spring of 1911 bought his present farm from Andrew Krebs. It was originally owned by his uncle, George Donnenwirth, who paid \$400 for it but when Mr. High purchased it he paid a large sum for the same property, although it had in the meanwhile, been finely improved, this of course being taken into consideration. It remains a very valuable property and here Mr. High, through modern methods of agriculture, is continually adding to its productive possibilities.

At New Washington, Mr. High was married to Miss Ella Tribolet, a daughter of John and Louisa Tribolet, and they have five children: Bertha May, Carl Frederick, Marie Louise, John Michael and Emma Margaret. Mr. High and family are members of the Lutheran church. In politics he has always been identified with the Democratic party and has been a prominent man in township affairs,

serving for nine years as a member of the Chatfield township school board and at present is road supervisor of the northeast side of Cranberry township.

JOSIAH H. G. KECKLER, who is one of Bucyrus township's most respected and best known residents, having spent a half century here, owns a large body of land, 331 acres, all of which is valuable and so situated that it is adapted to general farming. He was born in Adams county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1829, and is a son of John and Rosana (Gordon) Keckler.

In 1837 the parents of Mr. Keckler decided to move to Ohio and the only means of transportation over the mountains was by wagon. Mr. Keckler was then a boy of eight years and can remember the many adventures of that long trip, the family being 15 days on the way before reaching Harrison county, where the father established himself on a farm and opened his blacksmith shop. The mother died in Harrison county and afterward the father went to Kansas and there his death occurred. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Their children were: Martha, who married Jacob Barger; Mary Ann, who was the wife of James P. Beall; Josiah H. G., subject of this sketch; Rosanna, who married John Rogers; and Malinda, who married Henry Vincent.

The schools in Harrison county, when Josiah H. G. Keckler was a boy did not offer the advantages that those of the present day present, but he was grounded in the necessary elements before he had to start out to take care of himself. For nine years he worked by the month for farmers in Harrison county and then came to Crawford county and bought, in partnership with James P. Beall, his brother-in-law, 120 acres and they remained together for about five years, when he sold to his partner and bought 80 acres on Mud Run. That land he traded for 320 acres in Pike county, Ill. In 1862 Mr. Keckler located in Bucyrus township, purchasing his first land, 104 acres, and gradually adding to it until, as stated above, he now has 331 acres. He has been a careful buyer and has no useless land, all being productive, and it is devoted to general farming and moderate stock raising.

On April 3, 1872, Mr. Keckler was married

to Miss Juliet Parcher, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (McNeal) Parcher. Mr. Parcher was born in Crawford county but his wife was a native of Huntington county, Pa. They had the following children: John, Juliet, Wellington, Benjamin, Allison, Edith, George and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Keckler had four children born to them, namely: John F., who is deceased; Agnes, who is the wife of Roy Crisinger and has two children—Julia and Frank; Orrie G., who married Maggie Rogers and has one son, Anderson; and George, who married Flora Clark and has one son, Clark. Mr. Keckler and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. In his early manhood Mr. Keckler was a Whig in politics but later identified himself with the Republican party. He has seen many changes come over this section since he first located here and in many ways life is easier and more comfortable than in the old days, but he does not believe that all the modern methods, in farming or in other directions, are more sensible or reliable than those which prevailed when he was a boy. He can relate many interesting tales of early days in Ohio.

WILLIAM LAHMAN, residing eight miles north of Bucyrus, O., operating his excellent farm of 108 acres, situated in Holmes township, is widely known in Crawford county as an educator, for 32 years having devoted himself to work in that line. He was born in Holmes township, Dec. 23, 1861, and is a son of Jonas and Phoebe (Uhl) Lahman.

Jonas Lahman was born in Baden, Germany, and after coming to the United States passed his life mainly engaged in farming in Holmes township, Crawford county, O. Here he died in honored old age, having attained his 85th year. He married Phoebe Uhl, who was born in Alsace Loraine and died at the age of 79 years, having passed her life from girlhood in Ohio. Two of their children died in infancy and six survived to maturity, six still living: Mrs. Elizabeth Rupert; John; Mrs. Caroline Waugh; George; William, and Mrs. Sarah C. Hurless.

William Lahman secured his primary education in the schools of Holmes township and afterward attended at both Lebanon and Ada, O. Unusually intellectual he then turned his



JOSIAH H. G. KECKLER



MRS. JULIET P. KECKLER

attention to an intellectual profession and became a teacher. In that field he met with such success that for 32 years he continued as a teacher in Holmes township, making a record. It is doubtful if Mr. Lahman can tell how many pupils have been under his instruction, but it must be gratifying for him to realize that many of these have gone from under his care into successful and honorable life careers.

Mr. Lahman was married to Miss Emma J. Fralick, a daughter of David Fralick, and they have three children: Mamie Floy, Rollo G. and Cloden J. D., the last named being his father's capable assistant. In politics Mr. Lahman has always been a Democrat and for six years was a justice of the peace and at present is a notary public. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees.

JOHN W. FRENCH, who is a well known citizen of Crawford county, O., and a respected retired resident of Cranberry township, residing on his valuable farm of 111 acres, situated in section 11, on the west side of the north and south road, was born at Columbiana county, O., Nov. 8, 1832, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Welch) French.

Samuel French was born in Columbiana county, O., and there was reared and married Rebecca Welch, who was born at Wellsville, on the Ohio river, a daughter of James Welch. Her grandfather, Erastus Welch, was born in Ireland and was the first white man to settle near Rocky Creek church in Seneca county, O., not far from Tiffin. After marriage Samuel French and wife came to Crawford county, with the family, in 1848, and settled in Lykens township and lived there for 12 years and then moved to Huron county, O., and he died on his farm there at the age of 57 years, his widow surviving to the age of 65 years and their burial was in Seneca county. They were members of the Presbyterian church. At the time of death Samuel French owned no land in Crawford county. They had the following children: Rebecca and Katherine, both of whom died in Wood county; James, who lived and died in Seneca county; John W.; Joseph; Reason, who died in Crawford county; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Martin Corbett, and lives at Chicago Junction; and Esther, who died in Huron county.

John W. French was eight years old when his parents moved to Wood county, and after that he had no chance to attend school and when he was 24 years of age educated himself by using the school books of his younger brothers and sisters. He was the only one of the sons to learn a trade, becoming a skilled carpenter and for a number of years worked with a Mr. Waller in general building, particularly barns. When Mr. Waller married, Mr. French went to Tiffin and there was engaged with a Mr. Chamberlain, a contractor there. In 1861 he married and then settled in Lykens township once more, in 1866 moving to Huron county. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in a home guard organization, Co. E, 136th Regiment and served for four months, when he returned to Lykens township and went to farming. His health broke down two years later so that work at his trade was impossible but after moving to Huron county he steadily at the same for six years. He then sold his interests in Huron county and bought his present farm in Cranberry township. He again resumed carpenter work and continued had some of the clearing and considerable draining to do and put up the present substantial farm buildings and has a valuable property.

On Feb. 24, 1861, Mr. French was married to Miss Elizabeth Jane Perky, who was born in Seneca county, O., Nov. 17, 1837 and prior to marriage was a teacher in Crawford county. Her parents were David and Mary (Seitz) Perky, the former of whom was born April 1, 1811, in Westmorland county, Pa., and died Feb. 13, 1896. He came to Seneca county in 1827 and married Mary Seitz, who was born March 3, 1814, in Fairfield county, O., and died July 15, 1853, a daughter of John and Madelene Seitz. After their marriage they lived in Seneca county until 1848 and then moved to Lykens township, Crawford county. Mr. and Mrs. Perky had eleven children, two of whom are living: Mrs. French and Mrs. Abigail Corey, who lives in Stone county, Mo. Four of the sons served in the Civil war, two in the 55th O. Vol. Inf., one in the 25th and the other in the 136th and the only one who returned was the one who belonged to the 25th regiment. Ohio sent many volunteers into the Civil war and in the school district in which

Mr. French then lived, 28 men offered their services.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. French: Sherman L. and David P. The latter resides on the home farm. He married Cora Cummins, a daughter of William and Matilda Cummins and they have two daughters: Mary Elizabeth and Esther Matilda. Mr. French and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always been a good, law-abiding citizen but prefers to cast an independent vote, not identifying himself with any political party and has never accepted any office except that of school director.

JOHN ENGLISH, a retired merchant residing in Galion, O., who is also a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Johnsville, Morrow county, Ohio, April 9, 1840, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Hall) English. His paternal grandfather was Abel English, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa., as early as 1785, and who died in his native county while still a young man. Abel married Margaret Mutch, a Pennsylvania girl, who was afterwards three times married, and who late in life went to reside in Naperville, Ill., where she died in 1866 at the age of 76 years. She had children by each husband, except the last—Adam Shifler. She was a woman remarkable for her strength and activity.

Samuel English, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 7, 1813, in Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, Pa. He grew up in his native place and learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of 20 years he came to Ohio, locating in Johnsville, Morrow county, where he followed his trade and was thus engaged for some years. He then changed his occupation and followed farming for several years. Afterwards he engaged in the stone quarrying industry, which was his final occupation. He died in Galion, O., in 1896. When 48 years old, he enlisted as a private in Co. K, 23d O. V. I., and as teamster and ambulance driver he remained for three years in the service, escaping injury. He was a man remarkable for physical strength and was of a religious disposition, a consistent member of the M. E. church. At first a Whig in politics, he later became a Republican. In that section of Ohio now known as Morrow county, he was

married to Miss Sarah Hall, who was born in that locality in 1817, her father being William Hall and her mother, in maidenhood, Mary A. Cook. The latter was a New Jersey woman, whose father, a life-long resident of that state, had served in the Colonial army in the Revolutionary war. William and Mary A. Hall were pioneer settlers in Morrow county, where they were probably married, and where they followed farming. William died there in middle life. His widow, surviving him many years, died at Iberia, Morrow county, O., at the home of her son Isaac, she being then past 85 years of age. She was the mother of seven children, a good woman and a life-long Methodist.

Samuel English and wife were the parents of five sons and five daughters, all of whom married and all but one had issue. Four of the sons and three of the daughters are still living. The mother, Mrs. Sarah English, survived her husband and died near Galion, O., at the age of 90 years and four months. She was a Methodist in religion.

John English was the second son and child of his parents and is the eldest now living. He was reared and educated in Johnsville, O. On Feb. 26, 1862, when in his 22d year, he enlisted in Company D, 23d O. V. I. and was ordered to the front with his regiment. In September of that year he took part in the battle of Antietam and there received three gunshot wounds within five minutes. At the hospital he was found to be seriously hurt and on October 23d his leg was amputated. Discharged on March 3, 1863, he returned to his home in Galion and has since resided in this city. He was for some time engaged in mercantile business and for 35 years has been a notary public. He is an active member of the Republican party and belongs to Dick Morris Post, G. A. R. No. 130, having served the Post as quartermaster two terms.

He was first married to Maria Noblet, a daughter of Adam Noblet. She died in 1881, leaving a child that is now living—Anna May Burgener, wife of Charles E. Burgener of Marion, O. Mr. English married secondly Mary C. West, who died Jan. 12, 1906, leaving no children.

BERNARD YOUNG, who is one of the representative men of Cranberry township,

Crawford county, O., valued in public councils and respected in private life, carries on large agricultural operations on his valuable farm of 97 acres, and is serving in his second term as township trustee. He was born on this farm, Jan. 1, 1855, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Stein) Young and a grandson of Lewis Young.

Lewis Young, the grandfather, was the pioneer of the family in America, coming from his native land Alsace, then in France, in 1833, and settling in Crawford county, then Richland, on the west township line of Auburn township. In later years, after his wife died, he went back to visit the scenes of his youth and died in the neighborhood of his old home and was interred there.

Peter Young, father of Bernard Young, was 16 years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States and died in Crawford county, in 1867, when aged 51 years, the greater part of his life having been spent on the present farm. His burial was in the Roman Catholic cemetery at New Washington. He left an estate of 320 acres of valuable land. He married Mary Stein and they had ten children, four of whom survive and two of whom live in Crawford county. His wife died in 1886, when aged 67 years.

Bernard Young attended school with his brothers and sisters in boyhood, after which he helped his father and also worked for other farmers by the month and additionally engaged in teaming. After marriage he became the home farmer and subsequent owner of this property and has continued here, making improvements as they have become necessary and building and remodeling as he has deemed advantageous. His father owned about one square mile of land and made things comfortable about his home and the barn he built is yet standing. The Northern Ohio Railroad passes through his land and the station is located on the next farm to the east. Mr. Young is a stockholder in the Toledo Life Insurance Company, of Toledo, O.

Mr. Young married Miss Catherine Kastner, a daughter of Andrew Kastner, and they have four children: Charles, Frank, Cecil and Joseph, all of whom were born and reared on his farm. Mr. Young and family belong to the Roman Catholic church. In politics he

has always cast his vote with the Democratic party.

GEORGE P. MARTIN, whose exceedingly valuable farm of 219 acres, belonging to the Bucyrus Development Company, lies in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., two and a half miles northeast of Bucyrus, O., is one of the reliable and representative men of Crawford county. Mr. Martin has charge of the city reservoir and leases the farm. He was born in 1857, in Marion county, O., and is a son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Culver) Martin. He has three sisters and one brother: Ruth, Anna, Robert A. and Sarah. Ruth is the wife of Clayton Andrews, residing at Hartford City, Ind., and they have had four children—Otto, Wanzo, Carrie and Bartlett, the last named being deceased. Anna is the wife of L. J. Pooler, also residing at Hartford City, and they have one son, Phineas. Robert A., who is in business at Hartford City, Ind., married Eva Lockwood and they have had the following children: Henry, Inez, Blanche, Claudia, Robert, Goldie, Walter, James, Princess and Rose, the last two being deceased. Sarah is the wife of Frank Collins and they live at Bucyrus and have had five children: Benjamin, Isaiah, Howard, Danzel and an infant, deceased.

George P. Martin obtained his education in the public schools and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since. His large estate is devoted to general farming and stock raising. The Bucyrus City Reservoir is located on his farm and he is overseer of the same.

Mr. Martin married Miss Emma Schurr, a daughter of George and Mary (Koop) Schurr. Mrs. Martin has three brothers and one sister: George J., Christian F., Charles Robert and Mary Catherine. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin five children were born: Ora Cozetta, Lulu A., Minnie, Ruth and George, and of these Ruth and George still reside at home. Ora Cozetta is the wife of Garfield McMichael, of Bucyrus, and they have one son, Robert. Lulu A. married Elger Pfeleiderer, a farmer in Liberty township and they have one son, Richard. Minnie is the wife of Prof. Lycurgus Marshall, who is principal of the Crestline, O., High School. Mr. Martin and family belong to the Lutheran church. He is a staunch Re-

publican and is a useful and conscientious member of the township school board.

MRS. MARY UTZ, whose valuable farm of 105 acres lies in section 12, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., is one of the best known and most highly esteemed residents of this section, in which she has practically passed her entire life. Mrs. Utz was born in Cranberry township, on what was known as the George M. Klein farm, July 16, 1854, and is a daughter of Conrad and Margaret (High) Klein.

As a girl, Mrs. Utz attended the Cranberry township schools near her home and was carefully reared by a capable mother and reached young womanhood proficient in all housekeeping arts. On Feb. 13, 1873, she was married to John L. Utz, who was born on the farm that she now owns, July 19, 1850, and died here May 30, 1911. His parents were Jacob and Helena (Fredericks) Utz. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Utz settled on this farm and many years of happy wedded life followed. Mr. Utz completed the clearing of the farm which his father had commenced, made many improvements here and successfully carried on farming and stock raising, remaining active until the time of his death, in his 61st year. He was one of the influential men of his township and was often called upon to give advice concerning public movements and frequently has offices tendered him, serving at times as school director and as township trustee.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Utz, as follows: Jacob F., who married Amelia Loy, a daughter of Jacob Loy, of Chatfield township, who resides in section 2, Cranberry township, and has had two children—Paul and Carl Franklin, the latter dying when aged but five days; Louisa, who is the wife of Patrick McCarty, living in Cranberry township, and has three children—Lewis, George and Edna Isabella; Margaret E., who married Theodore Kahler, of Seneca county, and has two children—Clarence and Glendo; and Adolph; Albert, Franklin Carl, deceased; and Adam, last three living residing at home and operating the farm for their mother. Mrs. Utz is a member of the Lutheran church, to which Mr. Utz also belonged. In his political views he was

somewhat independent but nominally was a Democrat.

THOMAS W. LONGSTRETH, monument maker and dealer, who has occupied his business quarters at No. 134 West Main Street, Galion, O., for 43 years, is one of the city's best known and most respected citizens. He was born in Muskingum county, O., March 4, 1848, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Patten) Longstreth.

John Longstreth was born March 1, 1816, in Morgan county, O., and was a son of Bartholamew Longstreth, who was a son of John Longstreth. The last named died in Pennsylvania but his four sons, Bartholamew, Michael, James and Philip, all came to Ohio in 1812 and settled in York township, Morgan county, and were among the first permanent settlers in that section. Bartholamew died in 1824, when aged 35 years. He had been married in Pennsylvania to Margaret O'Hara, who survived him many years, dying in Morgan county in 1866. They were interred in the old family burying ground. They were parents of five sons and four daughters, the last child being posthumous, and all lived to be heads of families. Although all have passed away in the course of Nature, nine of the children survived to the age of 70 years and several were in the eighties at time of death.

John Longstreth settled on 80 acres of Government land that he received from his mother, in Brush Creek township, Muskingum county, and spent his entire subsequent life there as a farmer, his death occurring April 19, 1887, when he was aged 81 years. He was a Democrat in his political opinions. He married Mary A. Patten, who was born in Morrow county, O., Sept. 22, 1822, and died in December, 1892. She was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Porter) Patten, the former of whom was a native of Ireland and the latter of Maryland. They were married in Chester county, Pa., and came to Morrow county, O., in pioneer days and spent long and useful lives in that section. Of their children but one survives, he being James Patten, a venerable resident of Des Moines, Ia., who is now in his 87th year. To John and Mary A. Longstreth six children were born, two of whom died as infants. The survivors are: Margaret,

who is the wife of Lewis Miller, residing on a farm in Morrow county and has six children; Tamzen, who is the widow of George Brown, and resides in Morrow county and has six children; Thomas W., our subject; and Abigail, who is the widow of Porter Kirkpatrick, and is resident of Galion, having one son.

Thomas W. Longstreth had district school opportunities until he was 16 years of age, when he left home and went to Mt. Gilead, in Morrow county, where he served an apprenticeship to a marble cutter. Five years later, December, 1868, he came to Galion and started in the marble and monument business, as noted above, and his stand is one of the city's landmarks. In 1880 he introduced the first granite monuments and at present this stone replaces almost every other for monumental purposes. Mr. Longstreth favoring it for his most beautiful designs.

In Muskingum county, in 1873, Mr. Longstreth was married to Miss Euphemia Ann Swingle, who was born and reared there, a daughter of old pioneer settlers. They have two sons; E. Homer, the older, learned the marble cutting trade with his father but at present is bookkeeper for a gas company operating at Dunkirk, N. Y. He married Miss Maybell Atkinson and they have one son, Merrill, a bright lad of five years. Earl, the younger son, is a graduated pharmacist and at present is in the drug business at Sacramento City, Calif. He married there and has one son, Roy. Mrs. Longstreth and her two sons are members of the English Lutheran church. The name is a well known one in Pennsylvania to this day and many of those bearing it are prominent in the Society of Friends. Mr. Longstreth has seen many changes come about since he first selected Galion as his home and he has done his part in assisting general progress and is an interested member of the Commercial Club. In politics he has always been affiliated with the Democratic party.

JACOB LEDERER, proprietor of the Jacob Lederer & Son's livery, feed and sales stables at New Washington, O., is one of the best known men of Cranberry township, Crawford county, where his valuable farm of 53 acres, known as Middlebrook Farm, is situated, lying in section 11, along its western border. He

was born April 30, 1848, in Cranberry township, two miles southwest of New Washington, and is a son of Jacob and Magdalena (Donnenwirth) Lederer.

Jacob Lederer the younger remained on the old homestead for 62 years but in the spring of 1911 he purchased and moved on the old Adam High farm, which had been well improved. With the assistance of his sons he carried on general farming but has additional interests. On Aug. 11, 1910, he purchased his livery and feed and sale barn at New Washington, succeeding Edward Donnenwirth, and is here associated in business with his son, under the firm name of Jacob Lederer & Son. The livery business is carried on with all kinds of vehicles, including automobiles, two men are kept busy at the barn and the business is prospering under the direct management of the junior member of the firm.

Jacob Lederer was married to Miss Mary Guiss, who was born in the same school district in Cranberry township as himself, a daughter of Henry Guiss, and they have the following children: Ada Matilda; Ella, who for 15 years has been a successful teacher in the public schools of New Washington and also for four years in Cranberry township, a highly educated lady; Glenn T., who resides at Toledo, O., where he is connected with the American Express Company; Elmer, who lives on the home farm; Lee, who, in addition to managing the livery stable and feed and sales barn, is an auctioneer; L. W., who is employed at Tiffin, O.; and Ivan, who lives at home. Mr. Lederer is a member of the German Lutheran church. He has never considered himself a politician but usually votes with the Democratic party, although occasionally inclined to be independent in his choice as to public representatives.

DANIEL W. HOOT,* who has been in the employ of the Erie Railway for the past 34 years and is now conductor on one of its speedy passenger trains, with home at Galion, O., has won promotion by close attention to his duties and faithful service in every position to which he has been assigned. He was born at Reedsburg, O., Nov. 30, 1854, and is a son of Nathaniel and Susan (Zewmy) Hoot.

Nathaniel Hoot was born in Pennsylvania,

May 17, 1817, and died at Galion, O., about 1885. He was a custom shoemaker and was considered very skillful. After leaving Pennsylvania he lived in different parts of Ohio, in Ashland, Richland, Morrow and Crawford counties, coming to Galion, April 6, 1879. He was married first to Phebe Ostadit, who, at death, left one son, J. B., who is a resident of Columbus, O., and has a family of eight children. The second marriage of Nathaniel Hoot was to Margaret Frye, who died without children. His third marriage was to Susan Zewmy, who was born in Ohio in 1823 and died in 1856, leaving three children, namely: E. N., who is a resident of Warsaw, Ind., where he married and has one son; Anna, who is the wife of Shunk Youngblood, of Nankin, O., and has two sons and two daughters; and Daniel W. Nathaniel Hoot's fourth marriage was with Mary Golady, who died without issue.

In his boyhood, Daniel W. Hoot had the usual school opportunities and as soon as old enough began to take care of himself. For three years he worked as a fence-maker before becoming a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, in 1878, being assigned to what was called the Cincinnati Division. In 1880 he was made freight conductor and in 1884 became passenger conductor and is one of the best known and highly valued conductors in the employ of the company, relied on by his employers and esteemed for his courtesy and efficiency by the traveling public.

Mr. Hoot was married at Galion, to Miss Emma Myers, who was born in 1859, at Mansfield, O., but was reared and educated at Galion. Her parents were Jeremiah and Sarah J. (Long) Myers, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, the former Nov. 24, 1819. After marriage, in 1841, Jeremiah Myers came to Mansfield, O., where he later became well known, a pioneer railroad man. He was one of the oldest railroad engineers in the state and ran the first engines on the Baltimore & Ohio and on the Bee line, now known as the Big Four. He closed his railroad life as foreman of the round-house of the Big Four Railroad, at Galion, where he died Jan. 21, 1875, when aged 75 years and two months. Although never an aspirant for public office, he was in sympathy with the principles of the old-

time Republican party. The mother of Mrs. Hoot survived until Dec. 1, 1897, dying when aged 74 years, three months and two days. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church. Ten children were born to Jeremiah Myers and wife, three of whom died in infancy. One son, Samuel, was killed in a railroad collision at Mansfield and was survived by a widow and three children. The survivors are the following: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Zibe Huntington, a railroad engineer, who was killed in the line of duty; Dewitt, who is a railroad engineer, living at Toledo, and has one son; Mrs. Hoot; and Daniel N., who is an engineer and resides at Gary, Ind., and has wife and two sons. All of the sons of Jeremiah Myers became engineers when they reached maturity and after serving a proper apprenticeship all became men of reliability and trustworthiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoot have had four children: Burt O., Harry Clayton, Melvin C. and Wade Morris. Burt O., who was born October 25, 1881, completed the high school course at Galion and then studied practical mechanics and is employed in West Virginia. Harry Clayton, who was born June 26, 1883, after graduating from the Galion High School entered the employ of a railroad company and is yardmaster at Joliet, Ill. Melvin C., who was born July 26, 1887, is an automobile chauffeur, and resides at Adena, O. He married Nellie Hamilton, of Galion and they have two sons, Kenneth and Lorain. Wade Morris, who was born Oct. 29, 1900, died Aug. 25, 1910. He was a natural musician and had he lived, no doubt would have been heard of in the musical world. Mr. and Mrs. Hoot attend the Baptist church. He is a Republican in politics and fraternally is an Odd Fellow and a member of the O. R. C.

CHARLES HEYDINGER, who conducts a furniture and undertaking business at New Washington, O., was born in Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., March 24, 1883, and is a son of John and Mary (Gullong) Heydinger.

John Heydinger was born in Germany and came to Crawford county and settled in Cranberry township when he was 20 years old. In early manhood he married Mary Gullong, a

native of that township, a daughter of Peter and Barbara Gullong, who came to this county in about 1834 or 1835. In Germany, John Heydinger worked at the trade of nailsmith but after coming to America engaged always in farming. After marriage he and wife continued to live in Cranberry township and there their family of ten children were born, Charles being the youngest. John Heydinger was a highly respected man, a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church at New Washington, and always gave support to the Democratic party because he believed in its principles. His death occurred on his farm of 109 acres, in his 67th year. For 35 years this farm has been the family homestead and the mother and three of the sons still live on it, one of whom is married.

After attending the country schools and graduating from High School at New Washington, Charles Heydinger took a short business course at Toledo, O., and then became a clerk in a business house at New Washington and continued from the spring of 1904 until November, 1907, when he bought a one-half interest in the Miller hardware and furniture business at New Washington. This partnership was continued for 18 months when a division was made, Mr. Heydinger taking over the furniture stock and Mr. Miller the hardware stock. In November, 1911, Mr. Heydinger came to his present excellent business location and now occupies the first and second floors of the Bordner Block, which was formerly the old Lutheran church building. He has a fine stock of furniture on hand at all times, including sewing machines, while his undertaking department is specially fitted for that purpose and he has graduated embalmers in charge.

On Feb. 24, 1908, Mr. Heydinger was married to Miss Mary Kanney, who was born in Seneca county, O., a daughter of John and Mary (Book) Kanney, and they have two children: Dorothy and Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Heydinger are members of the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. The family has an attractive home situated on the corner of Mansfield and Center streets, New Washington.

CHARLES E. TRIMBLE, M. D., physician and surgeon and specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, has been in active practice at Crestline, O., for more than 20 years and has a professional reputation that extends all through this section of Ohio. He was born in Richland county, O., Nov. 15, 1863, and is a son of James S. and Lucinda (Murphy) Trimble.

Davis S. Trimble, grandfather of Dr. Trimble, was born in 1793, in Lancaster county, Pa., where he married Margaret Sterrett, who was born there in 1795. In early married life they came to Ohio and settled in Richland county, taking up Government land near Mansfield, and there their subsequent lives were spent, the death of Mr. Trimble being occasioned by an accident, but his wife survived into old age. They had a family of 13 children.

James S. Trimble, father of Dr. Trimble, was born in 1826 and still survives, being one of the venerable residents of Richland county, where, for many years he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and took a good citizen's part in advancing the welfare of his community. In Richland county he was married to Lucinda A. Murphy, who was born there Nov. 8, 1825, and died in the old home in Springfield township, Feb. 16, 1902. Her parents were John and Rachel (Gedis) Murphy, natives of Pennsylvania, but of Irish extraction. They came to Madison township, Richland county, at an early day and their farm is the present site of the State Reformatory.

Dr. Charles E. Trimble of Crestline, is the third youngest in a family of seven sons and two daughters, four of whom are yet living, namely: David F., who lives in the State of Washington, and is engaged there as a stock raiser and dealer; Willard L., a farmer in Springfield township, who is married and has ten children; Della, who married W. S. Brooks, a farmer in Springfield township, and has six children; and Charles E. The studies of the last named, from youth, were more or less directed in the line of his profession and he is a graduate of Starling Medical College, at Columbus, O., and in 1905 was graduated from the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College,

at Chicago, Ill., and has been in active practice at Crestline since 1891.

Dr. Trimble was married in Richland county, O., to Miss Cora A. Condon, who was born there Feb. 13, 1868, a daughter of Marshall and Maria (Walters) Condon, who were natives of Richland county, the father being a prosperous farmer there for years. He died in Springfield township when aged 84 years, and his wife at the age of 57 years. Formerly they were Presbyterians but later united with the Methodist church. To Dr. and Mrs. Trimble two children were born: Cecil Maria, who was born April 10, 1891, and Starling F., who was born May 6, 1893. The daughter completed the High School course and a business college course, while the son, after graduating with the class of 1912, from the Crestline High School, has entered the medical department of Wooster University. Dr. Trimble is identified with the Elks at Bucyrus. In politics he is a Republican.

LOUIS KIEFFER, whose death in Galion, Aug. 28, 1902, removed a worthy and respected citizen from the community, was a native Ohioan, born in Stark county, July 3, 1827, a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Rinehart) Kieffer. The parents of our subject were of Pennsylvania-German stock, coming to Stark county at an early day and soon after their marriage. They later removed to Crawford county, settling on a farm on "the plains," where they resided for some years. Subsequently, however, they went to Wyandot county, where Adam Kieffer bought 100 acres of land near the town or village of Nevada, which he improved into a fine homestead, and where he died at the age of 86 years. His wife died at the age of eighty-four. They were hardworking, thrifty people and their efforts to succeed in life were rewarded by prosperity. They were members of the Lutheran church. Their children were seven in number, of whom five are still living. All married and had issue.

Louis Kieffer, the direct subject of this notice, was yet a young man when his father gave him a good farm in Wyandot county, which he cultivated and improved. Later he became the owner of substantial farm property in Crawford county and took up his resi-

dence here. From his parents he had learned the lessons of thrift and industry and, like them, he attained success. He was a member of and an officer in the Lutheran church and in politics he was a Democrat.

He was married in Whetstone township to Mary Ann Christman, who was born near Salem, N. J., April 3, 1835, and who was six years old when she came to Whetstone township, Crawford county, with her parents, Adam and Elizabeth (Snyder) Christman, they arriving here in 1841. Her parents were born and married in Germany and came to the United States after the birth of their three first children. Their daughter, Mary Ann (Mrs. Kieffer) was the only one of the family born in New Jersey. After coming to Crawford county, they purchased a farm, on which Mr. Christman subsequently died before attaining the age of 50 years, his death being the result of an injury. His widow took up her residence in Galion, living to be over 79 years old. They were earnest Christian people, active in good works, and exemplifying their religion in their lives and character. They were the parents of 13 children, of whom five are still living, all being married.

Mr. and Mrs. Kieffer have been the parents of seven children, as follows: Franklin, a Crawford county farmer, is married and has three children—Hazel, a school teacher, Gladys and Mercil. William H. lives at Battle Creek, Mich. David W., who is conducting his mother's farm of 152 acres, is married but has no children. Lewis M. is a photographer in Toledo, O. He is married and has five children—Don, Mabel, Russell, Harland and Mary C. Clara E. is the wife of Edward Lowmiller, a farmer residing near Bucyrus; has no children. Mrs. Kieffer is a devoted member of the English Lutheran church. She is a lady well known in Galion and the vicinity and is as highly esteemed. She has brought up a worthy family, who are creditable members of the communities in which they respectively reside and has the right to feel that she has well and faithfully performed her task in life.

HENRY POISTER, proprietor of a furniture store and also engaged in the undertaking business at Galion, O., in connection

with Peter Boehm, has been established in this city for some 30 years and stands high in commercial circles and as a private citizen. He was born Oct. 16, 1845, in one of the Rhine provinces, in Prussia, and is a son of Theodore and Margaret (Schmidt) Poister, and a grandson of Christian Poister.

Christian Poister was born in Prussia and was a quiet, peaceful, hard-working man when he was conscripted and went as a soldier from his country when it made the compact with Napoleon and marched to Moscow. He survived the horrors of that unfortunate campaign and returned for a few years to his cabinetmaking business in his old home, but, in 1856, with his wife came to the United States and joined the sons who had come to Galion, O., two years previously. Both died at Galion in old age; worthy and respected people and devout attendants of the Peace Lutheran church.

Theodore Poister was born in Prussia in 1822 and learned his father's trade and then served three years in the regular service in the Prussian army. In his own neighborhood he married Margaret Schmidt, who was born in 1828, and in 1854, with their three children, Henry, Sophia and Catherine, they set sail for America in search of more favorable living conditions. The vessel, the Rio de Janeiro, landed them safely in the harbor of New York, after a voyage of seven weeks. They yet had quite a long distance to travel for transportation facilities were not then so numerous and a round about way had to be taken in order to reach Galion, O., their objective point. They sailed up the Hudson River to Albany, then crossed the state to Buffalo on the Erie Canal, then to Cleveland by lake and then over the Big Four Railroad, which had but lately been constructed, to Galion. Theodore Poister secured work in the railway shops and later bought a farm which he operated for 15 years and then retired to Galion, where his death occurred in 1894, having survived his wife some years. Her father, Philip Schmidt, had served with the German army, under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. Theodore Poister and wife were members of the German Reformed church. Of their family of children three sons and two daughters are yet living.

Henry Poister learned the trade of cabinet-maker and was employed in the shops of the Big Four Railroad for 15 years and assisted in building and finishing the first sleeping coaches put out by that company. Afterward he went into business for himself, purchasing the interests of Campbell & Bryant, who had started the business in 1876. The present firm, Poister & Boehm, has been in existence for 30 years. Its location has always been on East Main Street and in 1889, Mr. Poister erected the present commodious building, dimensions being 44x80 feet, at Nos. 243-45, East Main, where a fine stock of furniture is carried, and in which are located the funeral directing parlors.

In 1870, in this city, Mr. Poister was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Beck, who was born in Ashland county, O., in 1849 and died in 1901. Two daughters were born to them: Clara F. and Laura N., both of whom are graduates of the Galion High School. Mr. Poister is a Democrat in politics and has served as a member of the city council and in other offices. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason.

HUGH O. DOBBINS,* deceased, for many years was a well known citizen of Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O., where he owned and conducted the old Dobbins homestead farm. He was born in Wayne county, O., Feb. 11, 1830, and died on the above farm. His parents were John and Annie (McCullough) Dobbins.

John Dobbins was born in Pennsylvania and accompanied his parents when young to Mahoning county, O. He was married in Harrison county to Annie McCullough, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, and six children were born to them. From Harrison they moved to Wayne county, where John Dobbins secured 72 acres of land, on which he lived until 1834, although, two years previously, he had entered 160 acres in section 4, Bucyrus township, Crawford county. To this land the family came in 1834. A dense forest surrounded this pioneer home and the family endured many of the hardships incident to life in a new section to which civilization had scarcely penetrated. In 1858 John Dobbins and his wife retired to Bucyrus and

there he died in 1859, his widow, of more robust constitution, surviving until 1880. They left descendants who have perpetuated the family and have maintained its reputation for the solid virtues that marked their lives.

Hugh O. Dobbins, the eldest son of John and Annie Dobbins, had but indifferent educational opportunities in his youth but he had much practical teaching as to the management of a farm and the carrying on of its various activities, and this acquired knowledge he put to good use and brought the old homestead farm to a fine state of cultivation. He was a man of quiet tastes, was honorable in his business transactions and was kind and neighborly in his community. While thoroughly identified with the Democratic party, he never was willing to accept political office.

Hugh O. Dobbins was married in 1859 to Miss Rachel Cleland, who was born in Crawford county in 1836, a daughter of William Cleland, who was an early settler in Vernon township. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins. One of the surviving sons, Hugh M., is a substantial farmer and stock raiser and is a valued member of the board of county commissioners of Crawford county.

GEORGE DONNENWIRTH, president of the Bucyrus City Bank, of Bucyrus, O., has been identified with the business interests of this place for over a half century and occupies an enviable position in the esteem of his fellow citizens that he has won through his personal characteristics. He is a man of broad and abundant sympathies, keeping ever in memory the struggles of his own youth, and has so built up his own fortunes that the path he has traveled lies plain for another to follow, through the exercise of the same industry, frugality and integrity. The life of such a man is always interesting.

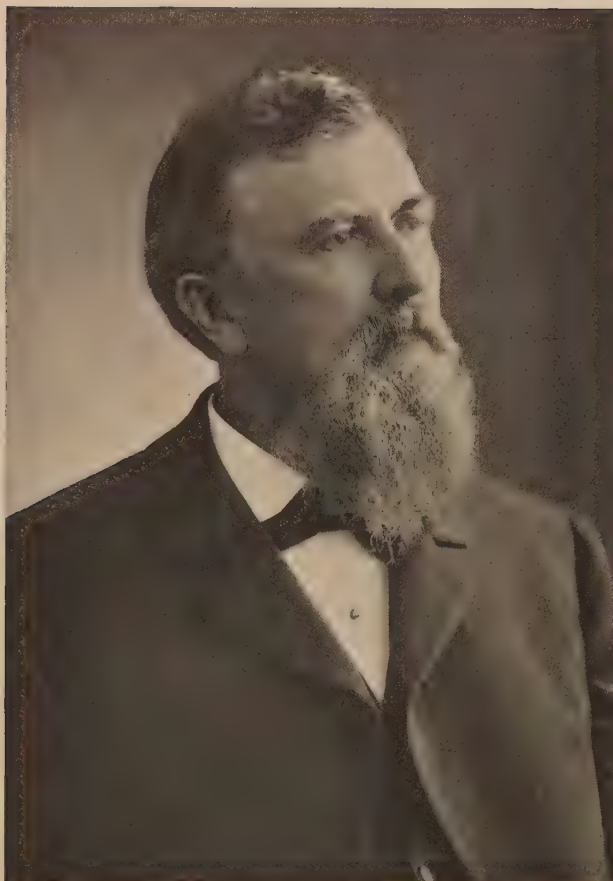
George Donnenwirth was born Jan. 28, 1835, at Columbus, O. His parents were George and Sophia (Anthony) Donnenwirth, and his grandparents were George and Magdalene (Ruth) Donnenwirth. It was in 1827 that the grandparents left France and came to America, making their first stop at Buffalo, N. Y., and from there moving to Stark county, O. The grandfather was seeking farm land and

this he secured to his satisfaction when he came to Crawford county, in 1834, settling in Cranberry township.

Of their five children, one son, George, was born at Strasburg, France, (now in Germany) in 1810, and in 1827 accompanied his parents to the United States. Prior to 1833 he worked as a blacksmith at several points and also assisted in the construction of the Ohio Canal. In 1838 he came to New Washington, Crawford county, where he opened his blacksmith shop and also invested in property, and ere long was recognized as an enterprising and worthy citizen, 1846 being elected a representative to the state legislature. Subsequently, in 1855, when elected county treasurer, he moved to Bucyrus, where the remainder of his life was spent and there he was twice elected mayor.

Until he was 14 years of age, George Donnenwirth, Jr., attended school, but his father was a very practical man and in accordance with his decision the son began to learn a self-supporting trade and spent four years at his father's forge. He then went to Sandusky and worked in a grocery store for almost two years and afterward became a clerk at Burlington, Ia., from there returning to Ohio and locating in Bucyrus. Deciding to make this city the seat of his business efforts he shortly afterward entered into partnership with Henry Anthony in the establishing of a brewery. This partnership continued for but a brief time, however, Mr. Donnenwirth's father then buying the Anthony interest and becoming the senior partner. The business was conducted under the style of George Donnenwirth & Son until 1875, when the senior partner retired. At this time the junior member of the firm became the senior; he admitted his half-brother, Frank P. Donnenwirth, and the business was continued until 1880.

In the meanwhile, George Donnenwirth had become a banker in a small way, and in 1881 was one of the organizers and vice president of what was known as the Monnett Bank of Bucyrus. January 1, 1892, the investment was increased and the style of the concern was changed from the Monnett Bank to the Bucyrus City Bank. Mr. Donnenwirth was elected president of the institution Jan. 2, 1888 which position, as above indicated, he still



GEORGE DONNENWIRTH

holds. He has been a member of its directing board from its organization. Aside from the importance of his business interests, Mr. Donnenwirth has been in other ways a foremost citizen. For years he has served as a city councilman; he was a member of the school board 25 years and treasurer of the same for 20 years; and at all times has been ready to heartily cooperate with other citizens in promoting the general welfare. In politics a Democrat, his influence in party councils has been valuable on many important occasions. He is a Mason and an Elk.

C. C. COYLE, secretary and treasurer of The Galion Lumber Company, and a member of the board of education, of Galion, O., is one of the reliable and representative business men of this city. He was born in 1863, in Jefferson county, O., but was brought to Galion when a child of two years and largely the business life of Mr. Coyle has been associated with Galion interests. He is a son of Dr. C. L. and Julia (Rinehart) Coyle.

Dr. C. L. Coyle was a native of Ohio and died at Galion in 1892, when aged 65 years. After completing his medical education at Philadelphia, he returned to Ohio and in 1865 opened his practice at Galion where he became a physician of high standing. He married a daughter of Rev. John Rinehart, a minister of the Lutheran faith who was also a farmer in Jefferson county. Mrs. Coyle survives and resides with her son, C. C. Coyle. He has two sisters: Estella, who is a highly educated lady and is city librarian, at Galion; and Cordelia, who is the wife of Ross W. Funck, who is an attorney at Wooster, O., and has one son and three daughters.

C. C. Coyle attended school in Galion. He was with the Citizens National Bank and later was a bookkeeper in a wholesale house in Cleveland and subsequently was southern agent for five years for the Stirling Water-tube boilers, with headquarters in Cincinnati, and after returning to Galion he entered into the lumber business. When The Galion Lumber Company was merged from a firm into a corporation in 1902, Mr. Coyle was made secretary and treasurer and became one of the five directors. The business is an extensive one, is well financed and ably managed, the manu-

facturing output being all kinds of builders' supplies and store and bank furniture, employment being given twenty workmen, trade being largely local. The company deals also in masons' supplies and coal.

Mr. Coyle was married at Toledo, O., to Miss Lulu Winter, who was born at Bucyrus, O., and they have two children: Elizabeth Eleanor, who was born July 8, 1905; and Charles Winter, who was born August 8, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is president of the Commercial Club.

ADAM DONNENWIRTH, a highly respected citizen of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., a retired farmer residing two miles south and east of New Washington, O., where he owns 70 acres of well improved land, was born at Columbus, O., Jan. 28, 1835, and is a son of George and Sophia Donnenwirth.

Adam Donnenwirth attended school at Columbus and also in Cranberry township after his father moved here with his family, and then decided to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits and ever since has been engaged in farming and stock raising, retiring from the active management of his industries after many years of success. After marriage he settled one-half mile east of New Washington and remained on that farm for ten years, when he came to his present one and operated it until 1907, when he practically retired. He not only followed farming methods that enriched his land and made it more productive but he took a deep interest in improving his surroundings and after erecting a handsome residence, turned his attention to his other farm buildings and a substantial bank barn soon replaced the earlier one.

Mr. Donnenwirth married Miss Elizabeth Shaffer, a daughter of George Shaffer, and a member of one of the old county families. Mrs. Donnenwirth died in April, 1911, and her burial was at New Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Donnenwirth 11 children were born, as follows: Jefferson, who lives in California; Charles, who died at Bucyrus; John, who died in 1908; Annie, who is the wife of Jacob Biber and resides in Cranberry township; Ed-

ward, who lives in Holmes township; Martin, who lives near Crestline; Robert, who carries on the home farm; and the others died in infancy. Mr. Donnenwirth and family attend the Lutheran church.

EMERY RUPERT, who resides on the old Rupert homestead situated in Lykens township, Crawford county, a valuable tract of eighty acres, was born here Dec. 12, 1866, and is a son of Solomon and Lydia (Haas) Rupert.

Solomon Rupert was born in Stark county, O., and after coming to Crawford county, O., followed farming in Lykens township. He married Lydia Hass, who was born in Crawford county, and here their three children were born, namely: Aaron; Ellen, wife of A. J. Seele; and Emery. Mr. Rupert and wife were members of the Pietist church in Chatfield township. Their burial was at Brokensword.

Emery Rupert attended the public schools in Lykens township and then during one term was a student at Ada, O., after which he returned and gave his father assistance on the farm until the latter's death. A few years later he purchased the homestead and has continued here. He carries on general farming. He is enterprising and progressive in his methods and succeeds in making every acre of his land profitable.

On March 19, 1911, Mr. Rupert was married to Mrs. Alice (Angene) Hawkins, widow to Walter Hawkins, and daughter of Adam and Mary (Gerhart) Angene. To her first marriage, Mrs. Rupert had five daughters born, namely: Irene, Ruth, Irma, Elizabeth and Helen. Mr. Rupert and family attend church at Brokensword. In politics he is a Democrat and he has served two terms as township assessor. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry at Brokensword and to the Knights of Pythias at Lykens.

JOHN LUST, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 104 acres of very valuable land which is situated in section 15 and lies two miles southeast of New Washington, O., was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, June 5, 1845. His parents were Conrad and Magdalena (Myer) Lust.

Conrad Lust was born in Germany but came to the United States when about five years old, his parents settling first in Pennsylvania and later coming to Ohio, where Conrad attended school in Marion county. He married Magdalena Myer, who was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Columbiana county, O. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lust settled in Chatfield township, and continued to live there throughout life, the death of Conrad Lust occurring in his 64th year, while his widow survived to the age of seventy-three. They were members of the Pietist church. Of their nine children, eight reside in Crawford county, Daniel and Solomon, together with John Beal, a son-in-law, residing on the old homestead of 333 acres.

John Lust has been engaged in farming all his mature life, first on the home place and later for himself. For seven years he remained in Chatfield township, but in 1875 moved to the present farm in Cranberry township, from which he moved to Liberty township in 1886 and remained for five and one-half years and then returned to his Cranberry township property.

Mr. Lust married Miss Susanna Pfeleiderer, a daughter of Jacob Pfeleiderer of Liberty township and two children were born to them: an infant son, deceased; and William, who lived to the age of eight months. Mr. and Mrs. Lust are members of the Pietist church. While Mr. Lust has never been active in politics, he has always been interested in the substantial progress made by his community and has lent his influence in the direction of temperance, education and religion.

A. W. MONROE, one of Galion's able and representative business men, secretary of the Home Savings & Loan Company, at Galion, O., a capitalized concern of \$2,000,000, and for many years additionally interested in enterprises of large importance, was born in Ohio, and in 1877 was graduated from the Galion High School.

His business career began early and for a long period he was cashier of the First National Bank of Galion, severing his relations in 1905 in order to devote more attention to his many other interests. He is secretary and treasurer of the Galion Metallic Vault Company, which is capitalized at \$100,000, and

has been manufacturing steel burial vaults since 1905, a successful business being done all over the country, seven traveling men being on the road and employment being afforded 50 persons. Mr. Monroe is concerned officially or otherwise, with numerous other manufacturing concerns but probably is best known in his connection with the Home Savings & Loan Company of Galion. The organization of this company took place in 1891, with a capital of \$300,000, which was first increased to \$600,000, and in 1903 was again increased to \$1,000,000 and since then has again doubled its capital. It was organized as a State institution under State laws and under its original officers has made remarkable progress and in all that has been done, Mr. Monroe has been the moving spirit. He came to Galion in 1870, from Norwalk, where he was born in 1859, in company with his parents, Orin and Julia (Pettis) Monroe, and has occupied a representative position here for many years, not only in the business world but as an interested and responsible citizen.

In 1880, Mr. Monroe was married at Galion, O., to Miss Mary E. Armacost, who was born in Darke county, O., attended the Galion public schools and pursued her musical and artistic studies in the Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., and Baldwin University near Cleveland and for some time prior to her marriage was a teacher of music, possessing great natural ability in this direction. Her early life was partly spent in Indiana. Her parents were William M. and Hannah Britton (Young) Robbins Armacost. Her father was born near Baltimore, Md. For a number of years he was a merchant tailor in the city of Washington and many notable names were on his books as patrons. He was twice married, his second wife being the mother of Mrs. Monroe. He was born in 1800 and died in Darke county, O., in 1865. The mother of Mrs. Monroe was born in 1819, at Lancaster, Pa., and died in 1900, at Galion, O. She was married first to Isaac Robbins and the two children born to that union survive. To her second marriage two children were born: Mrs. Monroe and James Murray, the latter residing with his family at Barberton, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe have two sons: Otho Lee and E. Paul. Otho Lee Monroe was

graduated from the Galion High School and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., where he was graduated in the class of 1904, and four years later was graduated from the medical department of Columbia University, New York, with his degree. Subsequently he took a post graduate course of two years in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. He is at present engaged in professional work, having a large practice in the metropolis. The second son, E. Paul Monroe, was graduated from the Galion High School in the class of 1903 and from the Ohio Wesleyan University in the class of 1907, both he and brother taking high honors as students. He is, at present, occupying a clerical position with the Galion Metallic Vault Company and with the Home Savings & Loan Company of Galion. He married Miss Georgetta Pavey, of Leesburg, O. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Galion, with which he has been connected as Sunday-school superintendent for 21 years, while Mrs. Monroe has been church organist for 18 years. They have many social duties to perform, being leaders in many circles, and Mrs. Monroe has been a trustee of the Public Library since its incorporation in 1901, a very active and efficient member of this body.

JACOB UHL, who is one of the highly respected citizens of New Washington, O., residing in his comfortable home, which is situated on East Mansfield Street, has been retired from agricultural activities since 1907, but still retains valuable properties in Cranberry township, Crawford county. He was born at Offenbach, Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 25, 1833, and was brought to Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., when three and one-half years old, by his parents, Benedict and Anna Mary (Mesmer) Uhl. Jacob Uhl's paternal grandfather was John Uhl and the maternal grandfather was Benedict Mesnier; the former died in 1801, never having come to the United States.

Benedict Uhl and a fellow countryman purchased 80 acres of land in partnership and when an equal division was made, Mr. Uhl took that portion which is the present site of New Washington and he lived in one of the seven cabins in the place, his home being one

mile north of town. There is always some particular reason to account for the naming of a village and in the case of New Washington it perpetuates the name of George Washington Meyer, who laid out the plan and secured the services of a surveyor to divide the land into lots and then gave his name to the settlement. It might, with good reason, have been named for the Uhl family as this one has been identified with its development from the beginning. Benedict Uhl was a wheelwright by trade and in many a household in this neighborhood may be found spinning wheels of his constructing, this domestic industry being one of importance in almost every family in his day. He resided north of New Washington for two years and then moved on his farm of 40 acres, which he cleared and here built a round log house which was later replaced by a large frame one, and to his original purchase subsequently added fifty acres of the Daniel Murphy farm. His death occurred on the first farm, in August, 1863, and was survived by his wife for a few years, their burials being at New Washington. They had the following children born to them: Appleonia, Catherine, Benedict, Jacob, Daniel and Mary Ann, the last named dying at the age of 18 years. The parents were members of the Roman Catholic church.

Jacob Uhl with his brothers and sisters were reared near New Washington and there attended the early schools. He spent a busy boyhood and youth, working at the carpenter trade and on the home and neighboring farms and worked also as a farm hand in Huron county before the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted for army service and served through the Rebellion as a member of Co. C, 49th O. Vol. Inf. His first enlistment was in 1861, he reenlisting in 1863 to serve through the war. His commanding officer was Captain Keller of Sulphur Springs. He was seriously wounded at Atlanta, Ga., June 27, 1864, by a shot through the neck, which kept him in the hospital until the following February, when he rejoined his regiment and received his honorable discharge in January, 1866, at Columbus.

Mr. Uhl returned then to New Washington and was married here to Miss Margaret Nedolast, who was born in Rocheway, Bohemia, a

daughter of John and Elizabeth Nedolast, who settled in Cranberry township in 1854. They became well known people there. To Mr. and Mrs. Uhl the following children were born: Elizabeth, who is the wife of J. R. Miller; George Jacob, who married Mary Shell; Michael B.; Joseph, who is a teacher at Dayton, O.; Lawrence, who married Mary Raymond; and Mary, who is the wife of Cornelius Miller, of Toledo, O.

After marriage, Mr. Uhl settled on his farm of 80 acres one mile north east of New Washington and to his first farm added twenty adjoining acres and later ninety acres, situated near Waynesburg, and still later the eighty-acre farm now owned by his son, George Uhl. As noted above Mr. Uhl has lived retired from business care for the last five years. He has never been a very active politician but served one term as supervisor of Cranberry township, elected on the Republican ticket. Mr. Uhl and family belong to the Roman Catholic church.

WILLIAM H. SONGER, a thoroughly representative citizen of Crawford county, a man of large means and public prominence in his community, resides on his finely improved farm of 160 acres, which is situated in Sandusky township, ten and one-half miles north-east of Bucyrus. His other 269 acres in this county lie in Whetstone and Liberty townships. He was born in 1873, in Sandusky township and is a son of Jacob and Lydia (Schreck) Songer.

Jacob Songer was born in Pennsylvania and he had eight brothers and sisters, namely: Daniel J., John, Jonathan, Rose, Elizabeth, Sophia, Sarah and Mary, the surviving ones being: Daniel J., Rose, Elizabeth and Sarah.

William H. Songer was reared on his father's farm in Sandusky township and attended the public schools. He married Miss Marie E. Reiff, who was one of the following family born to her parents: Charles A. F., living in Holmes township, who married Minnie Snavelly and has four children—Lulu, Floy, Arthur and Olan; Marie E., wife of our subject; Paul O., deceased; John C., who lives in Holmes township and who married Estie Frost and has two children—Chester and Russell; Hannah M., the wife of W. O. Taylor, who lives in Andrews, Ind., and has three chil-

dren—Earl, Ralph and Mary; Henry J., who married M. Miller and lives in Bucyrus; Rosa, widow of Lawrence Messnard, who lives in Andrews, Ind., and has one son, Donald; and Lewis W., who married Hazel Schofield, and lives in Andrews, Ind., and has a daughter, Edith.

Mr. and Mrs. Songer have two children: Lloyd and Delwyn, both of whom live at home. In politics Mr. Songer is a stanch Democrat and is an influential man in many directions in the county. He is one of the trustees of Sandusky township and is also treasurer of the township school board. His farm home is considered the finest rural residence in Sandusky township, being beautifully situated and fitted with modern comforts and conveniences.

CAPT. WILLIAM R. DAVIS, a veteran of the Civil war, who was formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits but is now living retired in Galion, is a native of Crawford county, born in Sandusky township, April 7, 1835. He is a son of John and Mary (Hamilton) Davis, the former of whom was born in Maryland in 1797, and the latter in Pennsylvania in 1802, she being a relation of Alexander Hamilton. They were early settlers in Columbiana county, Ohio, where they lived until after the birth of their ninth child. In 1829 or 1830 they settled in Crawford county, locating in Sandusky township on partly improved land, where they built up a substantial home. His land consisted of 240 acres, which he brought to a high state of cultivation. During their early residence here they had many hard experiences, being obliged to haul their grain to the Lakes to market it, and drive their live stock to Philadelphia. John Davis died in Sandusky township, this county, in 1883 at the age of 88 years, his wife having previously passed away, in 1878. They were Methodists in religion and he was a Whig and later a Republican in politics. They were the parents of 13 children—seven sons and six daughters—all of whom married and had children, except one daughter. All, however, are now deceased, except the subject of this sketch.

William R. Davis was the eleventh child of his parents. He was reared and educated in the district schools and when 21 years of age entered the employ of the Big Four Railroad

as conductor, residing at Galion. In 1885, he removed to Marshall county, Ind., where he was engaged in farming from that time until 1910. He then returned to Galion and took possession of his present residence at 314 Orange street, where he now lives retired.

On Aug. 15, 1862 he enlisted from Galion in Company E, 101st Regt., O. V. I., under Capt. William C. Parsons and Col. Leander Stem, and was made corporal of his company. The regiment formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans, afterward under Gen. George H. Thomas, and after the battle of Chickamauga, on the reorganization of the army it was assigned to the First Division, First Brigade and Fourth Corps. With it Mr. Davis did gallant service until his discharge on June 12, 1865, remaining a member of the regiment from muster in to muster out, was never on the sick list a day, and was never wounded or captured, being the only member of the regiment living today who can say as much. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, Jan. 1st and 2nd, 1863, where the colonel and lieutenant-colonel were both killed; afterwards was in several minor engagements; then in the great and bloody battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863; and afterwards in the battles at Rock Face Ridge, Ball Knob, Resaca and Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville, besides many skirmishes. He was made commissary sergeant, in November, 1862; first lieutenant, Sept. 29, 1864, with the rank of captain, and held this rank at the time of his discharge. At the battle of Franklin he captured a dozen Confederates with the men under his command. He had many marvelous escapes, some so narrow that at times he almost thinks he must have had a charmed life to have avoided death, injury or capture. As may be supposed, Capt. Davis can tell many interesting stories of the war—stories the interest of which is enhanced by the fact that they describe a part of his own personal experience and are therefore of unimpugned veracity.

Capt. Davis was married in Galion, O., Oct. 14, 1856, to Miss Leah M. McCrady, who was born in Polk township, near Galion, this county, June 8, 1838, and who was brought

up in this locality. Her parents were Isaac and Margaret (Parsons) McCrady, of Lancaster county, Pa., who were there married and who resided there until 1837, when, after the birth of three children, they came to Crawford county, Ohio, where the remainder of their lives were spent. Mr. McCrady died at the Old Olentangia Tavern, near Galion, in 1841 when in the prime of life. His wife survived him many years, being married 25 years after his death to Jesse Perkypile, with whom she lived for 18 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been the parents of eight children—Frank D., Charles, Henry, Belle, Louisa Lee, James J., Augusta, and Jean, of whom the following is a partial record. Frank died in early manhood. Charles died at the age of three years. Henry died in early manhood. Belle is the widow of Andrew Mould and lives in Omaha, Neb. She has three children—Mabel, Addison and Harriet, of whom the last mentioned married a Mr. Jaschka. Louisa Lee is a widow; has no children. James J. resides in Columbus, O., is married and has a son, Robert. Augusta is the wife of William M. McNeil, and lives in Marion, O. She has a daughter, Marian. Jean is the wife of Dr. Morton W. Bland of Bellevue, O., and has a daughter, Florence. Capt. Davis is a charter member of Dick Morris Post, no, 130, G. A. R., which he served as first adjutant and later as senior vice commander. He is a Republican in politics and attends the Presbyterian church.

JOHN I. WENTZ,* one of the enterprising and educated men and progressive agriculturists of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., resides on his fine farm of 138 acres, which lies one and one-half miles west of Bucyrus, this being the old Wentz homestead. He was born here, Nov. 27, 1878, and is a son of John Wentz, formerly a well known man of this township.

John I. Wentz completed the common school course in Holmes township and then spent one year as a student at the Ohio State University at Columbus and afterward took an agricultural and engineering course at the Ohio Normal University at Ada. Mr. Wentz was thus well equipped for farming, just as he would have been had his intentions been for law or

medicine, and in the success that has attended his farm activities, there is proof that his time was well employed. He assisted his father until his own marriage, when he purchased the homestead and has carried on farming and stock raising here ever since. With the exception of erecting the farm residence, Mr. Wentz has made all the other substantial improvements on the place and has a well kept, up-to-date farm.

Mr. Wentz was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Florence Miller, a daughter of Frank and Effie Miller, the latter of whom survives. Frank Miller was born in Richland county, O., came in early manhood to Crawford county and engaged in farming, his death occurring at the age of 42 years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had eight children born to them, namely: Irvin, who lives in South Dakota; Mrs. Wentz; Carl, who is a resident of Bucyrus and Harry, of Chicago; Ina who lives with her mother; Mrs. Samuel Lenthold; Frank and Eleanor, both of whom live at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wentz have three children: Richard George, Florence Eleanor and James. Mr. Wentz and family attend the Presbyterian church at Bucyrus. In his views on public questions he maintains an independent attitude and the only political office he has ever accepted was that of justice of the peace, in 1906, and served one term. His interest in agricultural interests is hearty and he is a valued member of the local Grange.

CHARLES E. STINE, cashier of the Babst Banking Company, at Crestline, O., was born here, July 3, 1868, and is a son of Adam and Hannah (Wentz) Stine.

Adam Stine was born in Bucks county, Pa., and came to Shelby, O., and was reared in Richland county from youth. In Richland county he married Hannah Wentz, who was born in Perry county, Pa., and then came to Crestline, about the time the railroad now known as the Big Four line was being built. He was a carpenter by trade and assisted in the construction of the bridges and station buildings then being constructed by the railroad company. Later he went to Delaware, O., and helped to build the old college buildings there, and in 1854 returned to Crestline and started a planing mill here, which he operated

until he retired in 1892, about the time of death which occurred in 1892, his wife surviving until 1901. They were charter members of the English Lutheran church. Of their seven children, five were sons and two daughters and all survive.

Charles E. Stine attended the public schools at Crestline until the age of 16 years and then entered the Babst Banking House as an employe and has continued to be identified with this firm and is held in such very high regard by Mr. Babst, that he fills the office of cashier without any bonds. He is well known in financial circles throughout the country and has proven himself an accurate and astute business man.

Mr. Stine was married to Miss Grace A. Reed, who was born and educated here. They have one daughter, Dorothy, who was born Aug. 9, 1903. Mr. Stine is a responsive citizen but is not particularly active in politics.

C. P. FRANK, for many years connected with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company as foreman of the copper shops, at Crestline, now retired from railroad life but still active in business affairs, is president of the Crestline Building and Loan Association, one of the city's important commercial enterprises. Mr. Frank was born in Butler county, Pa., Jan. 21, 1839, and is a son of John G. and Mary (Schneider) Frank.

John G. Frank was born and reared in Germany and came to the United States in 1835, locating at Saxonburg, in Butler county, Pa., where he engaged in farming and also conducted a tannery. He died there in 1870, in his seventieth year and was a member of the German Lutheran church during the greater part of his life. He married the widow of Carl Hahn and a daughter of Christian Schneider. She also was a native of Germany and was the mother of ten children, five born to her first and five to her second union.

C. P. Frank was the eldest son and second child of his parents and in boyhood attended the district schools for about three months during the year, in the meanwhile making himself useful to his father. When 17 years old he went to Pittsburg and there entered a foundry to learn the trade of coppersmith and served an apprenticeship of four years, after

which he entered the employ of Prior, Harbeck & Co., a Cleveland firm. He continued work at his trade there for nine months and then came first to Galion, where he was engaged with the old Bee line railroad company for four years, and from there, in 1863, came to Crestline and this city has continued his home ever since. For 45 years Mr. Frank was foreman of the coppersmith department in the shops of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, now the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg, a fact which speaks for itself in proving his capacity in his trade. He had a long and successful business career with this corporation and reliance was placed on his skill and experience while personal esteem was felt for him by his employers. Since retiring from railroad work, Mr. Frank has continued his active interest in the operations of the Crestline Building and Loan Association, has displayed excellent judgment, a thorough knowledge of realty values and an energy that might be envied by a much younger man.

On Feb. 4, 1862, Mr. Frank was married to Miss Elen A. Keen who was three years old when she was brought to America by her parents, who settled among other German pioneers in Crawford county and became well known and respected people of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Frank have four children living, namely: John E., who is assistant to the chief clerk in the general freight office of the Pere Marquette Railroad at Toledo, O.; Mary M., the widow of I. W. Tarkworthy, who lives in Cleveland, O.; Willard A., machinist, living at Galion, O.; and Frederick G., who succeeded his father as foreman in the Pennsylvania Lines shops at Crestline. Two children died, Nelly C. and Alice J., aged two and six years respectively. Mr. Frank and family are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally is identified with the Masons and Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH GILBERT SMITH, a retired farmer and well known citizen, residing in Galion, O., was born in Jefferson township, Crawford county, O., Dec. 15, 1839, a son of Joseph and Mary (Kirkpatrick) Smith. His paternal grandfather, John Jacob Smith, was

a native of Germany, who married in his native land and came to America, settling in Perry county, Pa., about 1798, he and his wife dying in that state at an advanced age. They were farmers by occupation, Mrs. Smith being a Presbyterian in religion.

The parents of our subject were both born in Perry county, Pa. Joseph Smith (the father) was brought up to farming and married his first wife, Mary Kirkpatrick, in Perry county. After the birth of their first two children—Leonard and Mary E.—they removed, in 1837, to Ohio, making the journey with teams, and stopping here and there by the wayside. When they reached Crawford county, Joseph Smith selected and entered 150 acres of solid timber land, in Jefferson township, and, being a practical carpenter, he cut out timber and built himself quite a comfortable home. There were no roads in the locality at that time, so for some years the family lived a real pioneer existence in the wilderness. His first wife Mary, who had accompanied him to this section, did not long survive, dying on the day that her last child, the subject of this sketch, was born, Dec. 17, 1839. She was only 23 years old. Joseph later married in this county a cousin of hers, Nancy Kirkpatrick, who was born in Pennsylvania, and she died on the homestead at the age of 58, leaving two children, Alvin and Matilda, the former of whom now resides on the homestead, is married and has a family. Matilda married William Michaels, who is now deceased, and died herself when over 69 years old, leaving two children. Joseph Smith, after the death of his second wife, contracted a third marriage, this time to Sarah Welsh, nee Kirkpatrick, who was a sister of his second wife. She died without issue, and her husband Joseph, died April 26, 1870.

Joseph Gilbert Smith grew up on his father's farm and was trained to agricultural pursuits. He conducted a farm for his father until 1870, when he came to Galion, where he remained five years. He then purchased a farm near No. Robinson, in Whetstone township, this county, which was his home until October, 1911. He then sold 64 of the 84 acres he owned there and took up his residence again in Galion, purchasing his fine home at No. 225 No. Union street, where he is enjoying a well earned respite from hard labor.

He was married in Jefferson township, this county, Nov. 8, 1863, to Miss Amanda Van Voorhis, who was born at Olentazie, this county, April 20, 1843, a daughter of William R. and Almeda (Johnson) Van Voorhis. Her paternal grandparents were Samuel N. and Sarah (Meyers) Van Voorhis, who came to this section in the second decade of the 19th century, locating at the early settlement known as Olentazie, south of Bucyrus, and on the plains. Samuel N. Van Voorhis assisted in laying out the city of Bucyrus, the site of which lay partly on his early farm. He helped to organize the first Christian (or Campbellite) church in this county, and was a member of that faith at the time of his death, which took place when he had attained an advanced age. His wife died several years before him.

William R. Van Voorhis was born near Schuylkill, N. Y., May 25, 1802, the early Dutch ancestors of the family having settled on the Hudson and Mohawk rivers several generations before. After coming to Ohio with his parents he grew up on the homestead in Bucyrus township, where he remained until after his marriage. He then purchased a new timber farm in Whetstone township, where he lived for several years. He then went to Michigan and while living there, not far from St. Joseph, he lost his wife, who was in maidenhood Miss Hannah Jones. She left him with five children. He returned with them to Crawford county, O., where later he married his second wife, Almeda Johnson. Here they spent the rest of their lives, Mr. Van Voorhis dying Aug. 4, 1893, and his wife at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Smith, on July 7, 1910. She was over 92 years old, having been born March 19, 1818. They were lifelong members of the Christian church and he was a strong Democrat in politics. They had a family of twelve children, of whom five are still living and one is yet unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been the parents of eleven children, as follows: (1) Lora A., born Aug. 11, 1864, is the wife of Henry S. Evert, of Galion and has three children—Beatrice, Stewart and Arthur. (2) Alice E., born Oct. 2, 1867, is the wife of Newton Evert, a farmer of Whetstone township and has two children—Marion A. and Paul G. (3) Bertha, who has been a public school teacher in Galion for some years and who re-

sides at home. (4) Jessie E., born 1872, July 12, who is the wife of Charles A. Throckmorton and lives in Columbus, O. Her children are Warren S. and Maxwell H. (5) Eva E., born Nov. 5, 1875, who is the wife of Michael Eusey and lives in Galion. She has three children—Cora, Fred and Gordon. (6) Charles B., a farmer in Chatfield township, who is unmarried. (7) Lettie E., a school teacher, unmarried, who resides at home. (8) Helen M., who married Orvin Braden, resides in Wooster, O., and has a son Donald. (9) Ethel T., who died at the age of eleven years. (10) Edna L., unmarried, who is a stenographer and resides in Cleveland, O. (11) Josephine, born in September, 1878, who is the wife of Dorsey Littler and resides in Galion, has no children. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the English Lutheran church. They are well known and have a wide circle of friends. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics.

PEARL J. HILLS, whose well cultivated farm of 100 acres is situated in section 21, Auburn township, Crawford county, O., is a native of Auburn township, born June 24, 1878, and is a son of Julius and Alvira Hills, both of whom are now deceased.

Pearl J. Hills was reared in Auburn township and attended the public schools and began his farm training on his paternal grandfather's estate, where he grew up. For four years after his marriage he rented land, after which he purchased his present valuable place. He is an up-to-date, progressive agriculturist and has drained and tiled his land at an expense of hundreds of dollars and has it all under tillage except 14 acres woodland and pasture. He devotes some attention to raising fine Jersey cattle, feeds from eight to twelve horses a year and never sells hay, finding it more profitable to feed the crop and in this way return to the soil what is taken out of it. Mr. Hills is one of the well informed farmers who own and value a silo and he is confident that it saves him three hundred dollars worth of feed a year. He has taken pride in the appearance of his property and all the buildings have been remodeled and all surroundings are attractive. Mr. Hills is also agent for the Overland Automobile for Auburn, Vernon and Cranberry townships and has disposed of a number of these fine cars.

Mr. Hills married Miss Mary E. Melick, who was born in Richland county, O., and they have four children: Harry, Florence, Otis and Ross. In politics Mr. Hills is a Democrat and is a member of the Board of Education at the present time and served previously in the same office for two terms. He belongs to the local Grange and also to the Knights of Pythias and to the Odd Fellows, at Tiro. With his family he attends the Baptist church.

FRANK E. LAMB, a representative and substantial citizen of Bucyrus, O., property owner and civic official, was born in Ingham county, Mich., March 11, 1850, and is a son of George S. and Laura (Silsby) Lamb.

George S. Lamb was a well known man in several sections of the country. He was born in Ohio and for a number of years engaged in farming, after which he became an Indian trader and subsequently located in Murray county, Minn., his being the eighth family to settle there. It was a wild region at that time and Mr. Lamb's business often left him unprotected and on one of his trips he was killed by the Indians, this occurring in what is known as the Little Crow massacre. He married Laura Silsby, who was born in New York, a daughter of Felix Silsby, and three children were born to them: Frank E.; Emma, deceased, who was the wife of Sanford Peck; and a child that died when five years old.

Frank E. Lamb had but meager educational opportunities, growing up on a farm that was 65 miles distant from any town. He was only a boy of 14 years when he succeeded in enlisting for service in the Civil War and was out for nine months and fifteen days as a member of Co. C, 195th O. Vol. Inf., from Williams county, O. He then returned to Williams county and was but 18 years old when he was married, on Nov. 19, 1868, to Miss Mary Ogle. She was born in Williams county, where her grandfather, Robert Ogle, was the fifth settler in its early days. Her parents were Thomas and Jerusha (Clark) Ogle, the former of whom was a native of Columbiana county, O., a civil engineer and a farmer. The mother of Mrs. Lamb was born in Pennsylvania. They had three children: Robert, Eliza, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Champion; and Mary.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lamb the following children were born: Cora, the widow of Neal Sullivan, who has four children—Eunice, Frank, Clyde and Russell; Edgar F., who married Mary Quinn, and has ten children—Herbert, Cora, Howard, Elsie, Maurice, Edgar, Hilda, Vivian, Ralph and Glen; Laura, who married Milo R. Haynes, and has two children—Donald and Naomi; Nellie, who is the wife of Clarence N. Haynes, and has one daughter, Lila; and Mary, who is a popular and successful teacher at Bucyrus.

For many years Mr. Lamb has been prominent in political life at Bucyrus and at present is serving in his second term as a member of the city council. He is also in his fourth year as probation officer and formerly officiated as constable and for a long time as a justice of the peace. He has property investments at Bucyrus that include two handsome and valuable residences. He is a member of Keller Post No. 128, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is the present quartermaster, having been interested in this post ever since it was organized. His family attends the United Brethren church. He is identified politically with the Democratic party. On August 3, 1912, Mr. Lamb was appointed justice of the peace in Bucyrus township.

GEORGE R. FOSTER, whose well cultivated farm of 79 acres lies in sections 14 and 23, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., two and one-fourth miles southeast of New Washington, was born in Richland county, O., Jan. 25, 1877, a son of Reuben H. and Sarah E. Foster, who still reside in Richland county.

After his school days were over, George R. Foster lived for five years in Richland county, following farming. In March, 1907, he settled on his present farm, which he bought from his father-in-law and the Cox heirs. He has greatly improved his property, erecting the substantial buildings, fencing and draining, and raises hay, grain, cattle and hogs. He follows modern methods and believes in the best kind of farm machinery. Mr. Foster is a stockholder in the Toledo Life Insurance Company, of Toledo, O.

On Oct. 24, 1891, Mr. Foster was married to Miss Maude E. Hageman, who was born on this farm, a daughter of Henry and Martha

Hageman. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which Mr. Foster attends and liberally supports. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias and belongs also to Cranberry Grange. He is not very active in politics but has always been identified with the Democratic party and never fails in the duties of a good citizen.

T. E. HILBORN,* who is serving in his second term as trustee of Tod township, Crawford county, O., residing on the old Hilborn homestead, situated two miles south of Ocella, O., was born here in 1874 and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Rhinehart) Hilborn.

Samuel Hilborn was born in Ashland county, O., and came to the present home farm when a young man, cleared it, developed its agricultural possibilities and erected the substantial buildings. His death occurred here when he was aged 68 years. He married Mary Rhinehart, who is now in her 70th year and resides at Nevada, O. Ten children were born to them, namely: Mrs. Krickbaum, of Wyandot county; Charles and Joseph, both of Bucyrus; Clara, deceased; Mrs. Stella Gregg, of Nevada; Mrs. Floe Gingery; T. E.; Mrs. Hilborn, of Iowa; Royal, of Nevada; and Mabel, living at home.

T. E. Hilborn has been engaged in farming ever since his school days and operates the home place of 120 acres for his mother. He is known as a capable and successful farmer and as a good business man. He married Mabel Todd, of Tiro, O., whose mother resides at Akron. In politics Mr. Hilborn is a strong Democrat and as township trustee is a valuable township official. He is identified with the Junior Order of American Mechanics and with the Knights of Pythias. With his wife he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Nevada, O.

WILLIAM J. GEER, one of the oldest practicing lawyers at Galion, O., may easily be numbered with the leading members of the bar and at the same time is more or less prominent in other lines of business. He was born at Clermont county, O., Oct. 8, 1858, and is a son of Rev. John J. and Sarah (Smith) Geer.

Rev. John J. Geer was born in 1833, in Rockbridge county, Va., where his father and



WILLIAM J. GEER

grandfather were native born, the family having been established there prior to the Revolutionary War. Grandfather Geer became convinced of the injustice of slavery and after liberating his negroes came to Ohio and in the late 30's settled near Sidney, in Shelby county, where he died in 1870. He and wife were Wesleyan Methodists. Their son, John J. Geer, grew up mainly in Shelby county and when he united with a religious body it was with the Protestant Methodists, in which he became a preacher and was pastor of the old George Street Church, Cincinnati, when the Civil War broke out. In May, 1861, he enlisted as chaplain in the 48th O. Vol. Inf. At the battle of Shiloh he was captured by the Confederates and with his unfortunate comrades was afterward incarcerated in Andersonville Prison. In some way he managed to escape but was pursued by the blood hounds kept by Capt. Werz for that purpose and was recaptured and again made to suffer within that terrible stockade. When he was finally exchanged there was little hope entertained by his friends that he would recover his health, but his constitution at that time was strong and in 1863 he determined to again face the dangers and hardships that so many of his fellow men were bravely enduring. Although he had enlisted as chaplain it was his own wish that he be given an active place in the command and the company elected him captain and later became adjutant general on the staff of General Buckland. He enlisted a second time as a member of the 183rd O. Vol. Inf. and at the close of the war was made chaplain and superintendent of the Geer Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., and was honorably discharged in 1865. He was the author of a stirring story of those memorable days, relating his personal experiences, the title of it being "Beyond the Lines" or "Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie." These hardships had shattered his health to such an extent that he never recovered and two years after the close of the war, on Aug. 25, 1867, this brave and good man passed away, a true martyr in the cause of his country.

John J. Geer married Sarah Smith, who was born Jan. 25, 1836 and died on the old farm on which she was born in Clermont county, O., July 7, 1880. She was a woman of such

rare qualities that she impressed her personality on all who knew her and in loving, reverent remembrance her son, William J. Geer, bears testimony that all he is and has been of good is due to her. She came of worthy ancestry. Her parents were David and Sarah (Conklin) Smith, who came from New Jersey to Ohio in 1798, and settled at what is now known as Walnut Hill. The Smiths of Smithville and the Conklins and Cranes of Crane's Mills, N. J. were kindered through intermarriage and their ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers. David Smith was an early pork packer, a pioneer in that great industry and formerly it was his custom to take his meats down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on rafts. Late in life he retired to a farm in Clermont county, O., where he died. His wife subsequently remarried but her last days were spent with a daughter at Galion. To John J. Geer and wife four children were born, the two survivors being: William J. of Galion, and Charles E., of Cincinnati, O.

William J. Geer was an ambitious boy and is largely a self made man. While still on the farm and facing many early problems relating to his future advancement, he determined in some way to secure an education in the law. His opportunities were meager indeed, but he secured some law books and absorbed the foundation principles before he ever left the farm. He then earned the money which insured him a course in the Normal School at Lebanon, O., and afterward, for seven years he taught school, in the meanwhile devoting all possible time to his law studies. On May 27, 1886, he was admitted to the bar and immediately opened his law office at Galion and has occupied the same quarters in the Citizens Bank Building since June of that year. For many years Mr. Geer has stood at the head of the bar here and many honors have been tendered him by his associates during this long period. They recognize his personal as well as professional qualities and know that no lawyer in the State is readier with his legal knowledge nor better qualified for professional advancement. At one time he was the nominee for Common Pleas judge for three counties and for four years he served as city solicitor. Politically he is a Republican and for six years he was mayor of Galion, his long administration

being noted for its many admirable things accomplished.

Mr. Geer was married at Plymouth, O., to Miss Edith Katherine Drenan, who was born in Richland county and educated at Delaware University. She is a daughter of W. W. and Hannah (Brinkerhoff) Drennan and a niece of the late General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, formerly of Mansfield, O., well known for his philanthropies. Mr. and Mrs. Geer have two sons: William Drenan and David Smith. Mrs. Geer was reared in the Presbyterian church but Mr. Geer retains his Methodist membership. He is identified fraternally with the leading organizations, is a Knight Templar Mason, has been exalted ruler of the Elks at Galion since its organization, and is one of the oldest members of the Knights of Pythias in this city, having united with this body in 1887. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is secretary of the Galion Building & Loan Association. He has numerous other business interests and belongs to various charitable and benevolent bodies.

FRANK J. KREIM, who resides on his well improved and carefully tilled farm of 100 acres, which lies in section 23, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., one mile south and one mile west of New Washington, is one of the enterprising agriculturists of this section of the county. He was born in Huron county, O., March 31, 1861, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Holley) Kreim.

Joseph Kreim was born in Germany and there learned the trade of nailsmith. He married in Germany and when he came to America he was accompanied by his wife and their three children: Catherine, Philip and Madeline. After reaching the United States he worked as a general laborer for a time and then bought 40 acres of the present home farm, on which his family lived during the nine months he served as a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil war. After his safe return he resumed farming and continued until he retired, some 15 years before his death, when aged 75 years. His widow survived into her 84th year, for some ten years before her death having made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Shell, in Cranberry township. They were devout members of the

Roman Catholic church at New Washington. After reaching America they had six other children born to them: Joseph, Frank J., Amelia and Annie, and two that died in infancy.

Frank J. Kreim remained on the home farm after his school days, his father adding 40 more acres and as much of it was swampy there was a great deal of work to be done before it was ready for cultivation and the services of the sons were needed. Later Frank J. bought the homestead and also an additional 20 acres that adjoins it and has put the greater number of the improvements here, including buildings, fences, laying drains and putting down tiling. All the land is now under cultivation except eight acres still in valuable timber. A general farming line is carried on and Mr. Kreim has every reason to be satisfied with the prosperity he enjoys.

Mr. Kreim married Miss Elizabeth Niedermeier, a daughter of Peter and Barbara Niedermeier, of Cranberry township, and they have eight children, namely: Clemens L., Edward M., Petronilla, Alphonse A., Reinald J., Rozena A., Marie C. and Walter A. Mr. Kreim and family are members of the Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He has always given his political support to the candidates of the Democratic party.

JOHN S. ZIMMERMAN, who is somewhat retired from business activity although he keeps interested in many former avenues of activity, gives considerable attention to superintending his well improved farm of 118 acres, which is situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county. He was born in that township, Dec. 28, 1840, and is a son of Rev. Daniel and Charlotte (Schneider) Zimmerman.

Daniel Zimmerman and wife were born in one of the Rhine provinces, Prussia, and were married before starting for the United States in 1834. They took passage in one of the old-time sailing ships that offered no luxuries but took 60 days to make its slow way across the mighty Atlantic and safely landed its passengers at Baltimore, Md. Their objective point being Crawford county, O., they made the land journey by means of ox-teams per-

haps, as the roads were difficult to travel over at that time, but they finally reached Whetstone township with the babe that had been born on the ocean. It did not long survive.

Daniel Zimmerman was the only member of his family to come to America but there was quite a party made up of members of his wife's people, the Schneiders, who had been of consequence in Germany and who became good citizens of Ohio. At the head of the family was John Schneider, the father of Mrs. Zimmerman, and he was accompanied by his wife, four sons and four daughters. Two of these sons, John and Peter J., both became widely known as preachers in the German Methodist church in Ohio. The father of Mrs. Zimmerman was a man of such fine character that in 1852 his son, Rev. Peter J. Schneider, published a memorial book of 325 pages setting forth his life as an encouragement and inspiration to others. The Zimmermans and Schneiders finally settled on a tract of 160 acres which is now in Polk township, for which they paid the sum of \$350.

Shortly afterward, however, Daniel Zimmerman purchased a separate farm, in Whetstone township, all of which was wild land, and this he cleared and on this property he and his wife lived for many years, moving to Galion late in life, where she died in 1882, in her 70th year and he in 1884, when aged 72 years. During the entire period of his life in Ohio he was a minister in the Reformed church and continued to preach up to within a year of his death. He was a man of high character and consistent in every relation of life. He was the father of ten children, four of whom survive, namely: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Daniel Stump, of Whetstone township, and has two children; John S., whose name heads this sketch; William, who resides with his family on West Main street, Galion, and has one son; Anna, who resides with her brother, John S., at Galion.

John S. Zimmerman grew up in Whetstone township and attended the district schools, afterward assisting his father. For twelve years prior to 1877 he engaged in farming and then moved to Galion, where, in partnership with a brother-in-law, Wendell Helfrich, he went into the shoe business and continued for seven years. Failing health then caused him to retire and prudence has made him give

considerable attention to interests that require his being in the open air. On his farm he has made many improvements and it is one of the fine properties lying adjacent to the Winchester road.

Mr. Zimmerman was married in Whetstone township, to Miss Eliza J. Kester, who was born there May 13, 1844, a daughter of Jacob and Salome (Wise) Kester. They were born in Pennsylvania and came to Crawford county in the late thirties and spent the rest of their lives in Whetstone township, the mother of Mrs. Zimmerman dying at the age of 62 years and the father when aged 82 years. They were good, Christian people, members of the Reformed church. Of their eight children two died young, six grew to maturity and two survive. To Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman three children were born, namely: Mary E., who died in infancy; Sarah C., who is the wife of Louis Martin and has three children, Carl, Aurelia and Mary; and Clara E., who is the wife of Rev. Benjamin Stern, a minister in the Reformed church, in Philadelphia, Pa., and has one son, Adiel, who is a student of architecture. Mr. Zimmerman and family are all members of the Reformed church.

MRS. PHEBE GRAFMILLER, one of the well known and highly esteemed residents of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., who, for 38 years has lived on her present farm of 100 acres, situated in section 5, was born in this township, and is a daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Hutchinson) Baker, the former of whom died in Knox county, O., and the latter in Auburn township, Crawford county.

Mrs. Grafmiller was reared to womanhood in Auburn township and attended the public schools. She was married on Nov. 5, 1878, to August Grafmiller, who was born at Canton, Wayne county, O., a son of Andrew Grafmiller, who was born in Baden, Germany. In Stark county, O., Andrew Grafmiller was married to Salome Weisard, who was also a native of Germany. They settled on a farm in Auburn township, Wayne county, and they had six children: Andrew, August, Christian, Jacob, Adolphus and Caroline. Andrew Grafmiller died at the age of 76 years and his burial was in Auburn township. His wife

was 66 years old at time of death and her burial was at New Washington.

To August Grafmiller and wife the following children were born: Frederick, who carries on the industries of the home farm; Otis, who is a rural mail carrier; Etta Matilda, who is the wife of George Coffee, of Creston, Wayne county. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Grafmiller lived for one year on the Baker homestead and then came to the present farm, where Mrs. Grafmiller has lived ever since. Mr. Grafmiller was an industrious and judicious farmer and was very successful in his business, carried on general farming and made many substantial improvements on his land. He died in November, 1907, at the age of 66 years, and his burial was at Plymouth, O. He was a well known and much respected man and was a member of the Church of God. He was interested in supporting the laws and in assisting in making his neighborhood one of moral influence but was never active in politics, although, as a citizen he cast his vote, a Republican in his preferences. Mrs. Grafmiller and family belong also to the Church of God.

CHRISTOPHER ALBRECHT, a representative business man of Galion, O., who established himself in the grocery business at No. 123 Parsons street, Galion, some 15 years since and has continued at the same location, was born Nov. 18, 1856, in Neckarbischofsheim in Baden, Germany, a son of Johann and Margaret (Kessler) Albrecht.

Johann Albrecht spent his entire life in his native village in Baden, a cabinetmaker by trade and a Lutheran in religious faith. He died in February, 1911, when aged 92 years. His father, Henry Albrecht, was with Napoleon's Prussian Army and assisted in the storming of Moscow. He was one of the comparatively few soldiers of that unhappy and disastrous campaign that lived to return. He survived into old age, being in his 90th year at time of death. Johann Albrecht married Margaret Kessler, who was born in Hessen, Germany, and died in Baden, in October, 1904, being then aged 87 years and the mother of 14 children. Eight of this family grew to maturity, all of these married and six are yet living.

Christopher Albrecht was reared in a home of considerable comfort and was given good educational opportunities. When he decided to come to the United States in 1881 he was 25 years of age, reaching Ohio and joining his brother, John Albrecht, who had come ten years previously. This brother carried on a baking business for some years afterward, at Louisville, Ky., where he died and is survived by his widow and seven children. Christopher Albrecht came to Galion in 1883 and for several years was connected with a business house here in a clerical capacity and for two years was with the Erie Railway Company, afterward establishing his present grocery business and has carried it on with very satisfactory results. He has a large trade and necessarily carries a well assorted stock both in staple and fancy goods in his line.

Mr. Albrecht was married at Galion, Crawford county, O., in 1884, to Miss Marie Elizabeth Kehrwecker, who was born at Cardington, May 24, 1864, a daughter of Christian and Sophia (Benz) Kehrwecker. They were born, respectively, in Schuetzingen in Wertenberg and Neckarbischofsheim, Baden, Germany, and both came to the United States when young people and were married in Morrow county, where they spent their subsequent lives and died so near together that their burial was in one grave, on Jan. 7, 1912. They were members of the German Lutheran church. In politics the father was a Democrat, Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht have one son, Henry Ludwig, who was born Feb. 16, 1889. After graduating at the Galion High School, he became a railroad man and now fills the important position of chief timekeeper for the Erie Railroad Company, at Marion, O. He was married, however, at Galion, to Miss Minnie Boehm, who is a daughter of Peter Boehm, one of this city's highly respected citizens and one of the head men in the German Lutheran Peace church. Mr. Albrecht and son are both identified with the Democratic party. The family belongs to the German Lutheran church, where the son Harry is still superintendent of the Sunday school. He has from his boyhood up taken an especial interest in his church affairs, filling the place as organist and choir leader at different times.

A. A. LOUDON, whose valuable farm of 120 acres lies in section 14, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., was born near Wayneburg, O., and is a son of James and Sarah Loudon, both of whom died in Auburn township, Crawford county.

A. A. Loudon was about 15 years of age when his parents moved to Auburn township and he completed his school attendance there. Since his marriage he has resided on his present farm and here carries on a general agricultural line, working according to modern methods, as Mr. Loudon is a thoroughly informed farmer and a very progressive man.

On Jan. 18, 1885, Mr. Loudon was married to Miss Cora M. Cox, who was born on this farm and was educated in the local schools, and also the High school at New Washington. She is a daughter of Luther and Lucinda Cox, old residents of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Loudon have four children: Ray E., now at Toledo, O.; Vera; Ivan W., and Willard C. Both Mr. and Mrs. Loudon have been prominent in the Grange movement in this section and are charter members of the Cranberry Township Grange, assisting in its organization in the winter of 1895. At that time the membership was about 28 but the interest has spread and at present the lodge is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of fifty. Mr. Loudon is grange lecturer and Mrs. Loudon is an ex-official. Mr. and Mrs. Loudon have given their hospitable residence as a meeting place for the order for the past three years. Nominally Mr. Loudon is a Republican.

PROF. SIMEON R. WACHS, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Crawford county, O., who now lives in comfortable retirement on his farm in Jackson township, not far from Crestline, O., for many years was a valued and successful educator and for five years served with the greatest efficiency as superintendent of the Crestline schools. He was born on his present farm, April 26, 1840, a son of Peter and Lydia (Bell) Wachs.

Peter Wachs, the first of the name known in America, was a native of Switzerland and crossed the Atlantic Ocean and settled in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war,

spending his subsequent life as a farmer in Perry county. Of his family of sons, Philip, the grandfather of Simeon R. Wachs, was a farmer in Perry county, and died there when aged 60 years. His widow subsequently married a Mr. Bruner, all natives of Pennsylvania. Philip Wachs left four sons and four daughters, the eldest child, Peter, being the father of Prof. Wachs of Crawford county.

Peter Wachs (2) was born in Perry county, Pa., Dec. 2, 1807, and grew up on his father's farm. In those days work in the woods, lumbering and logging, was usually a part of a young man's industrial training, in Perry county, and Peter Wachs was somewhat noted for his strength and skill in wielding his axe, thinking nothing of cutting down a tree and making it into stove wood or preparing it for the fireplace, for 25 cents a cord. He also skillfully made use of the flail and through thus threshing out rye, for three cents a bushel, secured enough money to enable him to accompany Rev. Mr. Smith to Ohio, in 1832. Here he subsequently purchased 80 acres of wild land, situated in Jackson township, from the man who had entered the same from the Government, and here he continued to live until his death, July 31, 1884. He was well preserved in mind and body notwithstanding a very laborious life, with the exception of being quite deaf and it was through this misfortune that his death was caused by a railroad train, not far from his home. He was widely known among the pioneers and had helped to build the first log house that was ever erected in the city of Galion. His own land was mainly cleared by himself, with the aid of his trusty axe. In politics he was a Democrat and all his life held connection with the United Brethren church, with which his people were associated in Pennsylvania.

Peter Wachs was married near Galion, O., to Lydia Bell, who was born in 1813, in York county, Pa., a daughter of John and Sarah (Ritchie) Bell. She was one of a large family, and as she was a twin, she was taken by an aunt to be reared, who brought her to Ohio when young, all the other members of the family remaining in Pennsylvania. She died in Jackson township after the celebration of her Golden Wedding anniversary with her husband. A lifelong member of the United

Brethren church, she was noted for her natural gifts as a vocalist and could remember 100 hymns and sing them in church or for the pleasure of family and friends. She was the mother of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity and four of these survive: Philip, a farmer in Michigan, who has lost his wife but has a married daughter and three grandchildren; Daniel C., living retired at Grand Haven, Mich., who for years was a justice of the peace and city recorder, and has a married daughter and two grandsons; Sarah E., who now owns and occupies a part of the old homestead, who has been twice married and twice widowed. She has no children.

Simeon R. Wachs is the third child of his parents' family of those who survived infancy. In his boyhood and youth this was yet a new country, to a large extent, and Jackson township still was included in Richland county. He early showed a quickened intellect and was given educational opportunities, attending the local schools and afterward the Galion High School, and in 1872 was graduated from the National Normal School at Lebanon, O. He began to teach school in Vernon township, Crawford county, and his activities as a teacher covered about 51 years, mainly in Crawford county and, with one exception, he is the oldest teacher in years of service here. In 1876 he went to Missouri and spent one year teaching in Johnson county, later was principal of the schools of Upper Sandusky; for one year, in the seventies was superintendent of the schools of Crestline and continued active in the educational field until 1908. He has served on the board of school examiners and in 1864 was one of the organizers of the Crawford County Teachers' Institute, and its first secretary, and ever since has been more or less a leader in local educational bodies.

In 1868 Mr. Wachs was married (first) in Crawford county, to Miss Ruth A. Reinehart, who was born Oct. 8, 1843, and died at Crestline, Sept. 6, 1878. Their one child, Tycho C., died at the age of eight months. Mr. Wachs was married (second) at Crestline, to Miss Ida J. Newell, who was born at Elyria, O., March 13, 1857, where she was reared. She was of English and Irish ancestry, a daughter of Edmund and Margaret (Gaffney) Newell. Her father was born in Ohio and her mother

in Ireland and they were married at Lorain, O., and after some years at Elyria they moved to Oberlin, where the father died in 1909, when aged 82 years. The mother still lives there and is now in her 77th year.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wachs the following children were born: Victor H., Ferriden N., El Rito, Ruth, Milo, and Paul. The eldest son prepared for an active and useful life. After graduating from the Crestline High School he spent five years at Oberlin College and three years at the University of Boston, Mass., and in 1905 was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and volunteered to go as a missionary to the Orient and is stationed in Korea. He married Sylvia Allen, who was also educated at Oberlin College and they have a daughter, El Rito, and a son, Miller Allen, who was born in Korea, May 13, 1912. The second son, Ferriden N., adopted a trade as his life work and is a skilled machinist residing at Crestline, but he also is a great student of the Scriptures and is deeply interested in his brother's missionary work. He married Byrda Richey and they have three living children: Mildred and Wilbur and Dale, twins. El Rito, the eldest daughter, who is a High School graduate, is the wife of Daniel Pry, a farmer in Vernon township, and they have an infant daughter, Florence. Ruth, Milo and Paul, all reside at home, Ruth and Paul being High School graduates and Milo, still a High School student. Mr. and Mrs. Wachs have always been hearty church workers and supporters of all moral movements in which opportunity has been afforded them to exert influence. He has long been a class leader and other official in the church at Crestline. In his political sentiments he is nominally a Democrat but considers favorably the claims of the Prohibition party.

E. J. BREHMAN,* a well known agriculturist of Liberty township, Crawford county, who lives on his farm of 50 acres located two miles south of Sulphur Springs, was born in Whetstone township, this county, April 28, 1875. His father, Stephen Brehman, owns a farm of 110 acres adjoining that of our subject.

E. J. Brehman was one of eight children born to his parents and was brought up on the

farm. After completing his education in the district schools he went to work on a farm two miles west of where he lives at present. He also worked two years for Mr. Jerry Hopple and then bought his present farm, on which he has successfully carried on general farming and stock raising since. He has built a new house and barn and other buildings.

Mr. Brehman was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Grogg, a native of Liberty township. To them have been born two children, Mary and Belva May, the former of whom is deceased.

Our subject is a Democrat in his political views and with his wife belongs to the Lutheran church of Sulphur Springs.

ALBERT HAWORTH, who has served continuously as postmaster of Crestline, O., since April, 1898, has been a resident of this city since boyhood, but his birth took place in Manchester, England, March 22, 1848, a son of Benjamin and Martha A. Haworth.

When Benjamin Haworth brought his family to the United States in 1848, he settled at Providence, R. I., subsequently moving from there to Cleveland, O. In 1861, when the call was issued for volunteers for army service for three months, Mr. Haworth went to Massachusetts and there enlisted as a private soldier in the First Mass. Vol. Inf., later reenlisting and at the close of the Civil War, a veteran through three enlistments, started for home, in 1865. While crossing the State of Tennessee, he, with others, met death from the muskets of bushwackers, not far from the city of Chattanooga. He had been a brave and cheerful soldier throughout the long struggle and on several occasions had been wounded, and it was a sad ending to the career of one who had so continuously done his duty to his adopted country. On account of the disorder of the times, his assailants, border ruffians as they were, were never brought to justice. The widow of Benjamin Haworth survived until June, 1892, dying at Cleveland, when aged about 75 years, having been a faithful member of the Catholic church all her life, while Mr. Haworth was a member of the Episcopal church. They were parents of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity and six of whom survive. One son, Joseph Haworth,

who died unmarried, was a well known actor and for many years was connected with the Boston (Mass.) Museum. The four daughters all live in the city of Cleveland, the eldest, Kate, being unmarried. Martha is the wife of George Schneider; Nora is the wife of John E. O'Conner; and Emma, the wife of M. Kelly.

Albert Haworth came to Crestline when Cleveland capitalists opened the Continental Hotel, and he became its manager in 1886, conducting it until 1891. Prior to becoming manager he had been chief clerk for many years and was interested in other activities, in the meanwhile completing his education in the night schools and for some years being the chief support of the family. Later Mr. Haworth purchased and operated the Central Hotel for some time, closing out his hotel interests one year before he became postmaster. He has always been active in the Republican ranks and for 20 years has been a member of the county organizations. For 41 years he has been identified with the Knights of Pythias here and belongs also to the Elks, at Bucyrus.

Mr. Haworth was married at Youngstown, O., to Miss Magdaline McCutcheon, who was born at Montreal, Canada, being of Scotch ancestry, and they have two children; William Joseph and Effie A. William Joseph Haworth, who is in the marble and mosaic business at Cleveland and a representative business man of that city, is a graduate of the Crestline High School and also of Kenyon College, of the class of 1896. He married and has two children, Martha and Marion. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the Commandery at Cleveland. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, is the wife of Carl Martin Babst, a son of Judge Daniel Babst, a prominent jurist of Crawford county. Mr. Babst is a graduate of Oberlin and Kenyon Colleges and is a member of the Crestline bar. Mr. Haworth is paymaster for the railway mail clerks on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh and Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Haworth are members of the Presbyterian church and he is serving on its board of trustees. He has been a citizen of activity and public spirit, and is a marked example of self made man.

WILLIAM SIEFERT, one of the substantial and well known citizens of Crawford county, O., resides on his valuable farm of 224 acres, situated in section 11, Cranberry township, on the north side of Angling road, one and one-fourth miles northwest of New Washington. On this farm he was born, Oct. 26, 1863, and is a son of Michael and Christine (Hoffses) Siefert.

Michael Siefert was born in Stark county, O., Oct. 8, 1830, and died at New Washington, O., June 17, 1904. He was a son of John and Salome (Lantz) Siefert, both of whom were natives of Germany. They were married in Stark county, O., and had four sons and two daughters: Michael, George, John, Jacob, Anna and Catherine. From Stark county they came to Crawford county, when Michael Siefert was four years old, and here John Siefert secured land from the Government, located in Cranberry township, which was then the home of many Indians. At that time New Washington was little but a hamlet. When Michael Siefert entered into business it was first as a farmer in Cranberry township, where he lived until 1882, moving then into New Washington, where he had an elevator and conducted a large grain business and also baled hay. He was an excellent business man and an honorable and upright citizen. In his political preference he was a Republican.

In January, 1856, Michael Siefert was married to Christine Hoffses, who was born in Germany, Aug. 12, 1834, attended school there and was 19 years of age when she accompanied her mother to America. Her parents were George Jacob and Catherine Hoffses. The father died in Germany and it was in 1853 that the mother and daughter crossed the Atlantic Ocean and began life in a new country. The mother had also a son, Matthew, who is deceased. From Shelby, O., Mrs. Hoffses and daughter walked to New Washington and within two days the latter secured a situation at Plymouth, O., in which she remained until her marriage with Mr. Siefert, when she was reluctantly parted with by those who had become her attached friends as well as her employers. The mother survived to be 81 years old, dying at New Washington and her burial was in the Lutheran Cemetery, she having been a devout member of the Lutheran church for years.

To Michael Siefert and wife the following children were born: Jacob, a resident of Galion, O., who married Mary Rhoades and has three children—Dora, Malinda and Josephine; John, who died when aged four and one-half years; Michael, who died when aged three years; Caroline, who is the wife of John Knodle, of New Washington, and has eight children—Emma, Ella, William, Ralph, Nora, George, Paul and Frederick; George, who resides at New Washington, and married Sarah Sutter and has had four children—Orlando, Sylvester, Alva, deceased, and Christian; William, the subject of this sketch; Anna, who is the wife of Frederick Michaelfelder, of New Washington, and has three children—Carl, Lydia and Walter; John (2), who married Ada Sheets, and has four children—Christine, Ernest, Carl and Esther; Michael, who died when one year old; Adam, who died when aged two years; Clara, who is the wife of George Sheets, of New Washington, and has four children—Mary, Margaret, Jacob and Martin; Emma, who is the wife of A. F. Donnenwirth, of Tiro, O., and has four children—Oliver, Helen, Walter and Ruth; and Frederick, who married Wilhelmine Mohrhoff and resides at New Washington, and has three children—David, Mildred and Paul.

William Siefert attended school in Cranberry township and later at New Washington, in the meanwhile performing the usual duties that fall to youths on the farm and in this way securing the training that prepares them for the very serious business of later years when they assume the management of large estates of their own. For nine years Mr. Siefert worked as a farm hand and then settled for himself on the homestead, of which he is the owner, in the third generation. His grandfather secured the original 80 acres from the Government, in 1826, and this 80 is included in Mr. Siefert's present farm of 224 acres. He has done a great deal of improving here and built the first brick house in the northwestern part of this township, a modern residence with city comforts and conveniences, including a hot and cold water system and electric lighting. Mr. Siefert carries on general farming and makes something of a specialty of producing hay.

Mr. Siefert was married to Mrs. Elizabeth

(Schafer) Mohrhoff, who was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Schafer and widow of William Mohrhoff. The latter was survived by two children: David, who married Louetta Sutter; and Wilhelmine, who is the wife of Frederick Siefert. Mr. and Mrs. Siefert have two sons: Freeman and Arnold, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Siefert and family are members of the Lutheran church. He casts his political vote with the Democratic party.

THOMAS BENTON BURGERT, who has been a continuous resident of Galion, O., since about 1856, and for many years a prosperous business man here, now lives in comfortable retirement but has not lost interest in all that contributes to the progress and development of this city. He was born in 1838, at Paris, in Stark county, O. and comes from German stock and old and responsible settlers of Pennsylvania.

John Burgert, grandfather of Thomas B., was born in Pennsylvania and in early manhood married there and early in the twenties came as a pioneer to Stark county, O., where he and wife both died in their seventies. He was a weaver by trade, an excellent one in those days, but by the time his sons had reached manhood other occupations paid them better and David, his eldest son, who subsequently became the father of Thomas Benton, became a wood worker and established the Burger Fanning mills. He was yet youthful when the family came to Stark county, where he lived until 1860, when he moved to Crestline, and worked for the Pennsylvania railway company, and there his life was lost through an accident when he was aged 55 years. He was an active and enterprising man, highly respected by his business associates and useful as a citizen. He was married in Jefferson county, O., to Margaret Shultz, who died at Tiro, O., in her 76th year. They were members of the Christian church. Eight sons and one daughter were born to them, all of whom reached maturity and married, and four sons and the daughter still survive, Thomas Benton being the eldest born.

Thomas Benton Burgert had the usual school advantages that were afforded children in his boyhood, and then was apprenticed to a

tinner at Canton, O., where he learned the trade. In 1856 he came to Galion and worked at his trade until 1860, when he went to Crestline with his father's family, but five years later returned to Galion and then established himself in business here, as tinner and hardware dealer, subsequently admitting L. W. Banister as a partner. They continued this business association for 17 years, but in 1906 sold out to the Diamond Hardware Company, both partners then retiring. Mr. Banister removed to Springfield, O., where his death occurred in 1909. For many years the firm had led the trade in their line and both partners enjoyed the confidence of all dealers and their fellow citizens as honorable business men.

Mr. Burgert was married at Galion to Miss Mary A. Riblet, who was born in 1840, in Richland county, O., and three children were born to them, namely: Harley J., Lulu and Olie. Harley J. Burgert is in the hardware business at Cleveland, O. He married Maude Flagel and they have two children, Mary L. and Ruth. Lulu is the wife of Henry Hause, a conductor on the Erie Railway. Olie, who died in 1907, was the wife of Charles Hall, and is survived by two children, Howard B. and Mildred.

In politics Mr. Burgert, like his deceased father, is a Republican and served one term as a member of the city council. He was interested in many of the earlier enterprises of the city of a public nature and belonged to the Galion Fire Department when the company was organized as the Phoenix Fire Company and continued with it under its later title of the Niagara Fire Company, and is still in the service as fireman. His period of service covers 57 years, he first joining in Canton, the father of President McKinley's wife being the secretary of that company and then later while in Crestline he organized the fire department there. For many years he has employed his spare moments in working out inventions of different kinds and a railway lantern that he invented and patented in 1862, is still in use on many railroad lines, no later invention having displaced it, its utility being so evident. On Feb. 22, 1910, Mr. Burgert was granted a patent for water cut off for cisterns with a special feature to filter the water before it goes into the cistern.

JAMES M. SPILLETTE, one of the substantial citizens and successful farmers of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 60 acres of well improved land, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born Jan. 31, 1849, a son of Samuel and Lydia (Laddich) Spillette.

Samuel Spillette was born and reared in England and left his native land for Canada in early manhood, and later learned the manufacture of brick. He was married in Canada to Lydia Laddich, also a native of England, and they had eight children, all but the youngest being born in Canada: Charlotte, Richard, Martha, Samuel, Stanley, James, Amy and Laura. From Canada the family moved to Buffalo, N. Y. and from there to Cleveland and afterward to Bucyrus, O., Mr. Spillette working at his trade and in other lines, for 35 years his main business being brick making. For two years he made brick and also followed ditching at Sulphur Springs. In 1861 he came to the present family farm in Auburn township and improved the place to a considerable extent and at the time of death, in his 75th year, owned about 200 acres. He was a man of sterling character, honest and upright and was a member of the Church of God. His wife died at the age of 54 years and both were buried in the Goodwill Cemetery.

James M. Spillette obtained his education in the district schools and afterward assisted his father and later, when farming became the family occupation, took the most of the responsibility on himself, as, by that time, his father was past middle life. Mr. Spillette has remained here and has always given his main attention to agricultural pursuits.

On Dec. 25, 1874, Mr. Spillette was married to Miss Lucinda Glosser, who was born in Wyandot county, O., Sept. 10, 1855, a daughter of John and Barbara (Graffmiller) Glosser. The parents of Mrs. Spillette were born in Germany and were married in Wayne county, O., afterward moving to Wyandot county, where they died, the father at the age of 77 years and the mother when aged 54 years. Their burial was in Salem Cemetery, near Sandusky, in Wyandot county, O. They were good, Christian people, members of the German Reformed church. They had the following children: Elizabeth, Barbara, Rosanna,

Henry, Catherine, Caroline and Lucinda. To Mr. and Mrs. Spillette the following children were born: Frank H. who is married and has a son; Olive May, who is the wife of Jacob Godfried and has two children—Norman and Theora; and Pearl and Ina Merl, twins. The former married Ethel Carson and they have two children—Elaine and Vivian L. The latter is the wife of Daniel Bordner of Auburn township, and they have three children—Graddon S., Thoburn E. and Evelyn A. Mr. Spillette and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party.

PHILIP TRAUTMAN,* who occupies the important office of chief of police, at Bucyrus, O., has been identified with the public guardianship of this city, for the past 14 years, gaining merited promotion at different times and during the administration of Mayor Valentine, in 1903, was appointed to his present position. Chief Trautman was born 50 years ago, in Bavaria, Germany, a son of George and a grandson of George Trautman.

The grandfather of Chief Trautman was a small German farmer and he married in Bavaria and both he and wife died there. Three of their children lived to maturity, two daughters who spent their lives in Germany, and George, the only son. They were of the Roman Catholic faith.

George Trautman, Jr., was born in 1835, attended the village schools and then learned the milling trade. He there married Catherine Becker and after the birth of two sons, George and Philip, decided to emigrate to America where he believed existed better business opportunities for a man of family. Hence he reached the United States, in 1862, and almost immediately secured a position as an army cook in a New York regiment serving in the Civil War, and he continued with this military body for two years; when he came to Bucyrus. Here he engaged first in the milling business and then, with rare foresight, opened up an ice business, being the pioneer in what is now one of the important industries of the city. He continued to handle ice as long as he was engaged in business, his death occurring in 1877, having survived his wife for two years. When he found his business prospects

promising, he sent for his wife and sons to join him at Bucyrus and they crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the steamer Harmony. Three more children were born to George Trautman and wife, in America, making five in all, Philip being the eldest of the family. The second son, George, is yard master at Bucyrus for the T. & O. C. Railroad, and has two sons, George and Fred. John, who was born in America, died in 1896, at Denver, Colo., his widow being a resident of Chicago, Ill. Anna, the only daughter, is the wife of Fred K. Petersilge, and they have two children: Augusta and Ralph. Frank, the youngest of the family, is a plaster contractor doing business at Bucyrus.

Philip Trautman was about four years old when his mother brought him to America and was 16 years of age when this good mother died. Four years later he lost his father. He attended school during the life of his mother, who was concerned in the education of her children, and afterward learned the plastering trade, which he followed continuously for four years. He was engaged in contract plastering during the building of the beautiful White City of Chicago, for the World's Fair. After his business was concluded there he returned to Bucyrus accompanied by William Lutz, his partner of Chicago, and together they continued in business at Bucyrus. When the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Lutz returned to Chicago, and in 1897, Mr. Trautman was appointed a patrolman of the police force at Bucyrus. He served on his beat until 1902, when he was elected city marshal by a majority of 500 votes, and in the following year, on account of a change in the law, the mayor appointed him to a second term as marshal and in 1904 made him chief and head of the force. Since taking full charge Chief Trautman has introduced many changes, all for the good of the public, and all progressive in character. He not only gives extreme satisfaction to the citizens of Bucyrus, but impresses strangers with his efficiency, the following being a quotation from a leading newspaper in another part of the state: "Perhaps no man in the State of Ohio, who holds the position of chief of police of a city, is more highly respected and more universally esteemed than Philip Trautman of Bucyrus." It is gratifying for

a public official to read such words of sincere praise, for often an elevated position is a thankless one, while, at the same time, it is heavy with responsibility.

Chief Trautman was married at Bucyrus, in 1882, to Miss Lucy Metzger, who was born in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, a daughter of Charles Metzger, formerly a well known farmer in Bucyrus township. He and wife had come to this section from Baden, Germany, and the mother of Mrs. Trautman died when her daughter was but two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Trautman have two daughters: Blanche and Mazie. The former graduated from the Bucyrus High School in the class of 1902 and afterward attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada, O. She is an accomplished and capable young woman and for the past four years has been a stenographer in the Fort Wayne, Ind., Electric Works. Mazie, the second daughter, is a graduate of the class of 1904, Bucyrus High School, and is a stenographer in the employ of the American Clay Machinery Company, Bucyrus. The one son, a youth of ten years, Robert Trautman, is a bright student in the city schools. The family attends the German Lutheran church.

Politically Chief Trautman is a staunch Democrat and is a member of the Crawford County Democratic Committee. From 1882 until 1900, he was identified with the Ohio National Guards and was a sergeant in the 8th Infantry from the time of its organization in 1884. His fraternal connections are with the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias.

PETER BAUER, who, for seven years served with honesty and efficiency as a county commissioner of Crawford county, O., is one of the well known and highly respected citizens of this section of Ohio and a substantial retired farmer of Jackson township. He was born in Vernon township, Crawford county, Feb. 23, 1837, and is a son of John Philip and A. Catherine (Fike) Bauer.

John Philip Bauer, the father, was a soldier under Napoleon, suffered capture and as he was put in the ranks to fight against his own people and country, took advantage of the first opportunity to desert and made good his escape. John Philip Bauer, father of Peter Bauer, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Ger-

many, and in his native section learned the cabinetmaker's trade. He married in his neighborhood and he and wife remained there until after the birth of all but their youngest child. In order to secure better opportunities for these children, Mr. and Mrs. Bauer decided to undertake the long journey to the United States, which, at that time, when only sailing vessels ventured on the ocean, was a formidable enterprise and very different from the comparatively easy conditions under which people of other lands now reach America. After 72 days of buffeting on the water, the Bauer family was safely landed at Baltimore, Md. Their objective point was Crawford county and many miles had to be covered before it was reached. The small capital that the family possessed was pretty well exhausted by the time the city of Pittsburg was attained and from there, to Leesville, O., the distance was covered on foot. They paused long enough here for the mother to recuperate from the birth of their youngest son, Peter, and then moved to the 40-acre wild land which Mr. Bauer secured in Vernon township. By this time they were so accustomed to hardships and deprivations that they patiently awaited the building of their first log cabin shelter, the gradual clearing of their land and its subsequent cultivation. A comfortable hewn-log house supplanted the first one, more land was acquired and through German industry and thrift, they prospered and saw many years of ease in their old age. This land is still owned by the family and the old hewn-log house yet stands. Of their children the youngest is the only survivor.

Peter Bauer grew up on his father's farm in Vernon township and had district school opportunities. For many years he successfully carried on farming and stock raising and, although retired for some years, still owns many acres of valuable and productive land, mainly situated near Crestline. He has been a very active and useful citizen, a lifelong Democrat, and frequently has been called to public office. In 1873 he was elected a county commissioner and served continuously until 1880. When he retired from this office, a mark of confidence and appreciation was shown him by the presentation of a fine gold-headed cane, which he values very highly.

Mr. Bauer was married to Miss Elizabeth Cook, who was born in Richland county, O., Aug. 4, 1842, and died Aug. 14, 1900. Mrs. Bauer attended a picnic and afterward was attacked by what was probably ptomaine poisoning, which caused her death. She was beloved by family and friends and was a faithful member of the German Reformed church.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bauer, namely: Margaret, who is the widow of Jacob Eichorn, and has one son, George Fred, a resident of Crestline; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frank S. Shepard, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has six children; Mary, who is the wife of William T. Muntis, a farmer in Jefferson township, and has two sons and one daughter; Carolina, who is the wife of Joseph E. Winters, a rural mail carrier, and has three daughters; Catherine, who is the widow of George B. Scott, a resident of Crestline and has one child; and Emma L., who is the wife of Joseph E. Mitchell, a railroad man, and has four children. Mr. Bauer is a leading member of the German Reformed church and has been a liberal contributor to all its different benevolent and charitable movements. He is recognized as one of the sterling men of Jackson township.

MRS. THOMAS NEDOLAST, who is a well known and highly esteemed resident of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., residing on her farm of 152 acres, located in section 13, owns 470 acres of land. She was born in Germany, in June, 1856, and is a daughter of Andrew and Lena (Schiefer) Wenzelick, and the widow of Thomas Nedolast.

Andrew Wenzelick, father of Mrs. Nedolast, was born in Germany, Feb. 28, 1808, and died on his farm two miles north of New Washington, O., Nov. 30, 1867, and his burial was in the Catholic Cemetery at New Washington. He married Lena Schiefer, and after the birth of their children they came to the United States and spent the rest of their lives in Crawford county, O. They were well known people, kind and hospitable, and were liberal supporters and faithful members of the Catholic church. To them were born the following children: Margaret, who became the wife of George Hepp; Barbara, who married

Peter Ruebuck; Mary, who is the wife of Martin Durnwald; Barto, who married Martin Durwent; Anna, who married Thomas Nedolast; Lizzie; and Lena, who is the wife of Philip Studer.

In January, 1872, Anna Wenzelick was married to Thomas Nedolast, who was born in Germany, a son of John and Mary (Yockaland) Nedolast, the former of whom was born in 1812. He settled east of New Washington, in Crawford county, O. He and family were members of the Catholic church. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nedolast the following children were born: John, who resides on the home farm; George, who lives in Cranberry township, who married Kate Schister, and has four children—Helen, Martha, Gerhart and Anna; Nicholas, who married Elizabeth Yackland, and has three children—Lucy, Dora and Albert; Martin, who lives on the home farm; Peter, who married Dora Studer, and has two children—Gilbert and Frederick; Lena, who is the wife of Joseph Raymond, and has two children—Isabel and William; and Leo and Joseph, who remain with their mother on her farm. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Nedolast lived for a time four miles southeast of New Washington and then came to this place, on which his death occurred. He was a well known and highly respected man, a good farmer, kind neighbor and loving husband and father and gave faithful service to the Catholic church to which he and all his family belonged.

CHRISTIAN P. SHAFTSTALL,* a well known agriculturist of Bucyrus township, is the owner of 82 acres of land. He was born Nov. 23, 1845, being a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Frantz) Shaftstall, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married but came to Crawford county, being among the early settlers. Both are now deceased and are buried in Mt. Zion cemetery.

Peter Shaftstall was a farmer all his life and a Republican in his political views. To him and his wife were born a number of children, namely: Susan; Elizabeth, who was married first to James Banks and second to J. S. Cook; Christian P.; Frederick; Rebecca, the wife of John Marvel; Catherine; Mary Ellen, the wife of T. J. Williams; and Sarah, the wife of Frank Sweitzer.

Christian P. Shaftstall grew up on the home farm and was given a common school education. He then learned the carpenter's trade and was engaged in this occupation for nine years when he turned his attention to farming, in which he has since been interested. He bought 28 acres of land in 1874 and 27½ acres in 1880 and in 1883 he added to this so that he now owns 82 acres and on this land he successfully carries on general farming. He has remodeled his house and built a new barn after the first burned down.

Christian P. Shaftstall was married first in 1873 to Miss Irene Morehead who died in 1874. To them was born one child who died in infancy. Irene Morehead was a daughter of George Morehead. Mr. Shaftstall was married secondly in 1885 to Miss Esther Shemer, whose parents, John and Mary Shemer, were farmers in this county, and had the following children, besides Mrs. Shaftstall; Levi, Garrison, George, Corvin, Priscilla, Delilah, Anna and Amanda. To our subject and his wife were born: Clarence Otto, who married Blanche Wilson and has a son, Russell; and Lester Earl, who is at home.

Mr. Shaftstall is a Republican in politics and he and his family attend the U. B. church.

JOHN A. QUIG, who is one of the prominent men of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., a member of its school board for ten years and during seven of these president of this body, resides on his excellent farm of 80 acres, which lies in section 30, Auburn township. He was born three miles northeast of New Washington, O., Nov. 12, 1849, and is a son of John and Hannah (Dickson) Quig.

John Quig was born in Ireland and was a young man when he accompanied his mother to the United States, locating in New Jersey. Later he came to Crawford county, O., and went to work for John Dickson, a substantial farmer in Vernon township, whose daughter, Hannah Dickson, he subsequently married. They became parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy, John A. being the third in order of birth. After marriage John Quig and wife lived in Cranberry township for ten years, during which time John A. was born, and then moved to Sandusky township, where he died when his above named son was nine years old, his age being 52 years. His

widow survived to the age of 66 years. They were members of the Presbyterian church and were people who were highly respected in their neighborhood and long were remembered for their many good qualities.

John A. Quig attended the district school in Sandusky township and ever since then has been engaged in farming. After he married he lived for six years in Vernon township and then moved to his present place which he bought from Thomas Bear. It was partly improved and he remodeled the buildings and added others as his farm industries demanded and now has all his land under cultivation except twelve acres which are in valuable timber.

Mr. Quig married Miss Maggie Smith, who was born in Ashland county, a daughter of Jacob Smith, and they have the following children: F. J., L. M., C. G., A. E., O. L., and C. L. Mr. Quig and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been practically a lifelong Democrat and has been one of the most interested citizens of his township in educational matters.

DAVID F. ABGER, M. D., deceased, who was once a well known physician in several sections of Ohio, and whose descendants are representative people of Crawford county, was born in New Jersey, in 1829. The early records of his family have not been preserved but they were substantial people and he enjoyed educational advantages and was graduated from a medical college, following which he entered into practice at Wapakoneta, in Auglaize county, O. At the commencement of the Civil War, Dr. Abger entered the Federal Army as a surgeon, enlisting at McComb, in Hancock county O., and served out a first enlistment of three months. During this period he so fully realized the pressing necessity of skilled medical men in the army that at Galion, O., he reenlisted and after serving as a surgeon again for six months, was sent to a Western post and after that was lost to his family, the disturbed condition of the whole country at that time easily explaining this disappearance, which was harrowing in the extreme to wife and children.

In Crawford county, O., Dr. Abger was married to Miss Mary Shawber, who was born in this county, Sept. 11, 1831, a daughter of

John and Rebecca (Rhinehart) Shawber. The father of Mrs. Abger was born in Pennsylvania, where he grew up on a farm and then came to Columbiana county, O. Here he married Rebecca Rhinehart, who, like himself, was of German ancestry. After they had two children born to them they left Columbiana county and in the early twenties moved into Crawford county, settling in a great belt of unbroken timber, which is now a part of Jackson township. Their first house was built of logs with a mud and stick chimney, all hastily put together as it was necessary to get ground cleared on which to plant corn. The rich soil easily responded and, although the hills of corn were located here and there between stumps of trees, a fair crop was harvested and thus life began for them in the wilderness. Wild game abounded and for this reason many Indians came into their neighborhood. Mansfield, 14 miles distant, was the nearest purchasing point. The first log cabin was succeeded by a comfortable brick house, built in 1835, which still stands and is at present occupied by a grandson, Grant Shawber. After many years John Shawber and wife left the farm and retired to Wapakoneta, where his death occurred at the age of 68 years, while his widow survived to be 83 years of age. They were faithful members of the Lutheran church and he was one of the organizers of the First Lutheran Church at Galion. Of their 12 children, all reached maturity and married and one daughter became the mother of 12 children like her own mother. Of this family there are but two survivors; Mrs. Abger and Mrs. Margaret Shick, wife of John Shick, substantial people of Bellefontaine, O.

Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Abger, namely: John V., who died at the age of 20 years; Eugene, who died in California; survived by a widow and two children: Edwin, who died in Indiana; and M. Olivia, who is the wife of Rev. George Butterfield, who is a missionary minister of the Presbyterian church, with home at Los Angeles, Calif. They have one daughter, Dorothy C., a graduate of the Occidental College, a music teacher and church organist. Mrs. Abger has traveled considerably and has lived in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, California and Ohio. Additionally she is well informed in young womanhood

having prepared herself for a teacher's career and for some years prior to her marriage with Dr. Abger taught school with marked success. When young she was baptized and confirmed in the Evangelical Lutheran church and has ever since retained her membership.

ANDREW FRAZEE, one of the leading citizens of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., who is chairman of the township board of trustees, on which body he is serving in his third year, resides in section 16, where he owns a well cultivated farm of $52\frac{1}{4}$ acres. He was born in Cranberry township, Crawford county, Sept. 28, 1867, and is a son of George and Caroline (Goodyear) Frazee.

George Frazee was reared in the southwest corner of Auburn township and after marriage resided on several different farms and owned the one adjoining Andrew Frazee's farm on the west. After the death of his wife, who was a daughter of Andrew Goodyear, George Frazee moved to Galion, where he now lives retired. Of their seven children five survive.

Andrew Frazee attended school in Auburn township and his first wage-earning work was cutting stone, which he continued for two years, since when has mainly been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has his farm well drained and tiled and all is under cultivation with the exception of eight acres in valuable timber. He is progressive in his ideas and follows modern methods in cultivating his land and selecting his stock.

Mr. Frazee was married June 16, 1898, to Miss Temperance Wilt, who was born July 6, 1873, at Oceola, O., a daughter of James and Melvina (Canable) Wilt and a granddaughter of John Wilt, all of Fulton county, Pa. During the Civil War, James Wilt served one year as a member of the 168th O. Vol. Inf., and until the close of his life was a member of Harker Post, G. A. R., at Defiance, O. While living at New Washington, O., Mr. and Mrs. Wilt had two children born to them and later, after moving to Oceola, four more children were born. The family lived at Oceola when Mrs. Wilt died, at the age of 42 years. For some eight years Mr. Wilt lived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frazee. He was a blacksmith by trade and worked at different places, his death occurring in January, 1909, at Day-

ton, O., and his burial was in the Greenlawn Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Frazee have one son, George Rowland, who is attending the public schools, a bright and satisfactory pupil. The family belongs to the United Brethren church at Tiro, O. He is somewhat prominent in local political circles and is a valued office holder as above indicated. Both he and wife are interested in the order of Patrons of Husbandry and for two years Mrs. Frazee has been master of the Auburn Township Grange, of which Mr. Frazee is the present treasurer.

HENRY LEPP, a retired farmer and for many years a successful agriculturist in Marion and Crawford counties, O., has been a resident of Galion for about 13 years but retains possession of a large body of valuable farm land in the latter county. He was born June 14, 1830, in Baden, Germany, where his father died in middle age. The mother, late in life, came to America and died at Galion, O., when aged 72 years.

Henry Lepp grew to manhood in his own German province and became a small farmer and then was married to Elizabeth Ikon, who was born on a neighboring farm, in April, 1830. In 1853 they set out for America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in one of the old-time sailing ships, and after 42 days on the water, were safely landed on American soil, in October of the above year. Their objective point was Crawford county, O., and when they reached here Mr. Lepp and wife both found work, his wages being six dollars a month and hers one dollar a week. Both were industrious and frugal and little by little their combined capital grew sufficiently until they were able to rent a farm. On that farm they again combined their efforts and after nine years of saving and hard work had \$1,200. and with that money Mr. Lepp bought 157 acres of land in Marion county. He kept that farm for 18 years and then traded it for 270 acres situated in Crawford county, five miles from Galion and later increased the acreage to 700 acres. This land was all placed under the finest possible cultivation before Mr. Lepp consented to retire, which he did in 1899. In addition to his acquisition of land Mr. Lepp has been so excellent a manager of finance that he has saved an additional \$10,000. He gives

credit to his faithful wife, who was a helpmate indeed, for a part of his success. She lived long enough to share in the ease that came to herself and husband as a result of their industry and saving, her death occurring Sept 22, 1910. Five sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lepp, namely: John, of Morrow county, O., who married there and has one son and two daughters; Henry H., who owns an excellent farm in Morrow county, who is married and has one son and three daughters; William, also is an independent farmer in Morrow county, who is married and has two sons; George, who also owns much land in Morrow county, who is married and has one son and six daughters; Charles, who is also a successful farmer; Margaret, the wife of Leopold Long, a farmer in Crawford county, who has two sons and one daughter; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Wesley Messmore, a substantial farmer in Morrow county, and has three sons. The five sons and one daughter own 1,175 acres in Morrow county. in politics Mr. Lepp and sons are Democrats. He is a member of the Reformed church.

JOHN J. HEINLEN,* a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Holmes township, Crawford county, O., residing on his farm of 80 acres, situated three miles north of Bucyrus, O., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1845.

In his own land Mr. Heinlen attended school and lived until he was 24 years of age and then he came to the United States and on coming to Ohio, located in Bucyrus township, Crawford county. There he engaged in general farming until 1902, when he moved to his present place in Holmes township. He married Miss Catherine Rilling, who was also born in Germany and died in Ohio, in 1911, when aged 58 years. They had the following children born to them: Frederick, Jacob, Emanuel, Mrs. Mary Spade, Mrs. Catherine Burwell, Martha and John, the last named marrying Marie Rapp, of Cincinnati. Since his father's retirement, Jacob Heinlen has been operating the farm and also follows the carpenter trade. His birth took place in Bucyrus township in 1886. In politics the Heinlens are Democrats and as a family they belong to the German Lutheran church at Bucyrus.

AMOS BAER, who was a conductor in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad for almost 40 years, retiring on account of age limit on July 1, 1909, and is also an honored veteran of the Civil War, has been a resident of Crestline, O., since 1870, in which city he is quartermaster of Snyder Post No. 129, Crestline, Department of Ohio. He was born near Mapleton, Stark county, O., March 31, 1844, a son of David and Mary (Doll) Baer, both of whom died on their farm in Stark county.

Amos Baer was a little over 17 years of age when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, Sept. 6, 1861, entering Co. I, 19th O. Vol. Inf., as a private, and when he was honorably discharged and mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., on Oct. 24, 1865, he held the rank of second sergeant in his company. He took part in the great battles of Shiloh and Corinth, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, went through the Atlanta campaign, fought at Franklin, Nashville and Missionary Ridge and all other points where his company was engaged, ever being at the post of duty, but was fortunate enough to escape both wounds and imprisonment. In 1866 he came to Crestline, where he entered the Pennsylvania Railway service and from December 31st of that year until Sept. 13, 1869, served as local freight brakeman, when he was made freight conductor. During his long term of service, which was 42 years and 6 months, he had almost a clear record, several minor and unavoidable accidents only occurring, none of these in any way reflecting on his carefulness or lack of railroad knowledge. His retirement, with the usual pension accorded faithful employes, came according to the established railroad law, and it was with regret that he severed connections with employers, with whom mutual esteem existed, and with the comrades of many years.

On Oct. 2, 1870, at Crestline, Mr. Baer was married to Miss Margaret C. Lienstarger, who was born in Richland county, O., but was reared and educated at Crestline. Mr. and Mrs. Baer have the following children: Olive A., who was educated here in the common and High schools and resides at home; E. Pearl, who conducts a millinery business at Urbana, O.; Edgar G., who is a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania line and lives at home; and Curtis C., who married Laura Cummings and has a daughter, Margaret L., who was born

July 26, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Baer have also reared Myrtle Brownsburger, who is now 14 years of age. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. Mr. Baer and son are members of the Railway Association of Conductors and of the Volunteer Relief Society. All are people of high standing at Crestline and are widely known.

D. C. BOYD, secretary and general manager of the Galion Iron Works Company, of Galion, O., a prosperous manufacturing concern, was born and reared in Mercer county, Pa. He obtained his education in his native county and at the age of 18 years began to teach school. His first business experience was gained as salesman in a local store, and subsequently he was for seven years a dealer in hardware and machinery. He then went to Orville, Wayne county, O., where he established a large trade in road machinery and supplies and developed a very good business. While here he also invented an improved culvert or sluice-pipe device possessing unusual strength and efficiency, with a minimum of parts—a simple and valuable contrivance. He has also invented and patented other useful inventions. He organized the Galion Iron Works Company with which he is now connected, it being incorporated in February, 1907, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in 1912 to \$150,000. The company started with a small plant, having a building 200x60 feet, which was increased the second year by the addition of 50 feet more. The third year another addition, of 100 feet in length was added and again, in 1911, an extension of 108 feet was constructed, these buildings all being two stories high, with fire-proof out-shops for oils, paints, etc. Another larger building is used for a pattern storage house. The works are supplied with a powerful electric plant to operate the massive machinery used in the manufacture of their heavy road machines, their large corrugated drainage sluice-pipes and Mr. Boyd's own patent culvert, or sluice-way pipe of all sizes. All these products find a ready market. Their road machines are sold all over America. Every practical device is used in the shops to promote the convenience and safety of the employees. The company now employs 200 people, with ten salaried men

on the road. They have branch offices at Pittsburg, Pa., Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. The officers of the company are H. Gottinger, president; Frank W. Faber, vice president; D. C. Boyd, secretary and manager; and G. L. Steffell, treasurer.

Mr. Boyd married Miss Lizzie May Findley, a native of Mercer county, Pa., and they are the parents of six children, namely: Hazel, John Scott, Findley, Ruth, Ralph and Theodore. Hazel, who was well educated in Orrville, O., is the wife of George E. Stenson and resides in Cleveland, O. She has no children. John Scott, who was graduated from the Wemonoma Technical Institute at Indianapolis, Ind., took a business course at Mansfield, O., and is now shop superintendent of the Galion Iron Works Company; he married Gladys Oice. Findley is attending the Galion high school. Ruth, Ralph and Theodore are attending school in Galion. Mr. Boyd is a capable business man and an active, enterprising citizen. He has great mechanical ability, as his various patents prove. He and his family are well known and highly respected residents of Galion.

JOHN P. SHECKLER, one of the well known retired residents of Crawford county, O., resides on the farm on which his birth took place, in section 22, Auburn township, on March 3, 1829, this property lying three and one-half miles northeast of Tiro and consisting of 222 acres. His parents were John and Rachel (Pettit) Sheckler.

John Sheckler was born in Huntington county, Pa., and remained with his father until he was 21 years of age, when he, in company with his brother, David Sheckler, left home and started for Ohio on foot, passing through Mansfield, then a village, in 1812. They worked at carpentering or farming or anything that came their way, and finding the people friendly and plenty of fine land to be secured, decided to return to Pennsylvania and make arrangements to return and become home builders in Ohio. They returned on foot to Pennsylvania but in 1810 came back, again on foot, and David secured his land south of Mansfield, while John entered 160 acres, a part of the farm now owned by his son. It was then covered with forest and he secured it for \$1.25 per acre. His first log

cabin was built southeast of the present house site on account of a large spring being situated there, to which the deer came to slake their thirst in those early days. He married Rachel Pettit, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Thomas Pettit, later a resident of Richland county. She was the mother of eight children, four of whom survive: Thomas, John P., George and Christina. Here John Sheckler lived from 1821 until his death in 1859, being then aged 69 years and his burial was in the Hanna Cemetery in Auburn township, where his wife rested, she having died at the age of 35 years. They were members of the Baptist church. In his earlier years Mr. Sheckler was a Democrat but later approved of the principles on which the Republican party was founded.

John P. Sheckler and his brothers and sisters had such educational opportunities as the Center school, in Auburn township, offered at that time. He remained with his father and has followed an agricultural life and spent it all in this section with the exception of a few months passed in Indiana. About 50 acres of his land is yet timbered, all being exceedingly valuable.

Mr. Sheckler married Miss Leonora Ashley, who was born in Auburn township, a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Aumend) Ashley. The Ashley family came to America from England in 1630, the first of the name being Robert Ashley, who had the following sons: Elkanah, John, Jonas, Thomas, Solomon, and a daughter, Sylvia.

Jonas Ashley married Elizabeth Eaton and they had the following children: Jonas, Jr., born May 20, 1797, who married Sarah Hawks; Salmon, born Dec. 13, 1799; Horace, born Dec. 23, 1801; Ebenezer, born May 6, 1804, in New York, who came unmarried to Ohio, and in 1830 married Mary Aumend, born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and died July 28, 1843; Almira, born Aug. 29, 1806, died May 6, 1886; Clarissa, born Dec. 23, 1809, died May 4, 1886; Eaton, born June 1, 1811; Elisha and Elijah, twins, born Dec. 31, 1814, the former of whom died in 1894 and the latter in 1850; Elizabeth, born July 6, 1817, who died in 1820; Delilah, born Sept. 22, 1819, who died August 20, 1820; Phila Ann, who was born Nov. 4, 1821, and died Aug. 28,

1901; and William Henry Harrison, who was born May 5, 1824, and died Sept. 18, 1856. This was one of the best known families of this section of Crawford county, O.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sheckler the following children were born: Rachel Elida, who died when aged one and one-half years; Mary, who resides at home; and Edith Blanche, who is the wife of D. F. Grove, who carries on the farm for Mr. Sheckler. Mr. and Mrs. Grove have seven living children and one deceased. For many years Mr. Sheckler has been a member of the Auburn Baptist church. Formerly he was interested in the Grange and in all other movements that promised to benefit his neighborhood. He belongs to the progressive wing of the Republican party but has never accepted any public office except that of supervisor. In his long life he has seen many changes take place in his immediate community as well as in the country at large, his years having bridged a very important period in the history of the world.

JONATHAN F. KIMERLINE,* formerly county auditor of Crawford county, O., for many years has been prominently identified with public affairs and business interest of Bucyrus as well as other places of former residence, and may be said to bear a name that is a household word in educational circles throughout the county. And yet no man ever had to face more difficulties or overcome harder conditions than he in his efforts to secure an education for himself. He was born December 6, 1855, at Wooster, O., and is a son of John and Hannah (Derr) Kimerline.

John Kimerline was born at Stuttgart and his wife at Baden, Germany, and after their marriage in the latter place and the birth of four children—William, Louis, John and Margaret—they decided to emigrate to America. In 1854 they left Hamburg, Germany, on board a sailing vessel which landed them, 52 days later, in the harbor of New York. A brother had already established himself at Wooster, O., and to that place the German family proceeded. John Kimerline followed the shoemaking trade during the rest of his active life at Wooster. He came to Bucyrus in 1804 to spend his last days with his son, Jonathan F., and died there in 1895 in his

79th year, having survived his wife since 1881. Both he and wife were members of the German Lutheran church. They had seven children, three having been born in America. William, the eldest son, became a confectioner at Findlay, O., where he died in 1865. Louis, who is a retired drover and butcher, resides at New Washington, O., and has a family of two sons and four daughters. John died at Cleveland, O., in 1889. He had been assistant cashier for 14 years with the Cleveland Provision Company. Margaret married Anthony Gillis, a provision dealer at Half Moon Bay, Calif. Christina died at New Washington, Crawford county, while her parents were visiting there. Jonathan F. was the sixth in order of birth. The youngest child, Elizabeth, died in 1866, when aged seven years.

Jonathan F. Kimerline was the one member of the family that determined to have a thorough education and living in a college town but stimulated this ambition. He attended the common schools regularly until he was 16 years of age but his father was not able to help him on the way to further education and for a time the youth had to contend with many obstacles. However, he later made arrangements by which he was able to clothe himself decently and pay his way through college, and long ago has settled all the obligations he then assumed. He passed through Smithville College and then took a course in the Ohio Normal School at Ada, O., and in 1874 was called to Chatfield township, Crawford county, to become principal of the schools and this position he satisfactorily filled for two years and then became principal of the schools of New Washington and for 20 years thereafter he was principal and superintendent. During this time he made many changes all progressive ones and when he left that city a fine school building and many graduates testified to his educational and executive ability. In 1895 Mr. Kimerline was elected county auditor of Crawford county and served efficiently in that office for six years and afterward for seven years was deputy auditor, under his brother-in-law, J. I. Smith. Later he became clerk of the board of county commissioners, an office he holds at the present time. While still engaged in educational work he was a member of the State Board of State Examiners

and at present is clerk of the Bucyrus Board of Education. He is interested in everything along educational lines and for the past five years has been a member of the Public Library Board. For four years he has had charge of the educational department of the Crawford County Agricultural Society and is a member of the board of directors of the Bucyrus Y. M. C. A., of which he was one of the organizers.

Mr. Kimerline was married in 1881, at Congress, O., to Miss Ida M. Brenneman, a popular teacher and accomplished lady, a native of Wayne county, O., and a daughter of J. H. and Lydia Brenneman, formerly of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Kimerline have had four children, two of whom, Florence and Clifford Dale, died on the same day, in 1890, aged respectively five and six years. The two survivors are Marie L. and Harry B. Marie L. graduated in the class of 1908 from the Bucyrus High School. She is talented in music and makes use of her gifts as a teacher. Harry B. Kimerline is making a name for himself as a mining chemist and at present is prospecting in the Altal mining district of Mexico. He graduated from the Bucyrus High School in the class of 1904 and later took a course in applied science at Case College and then spent one year at Ann Arbor, Mich., and subsequently graduated at Perdue University of Ind., taking his degree. Mr. Kimerline is prominent in two fraternal orders, having filled all the chairs of Lodge No. 661, Knights of Pythias, at New Washington, and being past chief of the order of Ben Hur.

CHARLES FREMONT MONROE, proprietor of the Commercial Printing Company, at Galion, O., is a well known newspaper man of this section and is widely known all over Crawford county. He was born in Franklin county, O., Oct. 18, 1857, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Vorys) Monroe.

The name Monroe has been one of distinction in the United States and in all probability the bearers of this name descended from three brothers who came together from across the Atlantic Ocean, one of these locating in New England, one in Virginia and the third in what is now Ohio. Leonard Monroe was the name of the Ohio settler. Possibly he was

born in 1755 and it is known that he served in the War of the American Revolution and that he died in Delaware county, O., where he had long been a resident. Names of his children as follows have been preserved: Lemuel Franklin, Alonzo, Samuel, Isaac and Elsie.

Lemuel Franklin Monroe was born in Delaware county, O., May 18, 1790, served in the War of 1812 and later became a Universalist minister. On Dec. 29, 1814, he married Margaret Brown, who was born March 7, 1798, and to this union twelve children were born.

Isaac Monroe, the eldest son of Rev. Lemuel Franklin and Margaret Monroe, was born in Delaware county, O., July 17, 1816, and died April 28, 1887, in Knox county, O. He became a school teacher and even at that day this profession was considered one of extreme importance and formidable contracts were drawn up between teacher and patrons. From school records of that day the following is copied as an interesting bit of family history.

"An article of agreement made and concluded this 16th day of April, 1824, between Isaac Monroe of the county of Delaware and the State of Ohio of the one part and we, the undersigned subscribers of the other part, witnesseth that the said Monroe doth agree to teach a regular English school, for the term of one year, consisting of reading, writing and arithmetic, in a school house in the district near Leonard Monroe's where the majority of the subscribers may think proper, in consideration of which we, the subscribers do agree to pay the said Monroe one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be paid in wheat, rye, corn, linen, tallow or beeswax, to be paid at the expiration of each quarter, at cash price, also to furnish a sufficient supply of fire wood for the use of said school, likewise to make and keep said house comfortable. Said teacher is to keep six hours in each day and five days and one-half each week, school to commence the third day of May next. The trustees of said school may discharge the teacher at the expiration of any quarter if he neglect his duty in any respect. Said teacher may quit the school at the end of any quarter if he thinks proper." This paper was signed by a dozen patrons who agreed to pay sums ranging from fifty cents to \$4. Educators of the present day might hesitate to sign documents

like the above and it is doubtful if many of them would be led from other occupations by the compensation offered. For a number of years, however, Isaac Monroe appears to have engaged in teaching and he also became prominent in the work of the Union Sunday-school. He married Mary Vorys, who was born March 26, 1824, in Washington county, Pa., and died at Galion, March 6, 1907. They were the parents of nine children.

Charles Fremont Monroe was well instructed in boyhood and youth and at the age of 19 years began to teach school, later attending Prof. Holbrook's Normal School at Lebanon, O., and was graduated in the teachers' class from that institution in 1881. For 15 years Mr. Monroe was superintendent of the Taylor Township High School in Union county. For seven years he resided at Milton Center, O., where he was mayor and editor and proprietor of the "Milford Center Ohioan," and from there, in 1904, came to Galion, where, in association with John W. Cupp, he embarked in the newspaper business. He became editor of two old established journals, the "Daily Leader" and the "Sun-Review," then operated by the Sun-Review Company. The former newspaper was established by Christian F. Eise, in 1891 and in 1896 had been taken over by the Sun-Review Company. In 1909 Mr. Monroe and Mr. Cupp sold their newspaper interests and organized the Commercial Printing Company, of which Mr. Monroe became sole proprietor in 1910.

Mr. Monroe was married Dec. 21, 1886, to Miss Mary Josephine Burson, and they have had the following children: Florence Olive, who was born at Broadway, Union county, O., March 13, 1887, and is the wife of E. Flickinger, Jr., of Galion; Willard Taylor, who was born at Broadway, July 31, 1891, and died at Galion, Nov. 17, 1894; Rowena, who was born Oct. 3, 1901, at Milton Center, O.; and Charles Fremont, who was born Dec. 8, 1903.

Ever since reaching manhood Mr. Monroe has been an interested and active citizen and has been prominently identified with the Republican party. During 1908 and 1909 he served as chairman of the Crawford County Republican Central Committee, and in 1910 became a member of the State Republican Central

Committee representing the 13th Congressional District. He is a past master Mason and a member of Galion Lodge No. 414 F. & A. M. and belongs also to the Elks and Knights of Pythias. He takes a public spirited interest in everything tending toward the development of Galion and looking to the welfare of the people, and is a needed and valued citizen.

JAMES M. HANNA, one of the leading growers and shippers of thoroughbred stock and cattle in Crawford county, O., resides on his farm of 115 acres, which lies in section 21, Auburn township, was born on a farm that adjoins his own on the east, June 27, 1852, and is a son of James and a grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanna.

When Samuel Hanna came to Crawford county from Harrison county, O., he entered 160 acres of land in Auburn township, the record of which is preserved at Wooster, O. His subsequent life was spent on his property and he died there, having lived retired for some years previously. Both he and wife were laid to rest in what is known as the Hanna Cemetery, land that he donated for cemetery purposes. His children were: James; Samuel, who resides on the east half of his father's old farm; John, who followed the blacksmith trade at Decalb, O.; Margaret, who married Andrew Dixon of Vernon township, Crawford county; Thomas, who died while serving in the Civil War; William, deceased, who lived on a farm in Hancock county; Archibald, deceased, who also lived in Hancock county; and Eliza Jane, who died and is buried in Hancock county.

James Hanna, son of Samuel and father of James M., was six months old when his parents came to Crawford county and he grew to manhood in Auburn township and later secured 80 acres of the western part of the old farm and lived there until within a few years of his death, when he retired to Tiro. He was a leading member of the United Presbyterian church, there and was a member of the building committee which erected the church edifice. He was one of the solid and reliable men of both township and town and was held in great esteem. He married Clarissa Scott and all their children were born in Auburn township, namely: Catherine, now deceased, who was the wife of James Cahill; James M.,

subject of this article; and William Scott, who is the present owner of the old homestead of his father and is a resident of Tiro. He completed his education at Ada, O., while his brother and sister attended the Savanna High School, all having enjoyed excellent advantages.

After completing his education James M. Hanna married and then settled on his present farm, which was then known as the Jonah Ashley farm, although Mr. Hanna had purchased the property from his father. He has his land all under cultivation with the exception of 15 acres fenced off as a woodland pasture, and this is needed as Mr. Hanna has made a specialty of raising fine cattle and stock and owns the only herd of thoroughbred Short-horns in this section. He devotes considerable attention to raising Chester White hogs and for some twelve years has grown Shropshire sheep that have become so standard that he is called on to ship them all over the state. His place shows that many substantial improvements have been made here and that Mr. Hanna is a careful as well as successful agriculturist.

On Sept. 29, 1874, in Plymouth township, Mr. Hanna was married to Miss Harriet I. Chambers, who was born in Morrow county, O., March 30, 1853, a daughter of William Park and Mary Jane (Dougal) Chambers. They were born and reared in Springfield township, Richland, county, and during life made several removals, living mainly in Richland county. Mrs. Chambers died in Jackson township, when aged 52 years and her burial was at Shiloh, O. Mr. Chambers survived her, dying at Cleveland, when aged 69 years and six months. They were members of the United Presbyterian church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hanna the following children have been born: Jennie Wilson, who is the wife of John F. Sawyer; Charles M., who resides two miles south of his father, and who married Jenette Carouthers and has two children—Sarah Harriet and Robert Laird; Grace Dora; Martha May, who is the wife of Orian Armstrong of Youngstown, O.; and Robert R. and Ida Marie, both of whom live at home. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian church at Mansfield. In politics Mr. Hanna is a Republican.

A. A. STARNER, M. D., proprietor of the Starner Hospital, at Galion, O., and a well known general practitioner of medicine and surgery, was born at Glenmont, Holmes county, O., and is a son of Alexander and Margaret (Ulrich) Starner.

Alexander Starner was born on the Atlantic Ocean during the voyage of his parents from Germany to America, and he died in Ohio, Dec. 21, 1894. In this state he married Margaret Ulrich, who was also of German parentage but was born in Ohio. On March 17, 1912. Mrs. Starner celebrated her 70th birthday.

In the schools of Glenmont, Millersburg and Ada, O., A. A. Starner received his early educational training, afterward teaching school two years. He then entered the office of the late Dr. Joel Pomerene, of Mt. Hope, O., who was one of the best known surgeons of that part of the state and with him received his preliminary medical reading, continuing there for two years. In 1892 he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, Ill., where he was a brilliant student and was graduated in 1896. At the end of his first year, Dr. Starner was the head of his class in anatomy and at the end of his third year received the Byford prize in gynecology, and at the end of his senior year was one of the six graduates of his class who carried off the highest honors. At the end of his junior year he practiced to some extent in Chicago, having one district in Cook county, and at the end of his senior year, by competitive examination, won the desired position of interne in the Alexian Brothers Hospital, Chicago. Prior to coming to Galion, in 1892, Dr. Starner practiced his profession at Danville, O. In 1906 he opened his private hospital in this city, erecting a commodious building in a favorable situation, fitting it up with all modern conveniences and appliances for hospital purposes. Here patients are treated with professional skill and they come from every section of the country. Dr. Starner keeps fully abreast with scientific progress, having taken two post graduate courses under the famous Mayo Brothers, surgeons of world-wide fame, at Rochester, Minn., since opening his hospital, and prior to this time took two courses in the great medical centers of Chicago.

Dr. Starner was married to Miss Emma C. Snyder, who was born and reared at Mt. Hope, O., and completed her musical education at Evanston, Ill., after which she taught music for a time. Dr. and Mrs. Starner have five children: Genevieve, Kathleen, Joel, Virginia and Mary. The eldest daughter was so proficient in her studies that last year at school she was awarded a gold medal. Dr. Starner and family are members of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is identified with the leading medical organizations of county and state.

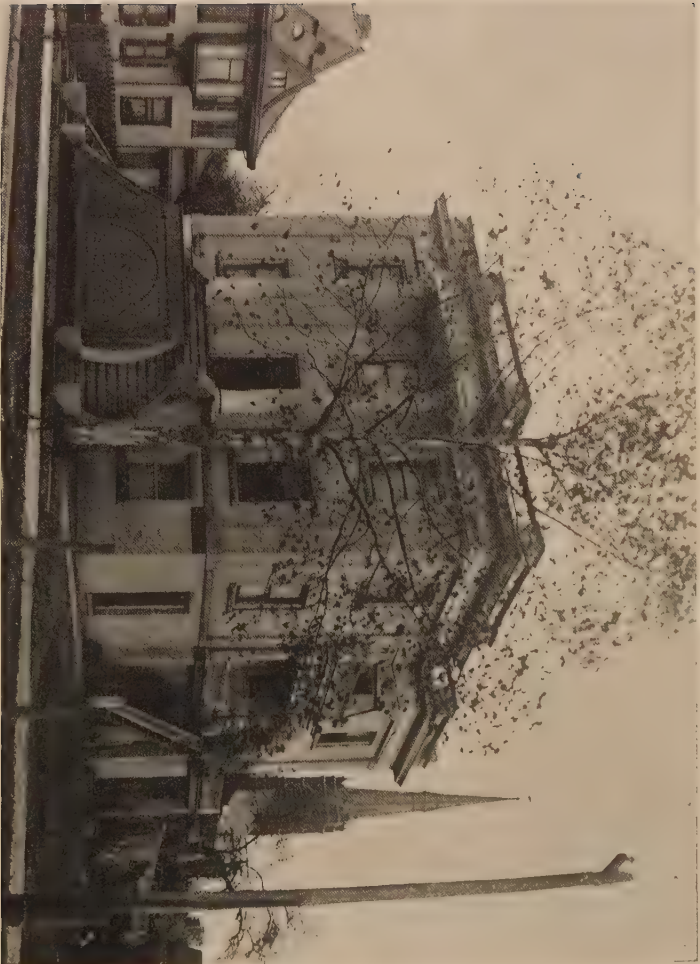
JOSEPH NIEDERMEIER, who carries on general farming on section 23, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 80 acres of valuable land, situated on the south side of the East and West road, was born on this farm, June 28, 1866, and is a son of Peter and Barbara (Rauner) Niedermeier.

Peter Niedermeier was born in Australia and married there and then came to America and settled in Auburn township, Crawford county, O., where they lived until they moved to the farm above mentioned. When Peter Niedermeier took possession of this farm it was covered with a native forest growth and it took much hard work and a number of years to place it in its present high state of cultivation, it now being one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Niedermeier and wife finally retired to New Washington and lived there for four years, and there his wife died, June 27, 1898, aged 76 years. After her death he returned to the old homestead and his last years were spent with his son Joseph, and here he died June 27, 1903, his birth having taken place May 23, 1825. Both he and wife were faithful members of the Roman Catholic church and they were interred in the church cemetery at New Washington. There were seven children in the family and five of these survive.

Joseph Niedermeier, with his brothers and sisters, attended school in Cranberry township. While the others left home when they formed domestic ties of their own, he remained with his parents and later purchased the farm and has continued here ever since. He has already done much improving and at the



A. A. STARNER, M. D.



THE STARNER HOSPITAL, GALION, O.

time of writing (1912) is erecting a fine brick residence, with modern improvements which will be a beautiful home.

Mr. Niedermeier married Miss Rosa Biglin, who was born in the Shelby Settlement, a daughter of John and Margaret Biglin, and they have five children: Frank, Linus, Clarence, John and Edward. The family belongs to St. Bernard Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Andrew Niedermeier, a brother of Joseph, has recently purchased 90 acres in section 11, Cranberry township, two and one-half miles northeast of New Washington. He married Margaret Bigley of Richland county, a daughter of John Bigley, and they have ten children: Rosa, Roman, Blanche, George, Mary, Clara, Joseph, Alfred, Carl and Arthur. Mr. Niedermeier resided on a 40-acre farm west of the homestead, for 20 years. Like his brother Joseph, he is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic church. The Niedermeier family is known and highly respected all over Cranberry township.

JOHN W. STUCKMAN,* who owns and operates 160 acres in Bucyrus township and 40 acres in Tod township, Crawford county, and who is also a stock holder in the Farmers & Citizens Bank, was born in Bucyrus township, Feb. 23, 1867, a son of Peter and Margaret (Bickel) Stuckman. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stuckman had the following children: George P.; Anna, the wife of Rev. J. H. Patterson, a minister of the U. B. church, who is an elder of the Eastern Ohio Conference; John W.; Maggie, the wife of John C. Kraner; Aaron A.; and Esther, deceased.

After his education in the common schools of his locality was over John W. Stuckman entered the Ohio Northern University at Ada and spent one year there. He then learned telegraphy and for two years was engaged in that work in the Pennsylvania Railroad office in Bucyrus. He then turned his attention to agriculture and has since devoted himself to that occupation in connection with stock buying. His live stock trade is carried on the markets of Buffalo and Pittsburg and he also deals extensively in poultry in the eastern markets.

On March 27, 1895, Mr. Stuckman was mar-

ried to Grace L. Albright, a native of this township and a daughter of Emanuel and Catherine (Rexroth) Albright. Emanuel Albright was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Germany. He was a Republican in politics and with his wife attended the Methodist church. They were the parents of the following children: William, Joseph, George, Mary (the wife of Lewis Kissling), Gertrude (the wife of John Kissling), Grace L. (the wife of our subject), Nellie (the wife of George Fahl), Frederick and Margaret (the wife of Henry Gushman).

Mr. and Mrs. John Stuckman have the following children: Hazel, Harlan, Helen and Hester. He is a Democrat in politics. He served as central committee man of this district for several terms, was a member of the school board for about 20 years and is now president of the Agricultural Society of Crawford county. He is a member of the F. & A. M., K. of P. and F. O. E., all at Bucyrus. Mr. and Mrs. Stuckman are members of the U. B. church.

MRS. CATHERINE SHELL, who is a well known and very highly esteemed resident of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., was born in Germany, Nov. 28, 1849, and is a daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Holly) Kreim.

Joseph Kreim was born in Bohemia, Austria, a son of Joseph and Mary Ann Kreim, the youngest of their five children. He and his brother Philip came to America and the latter lived two miles west of Plymouth, O. on the Westfall farm. He was a weaver of cloth in Germany and after coming to the United States learned to weave rag carpets.

In Germany Joseph Kreim was married to Barbara Holly, who was born there June 11, 1826, and died Aug. 17, 1910. For six years after marriage they lived in Germany and then came to America and joined his brother Philip, near Plymouth. Afterward he moved to Sandusky, O., prior to the Civil War, and there assisted to build the Ohio Canal. For five years afterward he and family lived on a small farm near Ripley and then moved on the Westfall farm near Plymouth. He then bought 40 acres of land in Cranberry township on which his family lived during his ab-

sence of nine months in the army, during the Civil War. After he received his honorable discharge he was so anxious to reach home that he walked the entire distance from Shelby and Mrs. Shell remembers how she was the one that met him at the door in the middle of the night. Later he erected another house on the place and it was in that residence that he died on Feb. 1, 1897. Both he and wife were devoted members of the Catholic church and it was a source of great pleasure to them that all their children became devout church members.

The eldest child of Joseph and Barbara Kreim was an infant that lived but four days. Catherine was the second born. Philip, who was two years old when his parents came from Germany, married Caroline Weis and they live near Cleveland, O., and have nine children: Leo, Louisa, Frederick, Fredericka, Rose, Theresa, William and John. Mary Madeline, who was three months old when the family came to America, married F. X. Blum, of Cranberry township. Joseph, the fifth in order of birth, never married. He died in Pennsylvania on April 25, 1909, at the age of 53 years and was buried by his family in the Catholic cemetery at New Washington. Frank J., resides in Cranberry township. Amelia, deceased, was the wife of John Muhr, who lives in Cranberry township. Anna Mary married Joseph Lang, of Crestline, O., and they have two children, Walter and Anna. Two children, Anthony and Mary, died in infancy.

Catherine Kreim was educated at Ripley and at Plymouth, O., and under a good mother's supervision, learned all housekeeping mysteries. On Nov. 12, 1868, she was married to Joseph M. Shell, who was born in Austria, Sept. 17, 1845, and they had ten children born to them, the survivors being: Mrs. Rose B. Alt, Edward W., Mrs. Mary M. Uhl, Mrs. Catherine Emlinger, and Frank Joseph and Leon Francis, both of whom live at home. Mr. and Mrs. Shell lost the following children: an unnamed infant; Joseph A., who died when aged three years and nine months; Mary Celesta, who was but two weeks old; and Amelia Josephia, who lived to the age of 18 years.

Joseph M. Shell is a son of Joseph and

Catherine (Lautner) Shell. His father was born in Austria in 1824, a son of Frank Shell, a potter by trade. Joseph Shell, Sr., came to America in 1872 and located in Venice township, Seneca county, O., where he bought 26 acres of land, on which he lived until his death, April 1, 1877. He was a faithful member of the Catholic church. His wife was born in 1825, a daughter of John Lautner, who was a potter by trade. She died in 1896, the mother of eleven children.

Joseph M. Shell attended school before coming to the United States and afterward attended three months in order to learn the language. In 1865 he came to America, landing at New York and when he reached Cleveland, O., he had two dollars as his sole capital. He immediately found work as a potter, and after two years at his trade, embarked in the pottery business for himself, at Shenandoah, Richland county, O., where he remained until the spring of 1868, when he came to New Washington, where he erected a residence and shop and engaged in the pottery business. By this time, however, industrial life and methods had been changed by the concentration of capital and he found his venture unprofitable. He then went to work on the railroad then in course of construction here, and continued until 1874, when he bought 40 acres of land situated one mile west of his present farm in section 24, Cranberry township. He sold his first land for \$100 per acre, and in 1884 purchased the first 80 acres of his present farm, to which he has added two adjoining tracts and now has 110 acres, situated three miles southeast of New Washington. Mr. Shell has always been an industrious and enterprising man and a good, law abiding citizen. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as a trustee of Cranberry township for six years and in 1900 was appointed land appraiser. He is a member of the Catholic church.

CHRISTIAN A. NUNGESSER, who, for many years contributed to the agricultural prosperity of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., where his farm of 100 acres is situated, has lived retired since 1898, and has occupied his comfortable residence on the corner of West Main Street and Klymer Avenue, Galion, O. He was born at Auerbach, Ger-

many, in the province of Hesse Darmstadt, Feb. 16, 1833, and is a son of George and Eva (Kyle) Nungesser.

The parents of Mr. Nungesser lived and died in Hesse Darmstadt. The father followed the shoemaking trade and by that means was able to take care of his family although he could afford them no luxuries. The parents were members of the Lutheran church. Three sons were born to them: Peter, who learned his father's trade, and spent his entire life in Germany; Christian A., our subject; and George, who spent his life as a farmer in Germany.

Christian A. Nungesser was taught the trade of shoemaker by his practical father and before he left his native land had become a skilled workman. Those were the days when all footwear was made by hand and the demand was greater in many sections than the supply. In June, 1852, the youth embarked for America on a sailing vessel and, although he was compelled to be on the water for 47 days, he was safely landed in the harbor of New York. He soon made his way to Cincinnati, O., where he worked at his trade for three years, after which he located at Winchester, in Crawford county, where he conducted a shop until he was married, when he moved on a farm in Whetstone township and developed his land into one of the fine farms of that section.

Mr. Nungesser was married in Whetstone township, to Miss Elizabeth Helfrich, who was born at Galion, May 22, 1840, and has always been a resident of her native county. She is a daughter of Peter and Margaretta (Barmouth) Helfrich, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to the United States and became farmers in Whetstone township, settling there in 1833. They had a family of three sons and two daughters and two sons and two daughters still survive. To Mr. and Mrs. Nungesser four children were born: Lila, who is the wife of Isaac Cook, residing in Whetstone township and has a son and a daughter; Maggie, who is the widow of Henry Rexroth, and who lives in Whetstone township and has six children; Jennie, who is the wife of Jacob Guinther and resides on a farm near Winchester and has four daughters; and M. G., who is a prominent citizen and well

known farmer in Whetstone township, a leading Democratic politician and his party's nominee for state representative. Mr. and Mrs. Nungesser are valued members of the German Lutheran church. They are kind and hospitable people and have a wide circle of friends both at Galion and in the country where they lived so long.

A. R. CRIDDLE, a leading citizen and representative business man of Tiro, O., manager and owner of the Tiro Handle Factory of this place, one of the town's most important industrial enterprises, was born at Coal Brook, Ashtabula county, O., Dec. 30, 1867, and is a son of Robert F. and Charity (York) Criddle. Of their nine children there are seven yet living.

A. R. Criddle was reared and educated in his native county and was engaged there in business until he came to Tiro, in August, 1910, and built his present plant, locating in the northwestern part of the town, employment being given 16 men and the product being all kinds and sizes of wood handles, a stationary boiler being used and the motive power being steam. Mr. Criddle is a very enterprising and far sighted business man and has much manufacturing experience.

In Ashtabula county, Mr. Criddle was married to Miss Carrie B. Fobes, who was born in Wayne township, Ashtabula county, a daughter of Riveris and Dila (Albridge) Fobes, and they have five children: Robert Carl and Riveris, both of whom are employed in the factory; Ethel, who is a student in the Tiro High School; Ruby, who still is in the common school; and Raymond. Mr. Criddle and family are members of the Brethren church. He belongs fraternally to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Rebeccas. Mr. Criddle is not actively interested in politics.

HENRY BIEBIGHAUSER, for a number of years an active business citizen of Galion, O., now practically retired, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 10, 1848, and is a son of John and Ephra (Rauth) Biebighauser. The father, a horseshoer by trade, spent his life in Hesse-Darmstadt, where he died in 1857, aged 55 years. His

widow survived until 1880, dying when aged 70 years. They were members of the German Lutheran church. Of their family of two sons and five daughters, Henry was the youngest. One sister, Kate, who is the widow of John Sozten, and his brother, August, also came to the United States and all live at Galion.

Henry Biebighauser was nine years old when his father died. He attended a German school in boyhood and then learned the shoemaking trade and in 1866 came to America and joined his brother at Upper Sandusky, O., and in 1867 they came to Galion. He worked for one year at his trade and for another year was with his brother in the blacksmith business, but in 1869 he went into the butchering business and successfully continued in the same until 1905, when he retired, turning over his heaviest responsibilities to his son. In business circles he gained the respect of his fellow citizens for his honest and upright methods and in all that has concerned the public good of the city since he has been a resident, he has been enterprising and public spirited.

On Feb. 6, 1873, Mr. Biebighauser was married to Miss Margaret Helfrich, who was born in Crawford county, O., where her life has been passed. Her parents were Philip and Catherine (Rhinemuth) Helfrich, who came from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, to the United States and settled on a farm in Whetstone township, Crawford county. The father was a blacksmith by trade. He and his wife died at Galion. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Biebighauser, the survivors being: Carl, who operates the meat market located at No. 322 East Main Street, which his father established, and who married at Galion and has three children—Helen, Frederick and Isabel; Emma, who is the wife of Leon Zigler, of Galion, and has two children—Margaret and Ida; Ida, the wife of Harry Beach, who is in the employ of the Erie Railway Company; and Elizabeth, the wife of Clyde Smith, who is associated with her brother in the meat business. They have one son, Henry. The family belongs to the German Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Biebighauser and sons are Democrats and fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

MRS. AMELIA WECHTER, a property owner and a very highly esteemed resident of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., her farm of 150 acres lying in section 7, was born at Milan, O., and is a daughter of Anthony and Josephine Fisher, both of whom died at Milan, O.

Amelia Fisher was reared at Milan and attended school there. On Oct. 10, 1872, she was married to Joseph A. Wechter, who was born at Rochester, N. Y., a son of Joseph and Magdalena Wechter, and died at Toledo, O., suffocated by gas. He was buried at New Washington, Crawford county, Dec. 1, 1897. At the time of his death he was aged 48 years, six months and fourteen days. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wechter settled on a farm in Cranberry township, two miles east of New Washington, and after the birth of two of their children, moved to east of Norwalk, O., where there were three children born. They moved then to Chatfield township where they remained 16 years, when they came to the present farm, known as the old Curtis place, which was partly improved, but Mrs. Wechter and children remodeled the buildings and made many additional improvements. All the farm is under cultivation except 30 acres still in valuable timber.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wechter the following children were born: Josephine, who is the wife of John Fries and lives near Norwalk, O.; John, who also lives near Norwalk; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Martin Kramer, and lives near Milan, O.; Mary, who is the wife of August Heydinger, of Auburn township; Frank, who married Clara Pifher and lives in Auburn township; Rose, who is the wife of Searl Daugherty and lives in Huron county; Willie and Millie, twins, the former of whom married Rose Landoll, of Huron county, and the latter of whom married Phillip Mellein and lives at Milan; Charles, who operates the home farm; Patronillia, who is a successful teacher in Auburn township; Linus, who assists on the home farm; and Gertrude, who lives with her mother. Mrs. Wechter and family are members of the Catholic church, as was Mr. Wechter. In politics he was a Democrat and while living in Chatfield township, served two terms as road supervisor. He was an industrious and successful farmer and was well known all through this section and had many friends.

JOHN FAILE, deceased, was a member of one of the old German families that came early to Crawford county, O., where through industry, sobriety and thrift they became people of substance and of esteem in the communities in which they lived. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 18, 1822, and was eight years old when he accompanied his parents, William and Mary Faile, to the United States.

In 1830, when the Failes came to America the only means of reaching the American shore was by way of the slow sailing ships and the family spent two long months on the water. After landing, as rapidly as possible, they came on to Crawford county and settled on wild land in what is now Chatfield township. There his first wife died and he married Mrs. Caroline Jacob, who had two children: Hester and Caroline, who reside in Iowa. To the first marriage of William Faile five children were born, all of whom are now deceased. John Faile was the eldest born. Christian was accidentally killed by a fractious horse when aged 30 years. Adam was accidentally burned when young, at a maple sugar camp. Daniel was a soldier in the Civil War and was accidentally killed by an exploding shell. William followed his trade of brickmaker, at Galion, where he died in middle life. To the second marriage of William Faile a daughter was born, who now resides in Iowa. Late in life William Faile retired to Galion, where his death occurred when aged 80 years, his wife surviving to the age of 75 years.

John Faile was a quiet, industrious man and followed farming all his active life, meeting with a large degree of success. At the time of death, which occurred at Galion, April 13, 1899, one year after retiring to this city, he was able to leave to his widow a valuable farm of 100 acres, which is situated in Polk township. In politics he had always been a strong Democrat and as a man of good judgment and high standing in his community, had been elected at times to township offices. He was a faithful member of the German Lutheran church.

On April 1, 1851, Mr. Faile was married in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., to Miss Julia Ann Snyder, who was born in York county, Pa., Oct. 15, 1831, a daughter

of Rev. Jacob and Elizabeth (Spotts) Snyder. The parents of Mrs. Faile were born and married in Pennsylvania and the father was a teacher and also a preacher in the United Brethren church. He was born in York county, Oct. 30, 1794, and spent his entire life of 60 years there. His wife was born Oct. 23, 1794, and died in 1870. Mrs. Faile was carefully educated by her father and in the public schools. She was 18 years of age when, in 1849, she accompanied her married sisters, Sarah and Elizabeth, to Galion and with the exception of her years of married life spent on the farm, has ever since been a resident of this city. She is well known and greatly esteemed, being an active Christian worker wherever she sees her services needed. She has been almost a lifelong member of the United Brethren church. Of her ten children, eight grew to maturity and six survive. Ida M., who is now deceased, was the wife of Albert Newhouse and left one son. Amanda, who is now deceased, was the wife of Frank Ness, a carpenter at Galion, and she had two sons, Luther Ness, and Roy, deceased. Those living are: Mary, who is the wife of Daniel Dye, of Galion, and has had two children—Archie Leroy, and one who died when aged 14 months; Lucinda Ann, who is the wife of John Raymond, of Alvordton, O., and has one daughter, Olive, who is married and has two children; Susan, who is the wife of Emanuel Crissinger, of Galion, and has two sons, William and Addison; Henrietta, who is the wife of Samuel Christman, of Galion, and has one daughter, Julia I., who was born Sept. 3, 1900; Ella Elizabeth, who is the second wife of Frank Ness; and William, who conducts a boot and shoe business at Bucyrus, and married Elizabeth Andrews. All these children were given good educational opportunities and are representative people who reflect credit on their parentage.

JACOB ANSON DENZER,* a prosperous farmer of Bucyrus township, who in company with his sister Jennie, owns 126 acres of land, the latter being one-third owner of same, was born in this county, Dec. 31, 1857, a son of Jacob and Matilda (McNeal) Denzer. He is a grandson of Andrew Denzer, who was born and reared in Baden, Germany, and who

fought as a soldier under the great Napoleon, taking part in the disastrous Russian campaign. Andrew survived the horrors of that campaign, where so many thousands of his comrades fell or perished from cold, and about 1833 came to America with his family. Here he lived seven years, dying about 1840. He married in Germany, Hester A. Finfgelt and they had four sons and one daughter, namely: Andrew, George, Jacob, Mary and Simon. Two of the number died in the Fatherland and were buried in Upfingen, Baden. The mother survived her husband many years, passing away in 1876 at the age of ninety-four.

Jacob Denzer, father of our subject, was a lad of 13 years when he accompanied his parents to the New World. Not long after their arrival they became residents of Crawford county, the father (Andrew) purchasing 15 acres of timber land in Liberty township, which he cleared and on which he build a log cabin. In the following spring Jacob began to earn his own living by working as a farm hand. He was thus employed until he was 25 years of age, giving his wages to his parents until he attained his majority. At the age of 25 he began farming on rented land, which he operated for three years. On March 13, 1850, he married Matilda McNeal, of Crawford county. She was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Dec. 6, 1826, and was a woman of energy and thrift, proving of great assistance to her husband. After his marriage Mr. Denzer rented a farm for six years and in the meanwhile purchased 38 acres of land. In 1863 he purchased his fine homestead—one of the best farms in the county—as a result of his energy and thrift and that of his wife. Besides carrying on general farming he operated a saw-mill for some ten years. He was prosperous and became one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of the county. He was continually improving his farm and erected all the substantial and commodious buildings which stand on it today. When well advanced in years he retired from active labor and he and his wife spent their last years on this homestead, seeing their children growing up around them and becoming worthy and respected members of the community. These children were Mary L., Jennie, Andrew, Esther, Simon J., Anson J., Ella, Alexander,

Maggie, Lewis I. and Electa V. Two died in childhood—Florence and an infant son.

Jacob Anson Denzer attended the common schools in his boyhood and was brought up on the farm, being trained to agricultural pursuits. He has spent all his life up to the present time on the farm on which he now resides with the exception of three years when he was farming in the West. His sister Jennie, who, as already stated, owns one-third of the property, has charge of the household, which she manages capably, there being no idlers in the Denzer family. The other children are mostly married, Mary being the wife of Stephen Brehman, Esther, the wife of James Dobbins, Ella, the wife of Myron Andrews, Margaret, the wife of Ira Quaintance, and Electa, the wife of Lewis Beard. Mr. Denzer is a Democrat politically, as was also his father, but is not an active politician.

CHARLES HESS, one of the leading business men of Galion, O., a member of the firm of Hess Brothers, conducting a large meat market at No. 229 South Market Street, successors of their father who established the business at this location, was born at Galion, July 29, 1864, a son of Henry and a grandson of Henry and Mary (Snyder) Hess.

The grandparents of Mr. Hess were born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and came from there with their children in 1851, on a sailing vessel to New York City, and from there by team, to Galion, O. They prospered and owned a small farm which is now included in the city limits, on West Main Street, which property is yet owned by their descendants. Only one of their sons survive, Daniel Hess, who lives retired.

Henry Hess, Jr., father of Charles Hess, was born in 1832, in Germany, and was 19 years old when he came to Galion. For some years he was in the grocery business in partnership with Jacob J. Schaffer, but afterward went into the meat business and for more than 40 years conducted his market, being probably one of the first men in the city to conduct the same along modern lines. He was a useful and respected citizen. He survived his wife, dying in 1905, she having passed away in 1876. She was a member of the Lutheran church. Of their children two died in infancy and one

daughter, Mary, some years after her marriage to William Weisterman and is survived by two daughters. The survivors are: Henry, who resides at Galion; Charles, our subject; Emma and Lizzie, all of whom reside together on the old homestead on West Main Street and all are members and liberal supporters of the German Lutheran church.

Charles Hess obtained his education in the public schools of his native city, grew up in his father's business and in 1888, in partnership with his brother, succeeded to the business, at which time the present firm name was adopted. Both partners are practical meat men and carefully supervise their output and direct their 15 helpers. Both brothers, like their late father, are Democrats. Charles Hess is identified with the fraternal order of Elks, while Henry belongs to the Eagles and also to a German order. They stand high as reliable and enterprising business men.

HENRY A. KINSEY, foreman of the erecting department of the Erie Railway shops at Galion, O., came to this city in 1874 and has been identified with these shops since 1888. He was born in Morrow county, O., Dec. 7, 1855, a son of Christian and Mary (Kinsey) Kinsey.

The parents of Mr. Kinsey were born in Switzerland and the father came to the United States when a young man and the mother, with her parents. Her father, John Kinsey, was a well known pioneer and gunsmith in Morrow county, O., and there he and wife lived and died, members of the Reformed church. The parents of Henry A. Kinsey were married in Bloomfield township, Morrow county, and began married life there and passed the remainder of their days in that neighborhood, becoming people of property and known and respected far and wide. They were not long separated by death, only a few weeks intervening, the father passing away in March, 1907, when aged 80 years, and the mother in May following, when aged 76 years, their burial being in Fairview Cemetery. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had three sons: Daniel, who still lives in Bloomfield township, who is married and has two children—Frank and Lulu; Jacob, who is unmarried; and Henry A., our subject.

Henry A. Kinsey was reared and obtained his education in his native place and in early manhood came to Galion desirous of learning the machinist's trade, and entered the shops of the C. C. & I. Railroad. In 1876 he decided to return to farming and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he went to work for Squires & Horner, foundrymen. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Erie people and has continued here, being gradually advanced until he now fills a position of recognized responsibility.

Mr. Kinsey was married in Morrow county to Miss Anna A. Cronnenweth, a granddaughter of Frederick Cronnenweth, who was born in Germany, May 19, 1793, and came to the United States and settled in Morrow county in 1848, where he died Sept. 19, 1884, one of the Old Guard of Napoleon, under whom he had enlisted for the Russian campaign, in 1815. He served 14 years and was at the battle of Waterloo. His son, Frederick, was the father of Mrs. Kinsey and was born in Germany. He married Elizabeth Baker in Morrow county, who died there when aged 75 years, her husband passing at the age of 72 years. They were members of the German Lutheran church. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey: Harry G. and Roy E. The former, after graduating from the Galion High School in 1898, learned the machinist trade and later became editor of the Galion Leader, a position he resigned in order to become advertising man for the Canton Republican-News, of which he later became editor. Roy E. graduated from the Galion High School in 1909 and in the same year became teller in the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Kinsey and sons are all Republicans. The family belongs to the English Lutheran church and the sons are both identified with the fraternal order of Elks.

JOHN F. SAWYER, who is one of the leading men of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., treasurer of Special School District at Maple Grove, resides on his farm of 160 acres, situated in section 21, one and three-fourths miles north and one mile east of Tiro, O. He was born in Auburn township, Crawford county, Jan. 31, 1871, and is a son of Albanus and a grandson of Erastus

Sawyer, who came to this section in very early days.

John F. Sawyer was reared on the home farm in Auburn township and in boyhood attended the public schools, afterward the New Washington High School and completed his education in the Normal School at Ada, O., where he profitably spent two terms. Mr. Sawyer returned to Auburn township and has carried on his agricultural activities here ever since, general farming and raising hogs and sheep. He remodeled the old residence which had been built by his father and also built a house on the adjoining 80 acres and has everything in good shape around him. He cultivates all his land with the exception of about 30 acres yet in timber.

On Jan. 1, 1900, Mr. Sawyer was married to Jennie Wilson Hanna, who was born March 6, 1876, a daughter of J. M. and Harriet Adora (Chambers) Hanna, and they have three children: Waldo Verne, Dwight Franklin and Mildred Winona. Mr. Sawyer and family are members of the Lutheran church at Tiro. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a Knight of Pythias, attending the lodge at Tiro, O.

AUSTIN F. LOWE, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Galion, O., with which institution he has been identified in his present relation, since 1880, is a native of Ohio and was born at Galion, in 1858. His parents were Lloyd and Elizabeth (Mason) Lowe.

Lloyd Lowe and wife were both born in Pennsylvania and in 1834 they were married near York, Pa., and at once started by team, for Galion, O., where he went into the contracting business. Here his death occurred in 1883, at the age of 76 years, his wife surviving him for two years. They were well known and highly respected people. Of their family of six children, Austin F. was the youngest born, the others being as follows: John W., deceased, who served four years in the Confederate Army during the Civil war; Isabel, who is the wife of Clinton Payne, residing at Decatur, Ill.; Isaac, who died at Decatur and who was a veteran of the Union army in the Civil war; Lewis S., who enlisted for service in the Civil War in 1862, and was killed at the battle of Stone River, in 1863,

being the first enlisted soldier of Galion to give up his life for his country; and Mary, who is the wife of Alvin P. Paul, residing at Santa Anna, Calif.

Austin F. Lowe was educated in the public schools of Galion and from the school room entered the Citizens National Bank in a clerical capacity and has been connected continuously with this institution up to the present. The Citizens National Bank of Galion was established in 1866 and was chartered as a National bank in 1872, with ample capital. John Beatty, now a resident of Columbus, O., was its first president and J. H. Green its first cashier, the latter succeeding Mr. Beatty as president, and dying in 1894. The present condition of the bank is prosperous and its officers and board of directors are all men of capital and known responsibility.

Mr. Lowe was married at Galion, O., to Miss Emma E. Cave, who was born at Crestline, O., a lady of culture and education, who had been a teacher for several years prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of Francis and Margaret Cave, former residents of Crestline and later of Galion. The father of Mrs. Lowe served in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil War. His death occurred at Galion in January, 1911, where his widow resides, being now in her 80th year. She has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been reared in the faith. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have one daughter, Edna E., who was educated at Roanoke, Va., and at Washington, Pa., and is a college graduate. Politically Mr. Lowe is zealous in his support of the principles of the Republican party but has never been willing to consider any political office for himself. In his fraternal connections, Mr. Lowe has long been identified with the Masons and Knights of Pythias at Galion, having been senior warden in the former organization and a charter member since the founding of the latter order here, in 1884.

R. E. SAWYER. Among the old and substantial families of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., may be counted that of Sawyer, a worthy member of which is R. E. Sawyer, who resides on his well improved farm of 105 acres, which is situated in section 21, and who is known throughout the

county additionally as an insurance agent, representing a number of mutual insurance companies. He was born on a farm that adjoins his own on the west, June 4, 1860, and is a son of Albanus and Anna Maria (Winn) Sawyer.

Albanus Sawyer was born in Auburn township, where he spent his long and useful life, his death occurring Feb. 7, 1903, when aged 79 years, four months and twenty-one days. His parents were Erastus and Sally Sawyer, the former of whom was born in Schuyler county, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1800, and died July 12, 1870. His wife was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., April 27, 1802, and died Aug. 22, 1873, and their burial was in the Auburn Cemetery. At one time Albanus Sawyer was a very large landowner, having 100 acres in Henry county and a very large body in Crawford county, and a great deal of this land is still held by his heirs. He was a man of sterling character and was held in the highest regard by his fellow citizens. In earlier days he was a Whig but later became a Republican and at different times served in township offices with credit to himself and with advantage to the community. He was interested in the public schools and donated the land which is known as Maple Grove Special School land. He was one of the leading members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church in Auburn township. He married Anna Maria Winn, who was born in Cranberry township, Crawford county, a daughter of John and Rebecca Winn, natives of Pennsylvania. She died July 7, 1890, when aged 70 years, 7 months and 18 days. The following children were born to them: Cornelia, who married William Bender; R. W., who lives at Richmond, Ind.; Asa, who died Dec. 5, 1884, aged 27 years, 11 months and 15 days; R. E.; Clara, who died Jan. 4, 1885, aged 20 years, 8 months and 12 days; Anna, who married I. W. Loudon, of Liberty Center, O.; Lottie E., who is the wife of James Morrow; Erastus, who died when two years old; and John F., who resides on the home farm.

R. E. Sawyer attended the local schools through boyhood and then spent two years in the Ohio Northern University at Ada, O., and after his return to Auburn township

taught the winter school for nine successive terms in the home district and taught also in the Tiro High School, 13 terms in all. During all this time he had resided on his present farm, on which he has made the improvements including about five miles of tiling. With the exception of 12 acres, which he devotes to pasturage, his farm is all under fine cultivation. He is a stockholder in the Shelby Telephone Company. To his insurance business he devotes usually the first three days of the week and writes risks for the Crawford County Mutual Fire and Lightning Company, and the Ohio Mutual Wind, Storm and Tornado Insurance Company, his territory covering four townships in Richland county, two in Crawford and four in Huron county.

Mr. Sawyer was married to Miss Eunice L. Trago, who was born in Auburn township, a daughter of S. W. and Amelia Trago, and four children have been born to them, namely: Huron E., who resides with his family at Dayton; Porter, who operates the home farm, and married Carrie Mae Bender, of Sandusky township; Kenneth E., who formerly was a teacher in Crawford county and is now in the employ of the First National Bank at Portland, Ore.; and Milo B., who is a student in the Tiro High School. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer belong to the Lutheran church at Tiro. In politics he is a Democrat, of the progressive type. For many years Mr. Sawyer has been prominent in the work of the Crawford County Grange and has been county deputy for twelve years and served as first chancellor of Tiro Lodge No. 593, Knights of Pythias. He has filled numerous responsible positions, for six years being a member and director of the Crawford County Mutual Insurance Co., and for ten years was president of the Northeastern Ohio Farm Institute Association. For several years he served as a member of the township board of education and was clerk of that body.

WILLIS PRENTICE KIMBLE, a well-known resident of Galion, O., is the oldest division engineer in term of service on the Erie Railroad. He was born at Paris, Edgar county, Ill., April 6, 1858, a son of George W. and Sarah J. Kimble.

Mr. Kimble attended public and private

schools in Paris and in 1879 graduated from the College of Engineering, University of Illinois. In August of that year he entered the engineering department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at Las Vegas, New Mexico, and continued in various positions with that railroad until January, 1881, when he became connected with the Mexican Central Railroad, remaining with that line until August, 1884, during this time being principally employed as locating and division engineer in charge of construction. It was while he was with the Mexican Central that they ran the first line of railroad from the United States across the line into Mexico. From August, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1886, Mr. Kimble was engaged in municipal and county engineering at Paris, Ill., but on the latter date he reentered the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad on the Kansas City to Chicago extension, filling the position of locating engineer and division engineer in charge of construction. He afterwards was division roadmaster, Kansas City east, and later general roadmaster from Chicago to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo. In March, 1894, he entered the service of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad (now the Erie) as division roadmaster and in 1897 he was made division engineer of the Cincinnati Division of the Erie and has continued in that capacity until the present time.

Mr. Kimble was married on Nov. 8, 1888, to Miss Sara S. Gates, of La Platta, Mo.

G. M. KLEIN, who carries on general farming in section 1, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where he owns 107 acres of valuable and well improved land, is one of the representative citizens of this part of the county. He was born on this farm, Jan. 23, 1849, and is a son of Conrad and Margaret (High) Klein.

Conrad Klein and wife were both born in Wittenberg, Germany. They came to America and were married in Cranberry township, Crawford county, on the day preceding Mr. Klein's 30th birthday. They then settled on the farm above mentioned, all of which Conrad cleared, and here he engaged in farming for many years and then, with his wife retired to New Washington. There he died some

four years later, at the age of 73, she surviving to the age of 74 years. They were members of the Lutheran church and their burial was in the Lutheran cemetery. They were parents of four daughters and two sons, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of John Lederer, residing near Toledo; Matilda, deceased, who was the wife of Benjamin Guiss; Mary, who is the wife of John Utz; Caroline, who is the wife of Jacob Michelfelder; Adam, who died at the age of five years; and G. M., who was the second in order of birth.

G. M. Klein attended the district school when his father could spare him and remained at home as the only son to grow to maturity. This property has undergone much improvement and in 1900 Mr. Klein erected his comfortable residence, his other buildings being equally substantial.

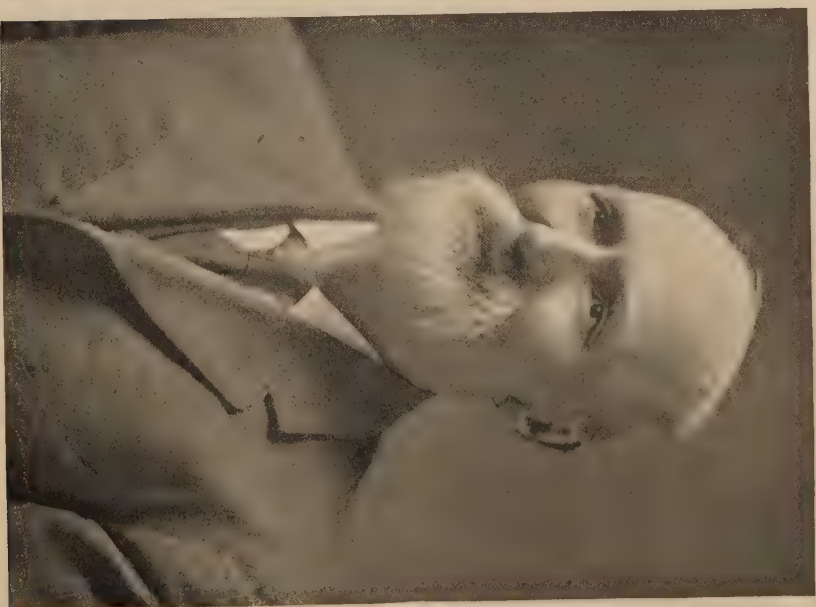
Mr. Klein was married (first) to Miss Mary Herr, a daughter of George Herr. Mr. Klein was married (second) to Miss Mary Vollmer, a daughter of Jacob Vollmer. Mrs. Klein died Sept. 18, 1905, when aged 44 years, 5 months and 23 days. She was a member of the Lutheran church and her burial was at New Washington. No children were born to his first marriage, but Mr. Klein has five children of his second union: Theodore, who married Jennie John, and lives at Mansfield, O.; and Lydia, Emma, Alfred and Paul. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Klein is a stanch Democrat and on the Democratic ticket he has frequently been elected to important offices. For some years he served as school director, four successive years was road supervisor and two terms was township trustee.

ANDREW HETICH GIBSON, who owns and manages his own farm of 80 acres and also attends to his wife's farm of 356 acres, both situated in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., is one of the representative citizens of this section and a member of one of its old and substantial families. He was born in Whetstone township, May 27, 1846, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Kerr) Gibson.

John Gibson, who is now deceased, was born in Franklin county, Pa., and was a son of George and Mary (Buchannon) Gibson.



MRS. LETTA C. GIBSON



ANDREW H. GIBSON

For many years John Gibson was a farmer in Crawford county and died on his farm in Whetstone township. He married Mary Ann Kerr, who was also born in Franklin county, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Campbell) Kerr, old Pennsylvania families of Scotch extraction. To John Gibson and wife the following children were born: Margaret Ann, who married John Campbell; Hannah E., who was married (first) to A. R. Walker, and (second) to Peter Helfrick; Andrew Hetich; George B.; J. M., who is a physician engaged in medical practice in West Virginia; Mary Belle, who is deceased; and John Edwin, Charles E., Della J. and Leaffe L.

Andrew H. Gibson attended the district schools in Whetstone township and the Bucyrus High School for one term, afterward assisting his father on the home place and lived on the homestead until he was about 30 years of age. During this time he had served in the Civil War in Co. E, 136th O. Vol. Inf., and was out for 100 days. Farming and moderate stock raising have ever since engaged his attention and along this line he is considered one of the successful men of Whetstone township, his judgment in agricultural matters being generally accepted as the result of mature experience.

On April 18, 1877, Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Letta J. Campbell, who is a daughter of Edward and Amanda (Tupps) Campbell, and a granddaughter of John and Mary (Jones) Campbell. The parents of Mrs. Gibson were among the leading people of Whetstone township and it was from her father that Mrs. Gibson inherited her large estate, being the youngest daughter. Other members of her family were: Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of Franklin Keifer; Samuel K., who is deceased; and John B. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibson the following children were born: Iva May, who is the wife of J. A. Lowmiller and has three children—Roland A., Florence Helen and Earl Gibson; Mervin J., who married Austie Sife, and has one daughter, Edith Carrie; Amanda Vianna, who is deceased; and Claud M., who resides at home. Mr. Gibson and family attend the Presbyterian church at Bucyrus. He is a Republican as was his father, and has served as a member of the township school board and as road supervisor.

LEROY McMICHAEL,* one of Whetstone township's well known and highly respected men, was born Sept. 19, 1874, on the farm on which he lives and of which he is half owner, 230 acres situated five miles east of Bucyrus, Crawford county, O. He is a son of John A. and Mary A. (Trimble) McMichael.

John A. McMichael and wife were both born in Crawford county, O., he in Liberty township and she on the present farm, the old Trimble homestead, which has been in the family since it was entered from the Government. John A. McMichael was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Co. E, 101st O. Vol. Inf., afterward engaging in farming until his death, in April, 1901. He was quite prominent in local politics and was widely known. His widow survives and resides on East Mansfield Street, Bucyrus. They had the following children: Mary Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Frank E. Miller; Eugene T.; John Lawrence; Emma, deceased, who was the wife of Leonard F. Quaintance; Ernest Wayland; Leroy; Bessie, who lives with her mother; and Garfield and Oren A.

Leroy McMichael had school advantages in Whetstone township until he was about 20 years of age, attending mainly during the winters and assisting his father in the summers. He continues his agricultural activities during the growing season and in the winter time is mainly interested in contract work on turnpike roads and in street paving. He is a man of much energy and business enterprise and counts largely as a useful and dependable citizen. He is a Republican in politics but in local elections reserves the right to vote independently.

On May 19, 1898, Mr. McMichael was married to Miss Daisy L. Beck, a daughter of William and Sarah (Kelley) Beck, the former of whom, in life, was a farmer in Jefferson township, Crawford county, and the latter of whom lives at Leona, Mich. Mrs. McMichael has brothers and sisters as follows: Shannon, who is deceased; Verna, who is the wife of Mack Gledhill; Clark; Harold; Carrie, who is the wife of Orlo Charlton; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Harry Middlebrook. Mr. and Mrs. McMichael have three sons: Ralph Emmett, who was born March 17, 1900; Harold

Glenn, who was born August 7, 1903; and Maurice Eldon, who was born June 7, 1906.

C. F. FIKE,* one of the leading business men of New Washington, conducting a plumbing, heating and lighting establishment and dealing in plumbing supplies, was born in Seneca county, O., Jan. 31, 1879, and is a son of David and Mary Fike, who now reside at New Washington.

After his school days were over, C. F. Fike made himself generally useful up to 1900, when he came to New Washington and learned his trade with S. J. Kible and remained with that firm for ten years, when he started into the plumbing business for himself with Thomas Klein as partner, under the firm name of Fike & Klein, which continued from June until January in the following year. Mr. Fike then operated under the firm name of C. F. Fike & Company in a general contracting business with one helper, in the Bordner Block until Nov. 1, 1911, when he secured his present large quarters which are well situated and equipped for the volume of business that he commands. Mr. Fike has been a member of the town council since January, 1912, a good, reliable, dependable business man, but is identified with no particular political party.

Mr. Fike married Miss Lydia Schwab, a daughter of Christian and Sarah Schwab, residents of Sulphur Springs, and they have six children: Elsworth, Helen, Odeal, Charles, Alice, and Ruth, the fourth in order of birth, who died in infancy. Mr. Fike and family are members of the Lutheran church. The family residence is on East Main Street.

JOHN B. SHUMAKER, a retired farmer residing in Galion, was born in Polk township Crawford county, O., Jan. 11, 1841. His parents were John and Lydia (Beltz) Shumaker, and he is a grandson of Jonas Shumaker, who at an early day came to this section from Pennsylvania, making the journey overland by team and accompanied by his family. This region was at that time entirely uncultivated and the Wyandot Indians were still residing here. For their meat supply the family depended largely, if not entirely, upon the wild game which fell before the pioneer's rifle. Jonas Shumaker died when 85 years

old, living long enough to see many changes and improvements in the county. His first wife had died in early life, and he was twice married subsequently.

John Shumaker, father of our subject, came to Ohio with his parents in the early thirties of the last century, and here, when arrived at years of maturity he married Lydia Beltz, beginning domestic life in Polk township. He was not, however, destined to long enjoy the fruits of his labors, as he died at the early age of 23 years, when his only son, John B., the subject of this sketch, was four months old.

John B. Shumaker was reared on a farm in Polk township. In addition to acquiring a competent knowledge of agriculture, he became a carpenter, but abandoned this latter trade after following it for a few years. He purchased his first land—a tract of 46 acres—in Polk township, where he resided for some years, or until the spring of 1911, when he retired from active labor and took up his residence in Galion. He owns land also in Whetstone township and has been successful in his business and agricultural operations. A Democrat in politics, he has held several local offices.

He was first married in Defiance county, to Catherine Dickerhoof, who was born in Defiance, O., June 11, 1840. She died in Galion in 1903. She was a member of the German Lutheran church. Of this marriage there were four children born, namely: Belle, wife of Allen Morrow, a farmer in Crawford county; Clara, wife of Michael Bair, a farmer of Bucyrus township; Mary, wife of Frank Tracht, also a Crawford county farmer; and Andy, who died unmarried when 26 years of age.

July 21, 1904, Mr. Shumaker married for his second wife, Jemima Kieffer, nee Beltz, who was born in Polk township, this county, and was here reared and educated. By a previous marriage to Charles Kieffer, now deceased, she had a daughter, Cora, who married and had a daughter, who is now Mrs. Bessie Filsinger. They all reside in Toledo and the Filsingers have a son, Levern. Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker attend the Lutheran church. They have many friends in Galion and elsewhere throughout the county and are

people of substance and worth—good neighbors and faithful to their duties in life.

F. L. KEMP, a leading citizen of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., formerly a justice of the peace for a period covered by ten years, resides on his valuable farm of 108 acres, which is situated in section 3, Auburn township. He was born in Venice township, Seneca county, O., May 3, 1859, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth E. (Moor) Kemp.

Thomas Kemp was reared in Seneca county and married there, the Moor family being among the earliest settlers. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemp and two sons saw service in the Civil War. F. L. Kemp was the sixth born in the family and is the only one living in Crawford county.

F. L. Kemp attended the district schools in Seneca county and afterward the Normal School at Ada, O., turning his attention then to teaching school, a profession he followed more or less continuously for 25 years, in Huron and Crawford counties. In 1885 he came to settle permanently in the latter county and was married to Miss Clara West, who was born on the present home farm in Auburn township, a daughter of H. A. and Ellen West. H. A. West was born also on this farm, a son of John and Elizabeth (McFarland) West, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Scotland. Grandfather West secured this land and his deed, dated Aug. 6, 1834, was signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. He died here but his widow survived until 1884 and died in Richland county, O. Mrs. Kemp was the third born of her parents' five children and is the only one living in Crawford county at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp have one son, Harry, who was born in Plymouth township, Richland county, Oct. 13, 1888. He has been thoroughly educated and after graduating from the Tiffin High School, took a course in civil engineering at the Tri-State College and then located at Winchester, Ind., where he follows his profession as civil engineer.

Since locating on this farm, Mr. Kemp has engaged in general agriculture and has done a large amount of improving. He has been a lifelong Republican and has frequently been

called to public office by his fellow citizens. He has served as a member of the school board of Auburn township and in every way has demonstrated his interest in his community which is a part of good citizenship.

Vera De Vall, when nine years old, was taken into the home of F. L. Kemp and was reared as carefully as his own child. She was educated in this township and is still regarded as one of the Kemp family. She was born Feb. 11, 1895. She was a daughter of Joseph and Jennie De Vall.

CURTIS J. BAKER, a prominent contractor and builder at Galion, O., is one of the successful self-made men of this city and one who commands the respect of the business world and enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens in general. He was born in Morrow county, O., in May, 1866, and lost his parents when 13 years of age.

An orphan has fewer early opportunities than are afforded those in happier circumstances and while Curtis J. Baker had some educational opportunities at Blooming Grove, the necessity of earning his own living when only a boy in years, greatly curtailed his school attendance. On being questioned as to the main element that contributed to his success, he replied that when he had work to do he did it well, from boyhood to manhood. The terse reply explains the situation. For eight years he worked to learn the building trade, under M. B. Henderson, at Mt. Gilead, and after coming to Galion, in 1890, worked as a journeyman for eight years more and then went into the building and contracting business for himself. His good work may be pointed out in many parts of the city, a recent handsome structure being the Enquirer building. He has erected many of the handsome private residences, built the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church near Galion and at Crestline erected the Newman block and the parochial school and parish house. He erected his own handsome modern residence which stands at No. 336 South Market Street.

Mr. Baker was married at Bellville, in Richland county, to Miss Ada A. Grogg, who was born and educated in Morrow county, and died at Galion, March 12, 1911, when aged 35 years. She is survived by three sons: Fleet

L., Jay and Charles C. Mr. Baker was married second to Miss Myrtle Faine, who was born and reared in Crawford county. She is a member of the Baptist church, but Mr. Baker belongs to the United Brethren body. He is a Democrat in politics.

MICHAEL UHL, who is manager of the Uhl Hatchery, at New Washington, O., and widely known as a poultry raiser and fancier, was born in Cranberry township, Crawford county, July 30, 1871, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Nedolast) Uhl. Jacob Uhl came to New Washington in boyhood and his four sons all live in this place.

Poultry raising has been a successful industry on the Uhl farm since Michael Uhl was a boy. He is now associated with his brothers, George and Lawrence, in the poultry business which has assumed large proportions. In 1900 the firm of Uhl Brothers started the Uhl Hatchery in a small way, with one incubator, while their present plant covers five acres and has a 120,000 egg capacity in their three buildings. On an average from 30,000 to 35,000 chickens are hatched a week, all pure bred, of 18 different breeds and for these they get fancy prices, sometimes \$25 per hundred. Chick shipments are made by express, in specially prepared boxes, and they begin about Feb. 1st of each year to cover their territory which includes the New England states and as far south as Tennessee and Kentucky and as far west as Nebraska, their shipments closing about the first of September. This enterprise has been successful from the start and the business is constantly growing. Michael Uhl lives at the hatchery and employment is afforded eight girls and seven men.

Mr. Uhl married Miss Mamie Strausbaugh, a daughter of James and Eva Strausbaugh, former residents of Tiffin, O., but now of New Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Uhl have one son, Robert. They are members of the Roman Catholic church.

CHARLES EDLER, a retired farmer now living quietly at Galion, O., where he has very comfortable surroundings and many warm friends, was born near Heidelberg, Baden, Germany, June 24, 1830, a son of Martin and Margaret (Shrake) Edler.

For many generations the ancestors of Mr. Edler, lived and died in the province of Sinsbein, Germany. There Martin Edler followed mechanical pursuits during his active life, living to the great age of 95 years. His wife died when aged 53 years. Of their family of nine sons and three daughters, but two survive: Charles and a daughter, the latter a resident of Germany.

Charles Edler was the second born of his parents' children and attended school in his own province and when 18 years of age, fulfilled the law of the land by entering the German army. When released from this patriotic service, being then 21 years of age, he took passage on a steamer to Havre, and from there on a sailing vessel for America and 27 days later was landed at the port of New York. He came on to Crawford county, this being in 1852. Charles Edler secured farm work at which he continued for four years and then rented land for himself, subsequently purchasing a tract in Whetstone township. During the Civil War he sold his Crawford county land and bought 120 acres, situated in Tully township, Marion county, on which he lived for ten years and then returned to Crawford county and bought 120 acres in Jefferson township. This land he greatly improved and still owns, continuing his residence on it until March, 1904, when he retired to Galion. Although Mr. Edler has always been an interested citizen and law abiding in every particular, he has never desired public office, his political activity being covered by his vote, cast with the Republican party. He is one of the leading members of the Lutheran church at Galion.

On July 31, 1856, four years after reaching Crawford county, Mr. Edler was married to Miss Martha Beach, who was born within four miles of Galion, May 8, 1836, and has spent her life in this part of the county. Her parents, George and Mary (Zimmerneaker) Beach, were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany and came to the United States before marriage, both locating in Richland county, O., where they were subsequently married. The father was a carpenter by trade and assisted in the erection of many of the first frame houses in Richland county. He also was a coffin maker and on many occasions he would

carry the completed coffin on his back to the house of bereavement. The Beach family experienced and overcame all the ordinary hardships of pioneer life. The father died in October, 1862, his birth having taken place in February, 1812. When Mrs. Beach died in 1840, two children survived her: Mrs. Edler and a son, John, who resides in Marion county. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Edler, three of whom died in infancy and one daughter, Irena, at the age of 17 years. The survivors are as follows: Amelia, who is the wife of William Ricker, residing at Bucyrus; Mary, who is the wife of Samuel Ickhorn, a farmer living in this county, and has two sons; Katie, who is the widow of Levi Smith, who lives at Galion and has one son; Amanda, who is the wife of Henry Ise, and lives at Newcastle, Pa.; Edward, a resident of Galion, who has one son; George, who is a musician, and with his two sons are leaders of a band at Galion; Maggie, who is the wife of William Dickerhoof, and lives at Bucyrus, having three children; and Karl, who resides with his family, at Galion. Mr. Edler has witnessed many changes take place since he first came to Crawford county and his recollections of early days are very interesting.

JOSEPH PIFHER, whose fine farm of 135 acres is situated in section 6, Auburn township, Crawford county, O., is one of the well known citizens of this section and is a veteran of the great Civil War. He was born in Thompson township, Seneca county, O., Aug. 7, 1842, and is a son of Mathias and Otella (Zenk) Pifher.

The father of Mr. Pifher sold his farm of 20 acres in Seneca county and then bought 62 acres in Cranberry township, Crawford county, which, at that time was all swamp and woodland. With the help of his son the father cleared and improved the place and lived there until his death, at the age of 86 years and three months. He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church at North Auburn. The mother of Mr. Pifher died in her 80th year and she also was a faithful member of the Catholic church.

Joseph Pifher did not have many advantages in his youth as he was obliged to assist his father and as soon as old enough he learned

the carpenter trade, mastering every detail so that all kinds of carpenter work came easy to him. He assisted to build the largest hotel at New Washington, O., and continued to follow his trade for 21 years. During the Civil War he served almost one year as a member of Co. F, 64th O. Vol. Inf. Mr. Pifher was ten years old when his parents moved to Cranberry township and he lived there until marriage, since when he has resided on his present place in Auburn township, and has made many improvements here.

Mr. Pifher was married Feb. 22, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Dewitt, who was born on the present farm, a daughter of Alfred and Sarah (Frey) Dewitt. The father of Mrs. Pifher was of German extraction, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania. She was a child when her parents moved to Ohio and spent the remainder of her life here. To Mr. and Mrs. Pifher three children were born, namely: Charles, who married Frances Forquer and has had three children, two of whom survive—Clarence and Grover—and who resides on the home farm and assists his father; Rose, who is the wife of Charles Mann; and Mary, who is the wife of Peter Alt, who lives in Auburn township. Mr. Pifher and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. He is a good citizen and in every public matter acts for the general welfare, but he casts an independent vote.

GEORGE J. DIETRICH, deceased, was born at Shippensburg, Pa., in 1837, a son of Philip and Margaret Dietrich, who were natives of Pennsylvania but of German ancestry. They were good people and belonged to the German Lutheran church.

George J. Dietrich was an only son but there were two daughters, both of whom married dukes. Mr. Dietrich grew to manhood in his native section and about the close of the Civil War, embarked in the hardware business and continued until 1874, when he disposed of it and came to Galion, O. Here he established the hardware store with which he was connected for so many years and in this city became a well known citizen and successful business man, acquiring valuable property in real estate and securing the confidence of his fellow citizens. His death occurred March 7,

1904. Although thoroughly in sympathy with all public movements that meant progress and reform and never failing to give support to the Republican party, he never consented to accept any public office for himself. In his fraternal connections he was a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Dietrich was married at Shippensburg, Pa., to Miss Josephine Boher, who was born, reared and educated there, and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pague) Boher. The parents of Mrs. Dietrich were of German extraction but were born in Pennsylvania. The father was a cooper by trade and for many years conducted a large cooperage plant at Shippensburg, where whisky and flour and oil barrels were manufactured. He died in 1895, when aged 78 years, his widow surviving until 1904, when then being aged 81 years. They attended the German Reformed church. Mr. Boher was a Democrat. Of their 13 children there are four sons and three daughters living, Mrs. Dietrich being the only one, however, who resides in Ohio, her residence being situated at No. 231 Boston Street, Galion.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich, two of whom, Harry and Clarence, died in early childhood. Mary, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Harry W. Brown, a commercial traveler, and they reside at Logan, O., and have one son, Clarence Mert, who is a registered pharmacist, a graduate of the Ohio Southern University at Columbus. Myrtle, who is the widow of Frank Dehn, lives with her mother. Josephine is the wife of William O'Neil, a hardware merchant of Columbus, O. Mrs. Dietrich is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church as was Mr. Dietrich.

JAMES WILLIAM MILLER,* a well known member of the Bucyrus bar and for six years secretary of the Bucyrus Loan and Building Association, an important enterprise of this section, was born at Bucyrus, Aug. 5, 1878, and has always maintained his home in his native city.

The grandparents of Mr. Miller were Joseph and Sarah (Henry) Miller, and while they were of Scotch extraction they were born in Londonderry, Ireland. They married and lived there until 1844, when, with their three

children, they crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Canada and established themselves in Stratford, Ontario, and both died on their farm there, the grandmother in 1895 and the grandfather in 1905, he being then in his 92nd year. They were members of the Presbyterian church. They had six sons and three daughters born to them, some of whom still reside in Canada, while others are residents of the United States.

John Robert Miller, the eldest son, was born in Ireland, Nov. 13, 1839, and was about eight years old when his parents came to Canada, where he grew to manhood and assisted his father in farming and dealing in horses. As his father's representative he came to Ohio for the purpose of buying horses to send to Canada, and on one of his numerous visits he met Miss Mary E. McKinstry, who was then a teacher at Bucyrus. She was born Jan. 28, 1849, in Marion county, O., and still survives, residing at No. 856 South Sandusky Street, Bucyrus, which city has been her home for 50 years. She is a daughter of James and Rebecca (Garberson) McKinstry, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, June 18, 1811, and in 1831 came to Knox county, O. He was of Scotch ancestry while his wife was of German extraction. In 1861 they moved to Bucyrus, where Mr. McKinstry died in 1902, the death of his wife having occurred in 1869. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Three of their children are yet living, namely: Amanda, who is the wife of T. F. Shotwell, who is an attorney at Detroit, Mich.; Mathew, who is in the real estate business in Colorado, and who married Katherine Mealer and has one daughter, Myrtle Amanda; and Mrs. Miller. On May 5, 1874, John R. Miller was married to Mary E. McKinstry and then came to Bucyrus to live, establishing himself in the lumber, carpenter and building business. His death was caused by an accident, on Aug. 21, 1884, he being injured on his father-in-law's farm by some Jersey cattle. His children all survive. Gertrude, who was born June 7, 1878, is the widow of Frank W. Cory and resides at Cleveland, O. James William is the second born. Sarah, who was born in December, 1880, married G. M. Meridith, of Indiana, and he is now a bookkeeper with the American Clay Machinery

Company, at Bucyrus. John Robert, Jr., who was born May 23, 1884, is a civil engineer on the West Division of the Ohio Central Railroad, with headquarters at Columbus.

After completing the High School course at Bucyrus, James William Miller entered the law department of the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he was graduated in 1901 and was admitted to the Ohio bar. He has been interested in the Bucyrus Loan and Building Association since its organization in February, 1887. Its present officers are: W. F. Barth, president; Frank L. Hopley, vice president; George C. Gormley, treasurer; and James William Miller, secretary. The business is capitalized at \$200,000, and the company operates mainly in Crawford county.

Mr. Miller was married at Bucyrus to Miss Edith Tapling, who was born June 23, 1880, at Lindsay, England, and was two years old when she was brought to Bucyrus by her parents, Francis E. and Elizabeth (Rose) Tapling. They reside at Bucyrus, the father being a carpenter by trade. Mrs. Miller graduated from the Bucyrus High School in 1898 and was a successful and popular teacher previous to her marriage. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Mary, who was born June 11, 1910. They are active members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Miller belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, at Bucyrus, and for six years was secretary of the Blue Lodge, and also is past chancellor of Demas Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias.

D. M. PEPPARD, one of the retired engineers of the Pennsylvania system, residing at Crestline, O., may be numbered with the old railway men of the State as his connection with railroading began in 1853, about the time the Pennsylvania line was completed to this place, then known as the Ohio & Pennsylvania. He was born near Crestline, Dec. 25, 1834, and has always lived in or near this city, a son of Francis and Mary A. (Morrison) Peppard.

Francis Peppard was born in Pennsylvania and in 1831 came to near Mansfield, O., where he married Mary A. Morrison, who was of Irish extraction, her people being pioneers in Richland county. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Peppard lived mainly at Crestline, where

his death occurred when almost 78 years of age, she having passed away at the early age of 36 years. They were of the Methodist faith, worthy people in every relation of life. Their family consisted of two sons and three daughters, all of whom survive, are married and have families.

D. M. Peppard was the eldest born of his parents' children and soon after his school days in 1853 went to work in the yards of the old Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad; and in 1854 was made a fireman and in 1859 was promoted to the position of engineer, first on freight trains and after more experience, a passenger engineer. From 1873 until 1882 he had charge of the round house at Crestline and in the latter year was promoted to be a master mechanic, a position he filled until 1891, having had charge of Division B of the Eastern lines and control of the lines from Toledo to Crestline. In 1892 he took an engine again and continued until 1897, when he became an engine shifter, which place of responsibility he held until his age retirement, Sept. 1, 1902. In Feb. 1893, Mr. Peppard met with a serious accident in a collision between Perrysville and Leonardsville, resulting in injuries that confined him to his home for seven months, and this, with one other, were the only disastrous ones in his long career and neither were because of any lack of care or caution on his part for he was known to have a thorough knowledge of every signal used in the service and to be unusually observant of every detail of his work.

At Crestline Mr. Peppard was married to Miss Maria A. Huffman, who was born in Knox county, O. and was four years old when her parents, Nathan and Electa (Parrott) Huffman, came to Crestline. Mr. Huffman was born in Ohio and his wife in New Jersey. After marriage he engaged in work at the blacksmith trade and engaged in farming. He was born in 1813 and died at Crestline in 1870, while his widow survived until 1900. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Sixteen children were born to them, Mrs. Peppard being the second in order of birth, and ten of these grew to mature years, and eight married and have families of their own.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Peppard, as follows: Mary, who is the wife of George Welshons, a farmer in Crawford county and has two children; Kate, who married E. West, who is connected with the Tube Works at Shelby, O., and has three children; Frank, who died at the age of 26 years, survived by a widow and one child; William E., a merchant at Marysville, O., who married Lillian Gardner and has six children; Grant, who resides with his wife and seven children at Shelby, O.; Edwin, who owns a claim on which he resides, in Mexico; Harry, who died as the result of an accident when 39 years of age; and Samuel, who is a house decorator and still lives with his parents. Mr. Peppard and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican but has never accepted public office. He is a member of the F. & A. M., at Crestline; and is a charter member of Division No. 306, formerly No. 8, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and in 1866 was a delegate to a convention of this body.

RENO R. SEERY, general farmer and one of the representative citizens of Lykens township, Crawford county, O., who is operating 156 acres of land for his father, which is the old homestead on which he was born June 2, 1872, and is a son of Jacob and Lavinia (Coon) Seery.

Jacob Seery was born in Ross county, O., and during his active life carried on farming. He has always been a Republican in his political views and a prominent man of his section. He married Lavinia Coon, who was born in Canada, and four children were born to them: Alvaro, who is deceased; D. B.; L. M. D., who is now deceased; and Reno R.

Reno R. Seery attended the public schools in boyhood and before he took upon himself his present responsibilities, traveled all through the West, visiting points of interest and having a very enjoyable pleasure trip. He is a progressive, well informed agriculturist, successfully cultivating the land and raising some excellent stock. Sugar making is also one of the farm industries, a fine grove of sugar maples being on the farm.

Mr. Seery was married Sept. 18, 1894, to Miss Caroline Heinlen, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Auck) Heinlen, who were substantial and respected people of Holmes town-

ship and parents of three children; Emanuel, Clara and Caroline. To Mr. and Mrs. Seery a son was born, Orlo Dale, who died when six months old. They are members of the United Brethren church. Politically he is a Republican and has served several terms on the school board. He is a member of the Grange at Brokensword and of the K. O. T. M. at the same place.

EDWIN G. BEAL, cashier of the First National Bank of Bucyrus and an official who has had much to do with the prosperity of this institution was born near Bucyrus on his father's farm Sept. 1, 1876. He is a son of Benjamin and Lydia (Rexroth) Beal both of whom were members of prominent pioneer families of this community.

Edwin G. Beal was graduated from the Bucyrus High School in 1893. In the same year he became assistant to his father in the office of the Crawford county Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of which company his father was then secretary. Upon the death of his father in March, 1898, he was appointed secretary of this company which position he filled acceptably until the end of the company's fiscal year. In 1896 he began his training in practical banking in the Second National Bank of Bucyrus being made assistant cashier of that institution in January, 1898. In September, 1898, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., where he was graduated from the classical course in 1901 with his A. B. degree. From this institution he received the A. M. degree in 1904. After his graduation from the Ohio Wesleyan University he entered the senior class of the Law School at Ohio State University in September, 1901, from which institution he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of LL. B. In June, 1902, Mr. Beal was admitted to the bar of Ohio. After completing his education he accepted a position with the First National Bank of Bucyrus and continued until January, 1903, when he was elected assistant cashier of the bank. In November, 1904, Mr. Beal was appointed cashier of the same institution and has continued in this important position ever since, being now also a member of the Board of Directors of the bank.

On Sept. 20, 1911, Mr. Beal married Miss

Rachel Monnett, who was born at Bucyrus, was graduated from the Bucyrus High School and later from the Cincinnati School of Oratory. Mrs. Beal is favorably known as an elocutionist, having frequently appeared in public and on many occasions has given entertainments for charitable purposes. She is a daughter of Abram C. and Jane (Walwork) Monnett, a granddaughter of Col. William Monnett and a great-granddaughter of Isaac Monnett, who came to Crawford county in 1828. Since its establishment in Ohio the Monnett family has been prominent in the affairs of the communities in which they have lived.

Mr. and Mrs. Beal are interested members of the Methodist Episcopal church and both are active and appreciated workers in the Sunday School, Mr. Beal at present being its Superintendent. Mr. Beal is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. Mrs. Beal is a member of Hannah Crawford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

E. C. ASSENHEIMER, merchant tailor, one of the prosperous and representative business men of Crestline, O., who established his present store in 1906, has been connected with tailoring interests here, however, since 1895. He was born at Bucyrus, O., in 1872, and is a son of Christian and Bertha (Marggraf) Assenheimer.

Christian Assenheimer was born in the city of New York, Aug. 12, 1834, his parents being Germans. As a young man he came to Bucyrus and has ever since lived in Crawford county, being now in his 78th year. He married Bertha Marggraf, who was born in Germany in 1838, but has spent the greater part of her life in Crawford county. They are faithful members of the German Lutheran church. Eight children were born to them, seven of these still surviving.

E. C. Assenheimer was reared on a farm and attended the public schools prior to learning his trade, at Crestline, after which he worked at his trade and for three years was in partnership in the merchant tailoring business with Jacob Sutz. In 1906, Mr. Assenheimer embarked in business for himself and has a commodious store well situated, the dimensions of which are 80x16 feet, on Railroad

Avenue. He carries a large stock of both foreign and domestic goods and has every facility for doing a first class business in his line. He has a wide city acquaintance and his patronage comes from the most fastidious class. Like his father, Mr. Assenheimer has always been a staunch Democrat. Mr. Assenheimer is unmarried.

JAMES B. GORMLY, president of the First National Bank, of Bucyrus, O., and for years identified with numerous very important business enterprises of this section, has been connected with this financial institution since its organization, and has been at its head for a period of 53 years. He was born at Bucyrus, Nov. 23, 1836, and is a son of John A. and Louisa (Bowman) Gormly.

John A. Gormly was born at Pittsburg, Pa., July 19, 1804, a son of John and Elizabeth (Gill) Gormly, the ancestry being Irish on the paternal side and Scotch on the maternal. John A. Gill, the maternal grandfather, served in the War of the Revolution. In 1830 John A. Gormly removed from Pittsburg to Brownsville, Pa., where he embarked and continued in a mercantile business until 1836, when he moved to Bucyrus and conducted a store on Sandusky Avenue. He was a man of excellent business perception and his foresight was shown in his acquisition of much property, both in the growing town and in the adjacent region, and in addition to his subsequent holdings in city realty, he had 1,000 acres of land which became valuable for farming purposes. He established one of the earliest financial institutions here, founding the Peoples' Deposit Bank, in 1859, in association with his son, James B. Gormly, and continued the same until he found the time ripe for still broader business dealings, and in 1864 organized the First National Bank of Bucyrus. His business acumen and sterling honesty contributed to the success of this institution as they had to his other undertakings, and he continued at the head of this bank until the time of his death, which occurred May 8, 1878. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church and served in public capacities at important conventions of this religious body, both in Ohio and in other parts of the country. In 1833 he married Louisa Bowman,

who died May 6, 1872. They had three children: James B., George C. and Mary L., the last named becoming the wife of Rev. James G. D. Findley.

James B. Gormly was educated at Bucyrus and continued at school until he was 17 years of age, when his uncle, James P. Bowman, offered him a clerkship in his mercantile store, and he remained there for one year. Later he entered Bartlett's Commercial College, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1856, and then became bookkeeper and teller of the Exchange Bank at Bucyrus, where he gained his first banking experience. He continued there until 1859, when he became associated with his father in financial affairs, which, under careful and conservative management, developed into enterprises of vast importance. Mr. Gormly's name and activities have been of great value to many other business concerns. He served for some years officially with the Gas and Electric Light Company of Bucyrus and later as president of the Bucyrus Water Company; in 1893 was made and served as assignee of the estate of the late Governor Foster, of Ohio; from 1871 until 1875 was secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Central Railroad Company; and was one of the organizers of what is now known as the American Clay Working Machinery Company, of which he also served as treasurer. In local affairs, where the public welfare is a matter of concern, Mr. Gormly has never failed to perform a good citizen's duty, and has served on many charitable boards and has liberally contributed to benevolent movements.

In 1859 Mr. Gormly was married to Miss E. Virginia Swingly, a daughter of Dr. Frederick and Mary (Denman) Swingly, and two daughters and one son have been born to them: Ella K., who became the wife of F. S. Monnett, of Columbus, O., a prominent public man, once attorney-general of the state; Susan E., who became the wife of W. H. Pickering, a representative business man of Bucyrus; and James B., who is now deceased. Mr. Gormly and family attend the Presbyterian church and they are people of social importance, not only at Bucyrus, but also at the state capital and in other cities.

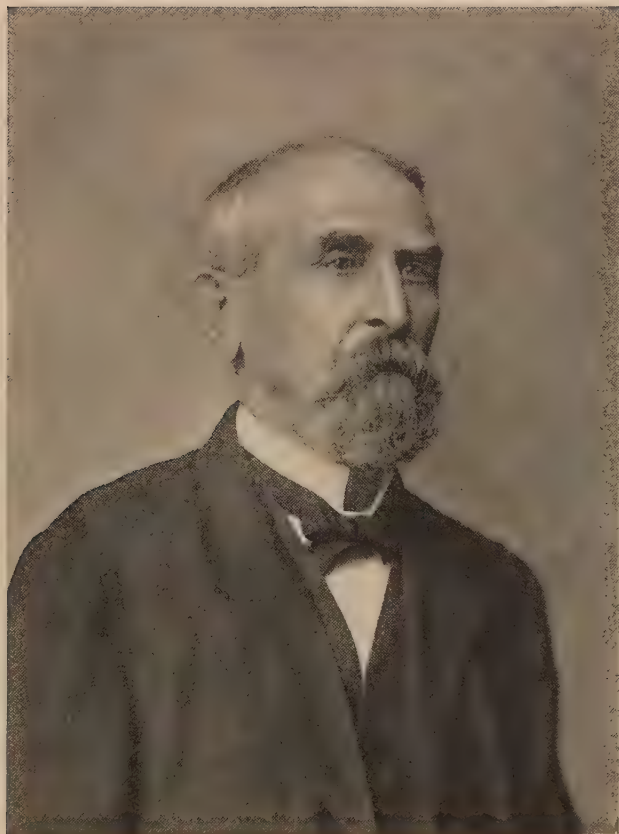
JAMES SOWASH, general manager of the Crestline Pump Works, very important

business enterprise of Crestline, O., one that is well financed and ably officered, was born at Mansfield, O., in the spring of 1872, where he was educated.

Mr. Sowash has been in his present line of business since he was 19 years of age and after learning his trade was foreman for some years for the Humphrey Company of Mansfield and afterward, for seven years, was with the Barnes Manufacturing Company of the same city, coming from there to Crestline in 1903, when the Crestline Pump Works business was started. This company has officers as follows: Judge Daniel Babst, president and a director; Jacob Babst, treasurer and a director; John H. Warden, secretary; and James Sowash, general manager. In addition Mr. Sowash has been chief designer of all the pumps, which include 250 varieties, manufactured by this company. Additional directors of the company are: J. W. Ross, who is also vice president; Jacob Flowers, Abraham Seib, R. M. Taylor, and John H. Warden, all men of capital and high business standing. They manufacture and handle as jobbers all water supply goods and utensils and in addition to manufacturing hand, power and spray pumps, they cast sinks, traps, brackets, etc. The plant is extensive, 135 pumps alone being turned out per day, and employment is afforded 65 skilled men. In advancing the interests of his house, Mr. Sowash displays those enterprising qualities which mark the successful American business man all over the world.

Mr. Sowash was married at Mansfield, O., to Miss Alice Burns, who was born and reared there and their one son, Russell, now 16 years of age, is a student in the Crestline High School. Mr. and Mrs. Sowash are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Sowash is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, the Blue Lodge at Crestline and Council and Chapter at Mansfield.

ALBE MOE, vice president of the Home Savings & Loan Company, at Galion, O., of which city he is a leading business man, was born at French Creek, Lorain county, O., May 22, 1840, and is a son of Husted and Hannah Moe and a descendant of an old French family that came to the United States very early, set-



ALBE MOE

ting in Vermont before the Revolutionary War.

Husted Moe was born in Genesee county, N. Y., and was young in years when the family settled in what was then the wilderness of Lorain county, O. He engaged in farming and later conducted a stage route hotel at French Creek. His death occurred in 1850, when aged about 45 years. He married Hannah Moe, who was born also in New York and was a daughter of Isaac Moe, who engaged in farming near French Creek. Both he and wife lived into extreme old age. Mrs. Husted Moe survived her husband for many years, being aged almost 89 years at the time of her death. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church. Of her five children four lived to maturity and all married and had children.

Albe Moe was reared and attended school at French Creek. He and his older brother, Perry Moe, who still survives and resides at Cleveland, entered the Union Army in May, 1861, the latter enlisting while Albe became a teamster and after one year in the transporting department, became team foreman in the commissary department and later was made assistant superintendent of the horse corrals at Washington, D. C. Mr. Moe has a record of sending out more than 25,000 horses during the time this important assisting office to the efficiency of the Government was in his charge. After the war was over he was tendered a position in the quartermaster's department but by that time he was tired of war and its trappings and a home in the North, amid peaceful surroundings appealed to him and finally he located at Galion and for some years afterward was in the restaurant business here. Afterward he began to deal in real estate and carry insurance risks and subsequently entered politics and served in the city council in 1888-9. In 1890 he was appointed city appraiser and in 1892 was elected mayor; in 1894 was elected county commissioner and served six years in that office. In 1900 he was made a member of the city board of Review, a position he has continued to fill, being remarkably well qualified for the same. He was one of the organizers of the Home Loan & Savings Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, of which he is a director and for the past 11 years has been vice president. Mr. Moe has been exceedingly

active along many lines and has so conducted his undertakings that they have been successful.

At Galion, O.; Mr. Moe was married to Miss Sarah C. Blossier, who has always lived in Crawford county and is a daughter of David and Leah (Rex) Blossier, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Vernon township, Crawford county. One son, Ralph, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Moe, but he died early. Mr. Moe is a Democrat in politics.

JACOB F. ROSS, one of the leading citizens of Lykens township, Crawford county, O., where his valuable farm of 119 acres is situated, was born in this township, Sept. 4, 1871, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Schimpf) Ross.

Peter Ross and wife were both born in Germany and he yet survives and resides on his farm in Lykens township. She passed away in 1911. They had the following children born to them: Philip, who is deceased; Jacob F.; Charles; Matilda, who is the wife of Christian Brown; Adam; Christian; Henry; and Martha, who is the wife of Jacob Kalb.

Jacob F. Ross attended the district schools when he was a boy and ever since then has given a large part of his time to general farming, prior to his marriage working by the month but since then has operated his own land. He is a practical, industrious man, not given to experimenting but rather keeping to methods which he has proved to be sensible and safe, and is recognized as one of the successful agriculturists of this section.

In 1884, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Anna Shafer, a daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth (Schaaf) Shafer, formerly farming people in Chatfield township but now living retired in Chatfield village. The parents of Mrs. Ross had the following children: Catherine; William Leonard; Mary, who was married (first) to Benjamin Zucker, and (second) to Daniel Koch; Anna, who became Mrs. Ross; Sophia, who is the wife of Albert Hartchue; Henry; Arlena, who is the wife of Harrison Kibler; and Frank, George and Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross have one daughter, Marie. They are members of the Lutheran

church. In politics Mr. Ross is a Democrat and has served as supervisor of Lykens township.

REV. A. H. SCHRIENER, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Galion, O., has been an active and earnest worker in his present field for a number of years and has been permitted to witness both spiritual and material growth in his congregation as a compensating result. Father Schriener was scarcely 18 years of age when he entered St. Mary's Seminary, at Cleveland, O., completing his classical course at St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Father Schriener was appointed assistant priest at St. Peter's, Cleveland, later was pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church at Port Clinton, Ottawa county, O., where he remained two years and then had charge of the Catholic church at Bowling Green, O., for four and one-half years, coming from there to Galion in January, 1899. St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Church organization is one of the oldest in the city, having been founded in 1854 and ever since has been administered to by a regular priest. At present Father Schriener has a congregation of 500 souls and the flourishing parochial school has 85 pupils. He is deeply beloved by his own people and commands the respect of the citizens of Galion, irrespective of religious faith, who recognize his spiritual influence and his zeal in the cause of Christianity.

WILLIAM W. BUCK,* chief clerk of a division of the railway mail service, is a well trained and experienced man in his line and in January, 1905, was appointed chief clerk of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Division on the Pennsylvania road, his jurisdiction covering a wide territory, with office at Crestline, O. He was born at Philadelphia, Pa., in February, 1855, where he was reared and was graduated from the High School.

In his native city Mr. Buck was appointed a postal clerk, and has been in the Government service for 23 years, serving with efficiency in every department into which he was promoted, his first run being between

Pittsburg and Chicago. The work of the Crestline office, as above stated, covers a wide territory, there being 260 postal clerks under its direction. When he was appointed to his present position he succeeded W. L. Poe, who became assistant superintendent with headquarters at Cincinnati. Mr. Buck has been very loyal to both employers and comrades and is justly held in high esteem. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to Blue Lodge, No. 272, at Crestline, and to Chapter No. 88 of this city, being treasurer of both branches; belongs to the Commandery at Mansfield and the Shrine at Dayton.

In the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Buck was married to Miss Sara K. Hayes, who was born at Camden, N. J., and at that time was a successful teacher in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have one daughter, Leah M., who graduated in music from the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., in the class of 1912. Mr. Buck and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Republican in his political affiliation.

GEORGE J. STRAUCH, one of the representative men in the hardware line at Crestline, O., a member of the firm of Strauch Bros., the oldest hardware dealers in this city, with commodious quarters on the corner of Main and Seltzer Streets, was born in Richland county, O., Aug. 19, 1862, a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Lippert) Strauch.

Christian Strauch, the grandfather, was born in 1802 in Germany, and in 1848 came to America with his family and settled in what is now Crawford, then Richland county, O., where he and wife died, about 1888, having been farmers ever since coming to Ohio.

Conrad Strauch was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was 14 years of age when his parents came to the United States and had followed agricultural pursuits ever since. In politics he is a Democrat and was reared in the German Reformed faith. He married Elizabeth Lippert, who was born and reared in Ohio, of German parentage. They died of cholera, in Auglaize county, O., when she was two years old. Mrs. Strauch still survives, the mother of ten children, eight of whom survive and seven of these have married.

George J. Strauch was two years old when his parents came to Crawford county, where he was reared and educated and later followed the carpenter trade for 15 years, when he went into the hardware business with his brother, Michael Strauch. The latter is a graduate of a business college at Ada, O., and is bookkeeper for the present firm and serving in his second term as city clerk. In 1892 George J. and Michael Strauch embarked in their present business, succeeding a Mr. Frye, which business was founded by Mr. Frengel in 1862. They have commodious quarters, their main store having dimensions of 160x22 feet and additionally have two warehouses for storage and exhibition of buggies and farm wagons. They carry a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, tin roofing and do gas and sanitary plumbing, carrying all supplies.

George J. Strauch was married in Crawford county to Miss Sarah E. Schwarer, who was born in Vernon township, in 1864, a daughter of Jacob Schwarer, and the following children have been born to them: Estella, who is the wife of Charles Pry and lives at Crestline, having one son, Harold; Erie E., who was educated in the Crestline schools and Wooster University, and who is a teacher in the public schools; Frank B., who is a clerk for his father; Clarence J., a student at Wooster University, who is agent for the Cleveland Press, at Crestline; and Ruth, Eleanor M., Alvin and Jacob, all at home. Michael Strauch is unmarried. Both brothers belong to the Knights of Pythias and the latter also to the Elks. They are Democrats politically and for some years George J. has been a township trustee and a member of the school board. In their various business relations and in public office, both men command the respect and have the confidence of their fellow citizens.

REV. G. M. SCHMITZ, first resident pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, at North Auburn, Crawford county, O., was born at Luftelberg, Germany, Sept. 13, 1880, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Welter) Schmitz. The parents of Father Schmitz were born in Germany and the father died there when his son was nine years old. The

mother came to America in 1906 and resides with Father Schmitz at North Auburn.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, like other congregations, was developed from a mission and attained its present standing and importance through the zealous Christian efforts of its priests and the generosity of its faithful members. It was in the spring of 1879 that the Catholics living in the neighborhood of Waynesburg, O., called a meeting to endeavor to make some plans whereby services could be held on Sunday and a Sunday-school started nearer than New Washington, to reach which place was often a tax on both sick and well. The decision was to erect a suitable building, hence arose a frame structure on a corner of the old Faeth farm and from 1880-81 Rev. Amadeus Dambach was pastor of what was the beginning of St. Mary's Church. He was called away in the summer of 1881 and the church was then made a mission of the New Washington Church and from 1881 to 1888, Rev. Laurence Heiland administered to the two congregations. The summer of 1888 brought Rev. George Vogt, who, while serving as priest inaugurated many improvements and it was during his term as pastor that the church was frescoed and the stained glass windows replaced the old plain glass panes, Father Vogt donating one window and Father Horstman another. In 1899 Rev. Vogt left for a larger field and Rev. John Kunnert took charge of the church at New Washington and the mission of St. Mary's and during his administration a basement was dug and the building equipped with a furnace, the roofs of both church and priest's house were slated and the church tower, which had formerly been too high for safety, was somewhat lowered.

On July 5, 1906, the members of St. Mary's heard the welcome news that they were to have a resident priest, a favor they had long besought of the Bishop, and Rev. G. M. Schmitz was sent and as been in charge ever since. He met with a hearty reception from the majority of his parish, although there were a few who doubted, at that time, the financial ability of the congregation to give adequate support, but long since then all these fears have been dispelled and the parish is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. He

has not only looked carefully after the spiritual welfare of his people but has been a wise executive and the improvements that have been brought about under his direction and encouragement, have added greatly to the value of the property. Under his fostering care various church organizations have become a part of St. Mary's life. The Christian Mother Society was canonically established with the sanction of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstman and a membership of 37 enrolled. In May, 1907, the young ladies and young men of the parish were enrolled into the Sodality of B. M. V. under the name of St. Agnes Sodality and St. Aloysius Sodality, respectively. At different times eloquent members of the Catholic clergy have visited the parish and have carried away good reports.

Father Schmitz has about 60 families in his parish and also supplies St. Anthony's Church, which he organized three years since. In connection with St. Mary's there is a successful parochial school. The church owns two and one-half acres of land, which is conveniently located and on which stands the church, the priest's house and the cemetery. Father Schmitz is one of the younger members of the Catholic clergy in this section and is a man of scholarly attainments. He was educated in Europe and completed his theological studies at Washington, D. C., and was ordained at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 17, 1904, by Cardinal Gibbons. Prior to coming to St. Mary's he was in charge at Cleveland, O.

BURT E. PLACE, general manager for the firm of E. M. Freese & Co., Brick, Tile and Fire Proofing machinery manufacturers at Galion, O., has been identified with this concern for 23 consecutive years. He was born Sept. 7, 1870, at Grand Rapids, Mich., and is a son of Rev. Horace Place. The family is of old New England stock and Rev. Horace Place was born in Vermont. From there, in early manhood he came to Ohio, where he worked at the trade of cabinetmaking and later became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal body, in which work he continued for 30 years, his death occurring at Cleveland, O. He was married while in

charge of a church in Michigan, and his wife died in Shelby county, O. Of their family three yet survive.

Burt E. Place was educated at Bellevue, O., and attended school also at other points where his father was located. When he first entered the business house with which he has ever since been identified, it was in a minor position and through ability, intelligence and fidelity he has steadily advanced and not only is indispensable to the firm of E. M. Freese & Co., but is also interested in other business enterprises which indicate his reliability as a citizen and business man. He is vice president of the First National Bank of Galion and a member of its board of directors.

Mr. Place was married at Plymouth, O., to Miss Mabel Swope, and they have three children: Lawrence, Margaret and Horace. The eldest son is employed in the First National Bank in this city. Mr. Place and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with a number of the leading fraternal organizations and belongs to committees appointed to promote commercial progress, and, with other leading men accepts the responsibility of citizenship along the line of charity and benevolence.

BENJAMIN HEFFELFINGER, deceased, was one of the early business men and prominent and useful citizens of Crestline, O. He was born in Washington township, Richland county, O., Dec. 26, 1833, and died at his home in Crestline, Dec. 30, 1908. He was a son of Jacob and Esther (Lime) Heffelfinger.

Jacob Heffelfinger and wife were of German ancestry and Pennsylvania parentage. Soon after marriage, about 1820 they came to Ohio and settled on wild land in Washington township, Richland county, securing 40 acres, and to the clearing, cultivating and improving of this property, Jacob Heffelfinger devoted his after life. He was an honest, upright, industrious man, qualities which belong to his descendants. She lived to the age of 72 years and he until about 78 years old, both dying in the faith of the German Lutheran church. Of their eight children all survived to be about 70 years of age, with the exception of one who died in his 16th year. The one survivor, Jacob, Jr., a millwright

living at Brighton, Ia., has passed his 86th birthday.

Benjamin Heffelfinger remained on the home farm until 21 years of age and then learned the trade of shingle maker. In April, 1861, he embarked in the grocery business on East Main Street, Crestline, where he continued for 30 years, during this period erecting his own business house and investing in other property, including five acres of valuable realty and owning a handsome residence situated at No. 716 West Bucyrus Street, where he spent the closing years of his life, in comfortable retirement. He was identified with many of the progressive movements that contributed to the city's advancement, was one of the early members of the city council and for years served as treasurer of the school board. In his political views he was a Democrat.

Mr. Heffelfinger was 27 years old when he was married, in Washington township, Richland county, to Miss Mary E. Kerr, who was born at Rensselaer, Jasper county, Ind., April 11, 1843, a daughter of John and Susan (Piper) Kerr, natives of Richland county, of Scotch-Irish extraction. They were married in Ohio and in the thirties moved to Jasper county, Ind., where they both died early, the father of Mrs. Heffelfinger when aged but 36 years and his wife, when but 35. They left one daughter and two sons, Thomas and John, both of whom married and died when aged about 66 years.

A family of eight children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Heffelfinger, namely: Melvin C., who resides with wife and children at Bucyrus; Martha J., who died at the age of 40 years, who was the wife of Henry Foltz and was survived by four children; Elihu E., who is a resident of Crestline and a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railway; Charles A., who is an engineer on the same road lives at Crestline and has a family of wife, son and three daughters; Thomas D., who died at the age of eight months; Lavina B., who is the wife of John Cook, of Pensacola, Fla.; and Dora and Rosa, twins, who died near together, when aged 19 months. Mrs. Heffelfinger and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HORACE J. SMITH, a leading citizen of Lykens township, Crawford county, O., who owns 160 acres of well situated land, which he devotes to general agriculture, was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, July 3, 1869, and is a son of John F. and Malinda (Shupp) Smith.

John F. Smith and wife were born in Crawford county, members of old families of this section, and spent their lives here into advanced years. Mr. Smith still resides in Holmes township but his wife died in 1887. They had the following children born to them: Lulu, who is the wife of W. E. Pfetzer; Laura, who is the wife of Wesley Lust; Horace J.; Edith and Sylvanus, both of whom are deceased; Leary, who is the wife of George Lecrone; Lottie, who is the wife of Edward Pfeifer; Celesta, who is the wife of Harry Chester; and Lena, who is deceased.

Horace J. Smith attended the public schools and remained at home giving his father assistance on the farm until he was 22 years of age, after which, for 14 years, he rented land from his father. In 1908 he purchased his present farm from his father and here successfully engages in farming and raising some excellent stock, not much more, however, than he needs for himself. His surroundings show thrift and good management, an interest in public affairs, schools and good roads and the presence of reading matter, go far to prove the opening statement, that Mr. Smith is a leading citizen in his community. He is a member of the Grange at Brokensword, is serving as school director, and for three continuous terms was a trustee of the township.

In 1891, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ida C. Fralick, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Hass) Fralick, one of the old families of the county. Mrs. Smith died Feb. 29, 1912. The other members of her parents' family were: Emma, wife of William Lahman; Benjamin; Elizabeth, wife of J. Shawk; and Edward and Harrison. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith four children were born, namely: Alfred, Lula, Mabel and Alton. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat. He and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church at Broken-sword.

DAVID H. CASSEL, a retired merchant of Crestline, O., occupying a beautiful residence which is situated at No. 211 Pearl Street, has made this place his continuous home for the past 17 years and has been active in both business and political circles. He was born on his father's pioneer farm, in Sandusky township, Crawford county, O., Aug. 6, 1844, and is a son of John and a grandson of Frederick Cassel.

Frederick Cassel was of German parentage but was born in the United States, not far from Pittsburg, Pa. He grew to manhood there and married Sarah A. Steel, and late in the thirties the family came to Richland county, O., settling in Springfield township and both Frederick Cassel and wife died there, in advanced years. They were members of the Lutheran church.

John Cassel, son of Frederick and father of David H. Cassel, was the eldest born of his parents' large family, his birth taking place in Pennsylvania, in 1821 and he was in early manhood when he accompanied his parents to Ohio. He learned the carpenter trade under John Stough, completing his apprenticeship before he was 21 years old. The Stough family came to Richland county at the same time as the Cassel family and they became acquainted while crossing the mountains and settled on adjacent farms in Springfield township. The families prospered together and both were well thought of in Springfield township, where the Stoughs also lived to be old people. John Cassel married Sarah Stough and continued to work at his trade in Richland county until 1843 when he bought a farm in Sandusky township, all of which was uncleared but seven acres and on which the only improvement was a log cabin. Here the Cassel family increased and thrived and the parents lived into honored old age, passing away with the neighborly esteem that their kind and useful activities during life had won for them. Eleven children were born to them and all but one grew to maturity, nine of these married and four sons and two daughters are yet living.

David H. Cassel was the fourth child and early became inured to hard work, his father needing his almost constant assistance. As opportunity afforded, he went to the district

school, but had but meagre advantages. When he secured work from neighboring farmers, his wages were 25 cents a day and they were well earned. In May, 1862, he left the farm and came to Crestline and became an apprentice to the tinner's trade, with G. W. Pierce, receiving for his first year's work the sum of \$35, \$50 for the second year, and \$75 for the third year, this including his board. For five years afterward he worked as a journeyman and in 1871 embarked in business on his own account and at that time established a hardware store, which he continued until 1908, when he retired after a long and prosperous business career. A strong Democrat all his life, he has been active in party movements in the county and city and has served as a member of the city council.

Mr. Cassel was married (first) at Upper Sandusky, O., to Miss Maggie Cramer, who was born in Seneca county, O. Her death occurred in 1869, from the effects of a fire which attacked the home. She was the mother of two children, one of whom died in infancy, the other being the wife of H. C. Cotner, of Crestline, and they have one son, Robert, who is a promising student in the public schools. Mr. Cassel was married (second) in Richland county, to Miss Maggie McGuire, who was a teacher. They have two children: Daisy M., who is a graduate of the Crestline High School; and Dotty D., who is the wife of E. E. Meister, who is connected with a large mercantile firm at Columbus. Mrs. Cassel and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE SNYDER, a retired business man of Galion, O., and one of the city's most respected citizens, was born at Washington, Pa., Feb. 7, 1835, and is a son of John M. and Anna (Heist) Snyder.

John M. Snyder was born at Winkle, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and his father had served under the great Napoleon for six years. In early manhood John M. Snyder decided to emigrate to America and after completing his trade of custom boot and shoe maker, he joined his brother-in-law, George Bower, who had established himself in Washington, Pa., in the blacksmith business. It was while living at Washington that John M.

Snyder was married to Anna Heist, who was from his own German province, and they remained at Washington until their son, George Snyder, was one year old, when a family removal was determined on, to what was then the far West. Mr. Snyder and Mr. Bower provided the heavy wagons and strong teams that hauled the household goods over the hills and mountains between Washington and Galion, O. They were disappointed in the appearance of the latter place, at that time only a few scattered dwellings making up the hamlet, and as an encouraging business point they found it totally deficient. In considering whether to choose Columbus or Mansfield for a permanent home, they tossed up a penny and as Mansfield was indicated they started on foot to have a view of the place before moving their families. Apparently they were satisfied with the appearance of that village for they concluded to make it their home and shortly afterward found employment and in the course of time were well established in their trades. George Bower lived to be 92 years old, grew wealthy and locally important. Both Mr. Snyder and Mr. Bower were musical and both were fine singers and their musical gifts served to introduce them to the hospitable people and for a long time no entertainment at Mansfield or in the vicinity was considered complete without their attendance and songs.

After some years John M. Snyder and wife moved on a farm in Congress township, Morrow county, O., and there they passed the rest of their lives. The land was unimproved when Mr. Snyder purchased it but perseverance and industry soon changed the wild land into cultivated fields. They were devoted members of the Reformed church and while living at Mansfield, through Mr. Snyder's efforts a church was built. He lived to the age of 76 years and three months but his wife passed away at the age of 64 years. They were people who were well beloved, their sympathy and kindness to every one arousing affection and respect. They had four sons and four daughters born to them and four sons and one daughter still survive.

George Snyder was the second child of his parents and was a babe when the family came to Ohio and was 17 years old when removal

was made to Morrow county. Under his father, who was a man of great skill in the trade, he had learned to manufacture custom boots and shoes, his father having made the first pair of stitched boots ever used at Mansfield. For some years George Snyder worked at the trade and then was married, after which he became a farmer, continuing until Sept. 1, 1865, when he came to Galion and embarked in the grocery business near the Public Square, on West Main Street, and carried it on until his sons had grown old enough to succeed him and they still conduct it. Mr. Snyder was one of the organizers of the old Hayes National Bank and was its first president and later its vice president.

In Morrow county, O., Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Harriet Mitchell, who was born near Iberia, O., Jan. 12, 1840. More than 52 years have passed with their joys and sorrows but the tie has never been severed and on April 12, 1910 these good people celebrated their 50th anniversary, an occasion long to be remembered with pleasure by all who were permitted to attend. The following children have been born to them: Frank J., who conducts the grocery business which was established by his father, and who married Nina Wineland and has two daughters, Naomi and Maud; Alonzo M., who graduated from Kenyon College and took first honors in the class to which he belonged in the Cincinnati Law College, and who is engaged in practice at Cleveland, and is married, having one son, Gaylord; Charles A., who is superintendent of the iron works of Platt & Crady, at Hartford, Conn., and has two sons, Russell G., who lives with his grandparents, and George Barry, who lives with his father.

Mr. Snyder and his brother were both soldiers in the Civil War, Mr. Snyder serving for 100 days. He has always been a patriotic and useful citizen and in local affairs has been continuously active, serving as a member of the city council and as a member of the school board for two terms, and when made the candidate of the Republican party for county treasurer, ran far ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the board of Review for the county. Both he and wife attend the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason of high de-

gree, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Mansfield and the Shrine at Cleveland.

JOSEPH E. SUTTER, who is in the meat and grocery trade at Crestline, O., located on the corner of Bucyrus and Seltzer Streets, a member of the firm of Sutter Bros., is one of the enterprising young business men of this city. Both he and brother, Otto Sutter, who is his partner, are natives of Vernon township, Crawford county, and there he was born June 29, 1885. The parents are Joseph F. and Theresa (Becker) Sutter.

Joseph F. Sutter was born at Crestline, O., in 1856 and has been a farmer all his life. His people came from Switzerland and died in old age in Crawford county. Joseph F. Sutter was married in Shelby county, O., to Theresa Becker, who was born in Bohemia, Germany, in 1858, and was five years old when her parents came to Ohio and spent the rest of their lives in Shelby county. Nine children were born to Jacob F. Sutter and wife, Joseph E. being the fourth in order of birth, all surviving with one exception: Albert, Susanna, Joseph E., Dorothy, Otto, Herman, Olivia and Henrietta, and Alfonso, who died at the age of 18 months.

The firm of Sutter Bros. has been operating at Crestline since 1910, the partners purchasing their present store and market from W. D. Cover. Through a careful study of the demands of their patrons, through honest and courteous dealings and the handling of superior stock only, this firm has been successful from the beginning and occupies a recognized position in commercial circles here.

At Crestline, O., Mr. Sutter was married to Miss Agnes Link, who was born at Galion, April 13, 1886 and was educated at Dayton and Crestline. Her father, John Link was born in Montgomery county, O., and for many years has been in the meat business at Crestline. He married Anna M. Rock, who was born in Germany and came alone to the United States, when 19 years of age. Both families are members of the German Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN H. ZIMMERMAN,* a well known business man at Galion, O., his hardware and

plumbing establishment being located at No. 218 East Main Street, was born at Williamsburg, New York, in December, 1855, and is a son of John A. and Anna M. (Miller) Zimmerman.

The parents of Mr. Zimmerman were born in Baden, Germany, and both came to America in 1850, and were married in the State of New York. After they came from there to Galion, O., the father followed his trade of cabinetmaker with the Big Four Railroad and for other firms. He was a careful, reliable and skilled workman. Both he and wife lived to be 81 years of age, and they both were members of the Lutheran church. Of their four children, three survive and all live at Galion.

John H. Zimmerman was one year old when his parents came to Galion and here he was reared and attended school. He served his apprenticeship to his trade of tinner and plumber and for several years worked as a journeyman but otherwise has always resided in this city. In 1891 he established himself as a plumber and tinner and three years later admitted F. H. Eise as a partner and at the same time added a hardware department, and for 11 years a prosperous business was carried on under the firm style of Zimmerman & Eise, since when Mr. Zimmerman has been sole proprietor and former conditions continue.

Mr. Zimmerman is a well known Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Council at Galion and the Chapter and Commandery at Mansfield. He is identified also with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks and is a member of the Country Club. Politically he is a Democrat. He has never married.

JACOB R. BISHOP, an enterprising and successful farmer and stock raiser, owns a large body of valuable land, resides in section 15, Cranberry township, his property bordering the southeast side of the corporation limits of New Washington, O. He was born in Peru township, Huron county, O., Feb. 11, 1860, and is a son of Arsaineus and Theresa Bishop, natives of Huron county and both now deceased.

After his marriage in 1891, Mr. Bishop bought 73 acres in Cranberry township, Craw-

ford county, of the Springer heirs, paying fifty dollars an acre for the same. It was good land but was not improved to please Mr. Bishop who immediately began his own improvements, including a system of drainage, in 1903 erecting a new barn, with other structures, and the entire remodeling of the house which had been erected in 1858. Mr. Bishop, in 1905, bought 77 acres, from his father-in-law, George Miller, a well improved body of land adjoining his other farm on the west. All of it had been cleared by Mr. Miller with the exception of eight acres of maple grove and every year a large quantity of maple sugar is made on the place. Mr. Bishop raises grain, especially wheat, having at the present date of writing 17 acres of as fine wheat as can be found in Cranberry township, and has a large acreage in hay. He also raises cattle, horses and hogs, disposing of \$800 worth of the latter every year. A large number of fowls are produced here yearly also, Mrs. Bishop taking just pride in her Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Orphingtons, thorough-bred stock. She sells eggs to the Uhl Hatchery Company, of New Washington, O., and has made this an important feature of the farm industries.

Mr. Bishop was married Jan. 27, 1891, to Miss Mary Miller, who was born in Cranberry township, north of New Washington, O., a daughter of George and Margaret (Heydinger) Miller. George Miller was born in Germany, Feb. 2, 1835, and came to Crawford county and settled one-half mile north of New Washington, where he lived for four years and then bought a farm south of that place and there built a brick house for hotel purposes in 1871, naming it the Washington House, which he conducted for 20 years, then retired and now lives at Chicago, Ill. His wife, Margaret Heydinger, was born in France, a daughter of John Adam Heydinger, who probably came to New Washington in 1835. She was one of three children: John, Margaret and Mary, the brother marrying Mary Gulong, and the sister, Frank Wechter. Mrs. Miller died July 7, 1905, and her burial was in the Catholic cemetery at New Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller the following children were born: Mary, who married Jacob R. Bishop; John R., who is manager of the Miller Department Store at New Washington; Catherine, who is the wife

of Matthew Burger, residing east of New Washington; Ignatius, who lives in Cranberry township; Rosa, who lives at Chicago, Ill.; Adam, who is interested at New Washington in the Miller Merchandise Company, and who married Amelia Burger; Cecelia, who is married and lives in the city of Chicago; and Tillie, who is the wife of George Schmidt, of New Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have two children: Verona and Otto, the latter of whom is a student in the New Washington High School. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop is talented in music and devotes a part of her leisure time to teaching music. She graduated from the New Washington High School when only 16 years of age and afterward attended college for one year at Tiffin, O. She then taught school for two years and at present is book-keeper for the Uhl Hatchery Company. Mr. Bishop and family are members of St. Bernard's Catholic church at New Washington. Mr. Bishop votes with the Democratic party but is not unduly active in politics and has never accepted any public office except that of road supervisor, in which he served two terms.

JOHN F. MORKEL, who justly claims the distinction of being the oldest grocer, in point of service, doing business at Crestline, O., established himself here in 1887 and has continued uninterruptedly ever since. He was born in Crawford county, one mile west of Crestline, Dec. 7, 1853, and is a son of Christian and a grandson of Peter Morkel.

About 1829 or 1830, grandfather Morkel and family came from Germany to the United States and located in Franklin county, Pa., and from there, in 1832, started for Crawford county, O. The means of transportation was a wagon, drawn by a blind horse, and naturally but slow progress was made over the mountains and through uncleared lands, dense timber tracts and unbridged streams, and it took many weeks for the pioneers to reach their proposed home. They settled on virgin land, in what was called the wind fall, and there a log cabin was erected and life was begun anew. Many Indians were visitors to this section, attracted by the abundance of wild game and the pioneers soon learned wood craft from them and in the early days partly

sustained life by hunting, trapping and fishing. A valuable farm was developed through persevering labor and Peter Morkel and wife lived long enough to enjoy peace and comfort in their last days.

Christian Morkel, son of Peter and father of John F. Morkel, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 18, 1823, the eldest of seven children, and died in Richland county, O., in February, 1906, when aged 83 years. He learned the trade of wagonmaker and was able to construct an entire wagon from the cutting down of the tree to its completion as a useful vehicle, and in addition owned and operated a saw mill and engaged in farming. He spent his closing years in Richland county, near Crestline, a man widely known and very highly respected. In Crawford county he married Mary Ann Purkey, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 10, 1835, and was brought to Crawford county by her parents in the forties, they settling also in the wind fall, where her father followed farming. She died April 30, 1898, in Richland county. She was reared in the German Reformed faith but after marriage united with her husband's church, the German Lutheran. Thirteen children were born to this marriage, twelve of whom reached maturity, ten of whom married and all these survive.

John F. Morkel was the eldest born of his parents' children and was reared and educated in his native county about two miles east of Crestline. After some years on the farm he learned the blacksmith trade at Mansfield and for two years followed the same in Delaware county and then came to Crawford county on a farm for seven years, and then came to Crestline and embarked in the grocery business, for the first eleven years being located on Main Street and since then has occupied his commodious store, with dimensions of 22x67 feet, on the corner of Crestline and Bucyrus Streets. He carries a full line of staple goods and all fancy goods for which there is a demand, and does a safe and satisfactory business being able to meet all competition without recourse to any questionable methods. He is one of the reliable and representative business men of the city.

Mr. Morkel was married at Massilon, O., to Miss Helen Mathieu who was born in Wayne

county, July 8, 1853, and was there reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Morkel have three children: Edith Dora, who is the wife of Lewis Smith, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer residing at Crestline, and has one son, Neil; Clarence Lee, who lives at Galion, and who married Daisy Snyder, who died when their daughter Ruth was eight days old; and Estelle May, who is the wife of Howard Ackerman, of Mansfield, and has one son, Franklin Kenneth. Mr. Morkel and family attend the Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Morkel is a Democrat and he has been active and useful as a citizen, serving for nine years as a member of the school board and serving also on the water works board. He is prominent in Ohio Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Crestline and the Council at Mansfield and serving officially at different times.

RICHARD HOLCKER, senior member of the firm of Richard and Herman Holcker, successful hardware merchants and representative business men of Crestline, O., was born in Germany, Oct. 26, 1866, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Huebsch) Holcker. His brother, Herman Holcker, the younger member of the firm, was born in 1868, also in Bavaria, and there the brothers grew to manhood and both learned trades, the older becoming a machinist and the younger a carriage-smith.

The parents, George Holcker and wife, were born and reared in the same Rhine province and married there and for many years Mr. Holcker followed the machinist trade. In 1901 he and wife came to America and joined their children at Crestline, O., where the father of Richard and Herman Holcker died in February, 1912, when aged 75 years, having lived retired after reaching this city. His widow, now in her 73rd year, resides with her children at Crestline. They had ten children and all came to the United States and all but one, to Crawford county, O. and all married but two.

The hardware business now conducted by the firm of Holcker Brothers, is one of the old established ones of Crestline, having been founded about 60 years ago, on the corner of Seltzer and Main Streets. The present firm, in



THOMAS S. KENNEDY

1892, succeeded Jacob Sosenheimer, and a large business has been built up here, an immense stock of goods being carried, including all kinds of hardware, tin roofing and farm implements. Business honesty is the watchword of this firm and it has proved good policy.

Both members of the above firm have married and each household has children. Richard Holcker was married at Crestline to Miss Catherine (Gehrisch), who was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1874, and was 18 years of age when she came to Crestline. She is a member of the German Lutheran church. One child has been born to Richard Holcker and wife, Frederick, who is two years old.

Herman Holcker was married at Crestline to Miss Ida Eckstein who was born, reared and educated here. They have one son and one daughter: Albert G., born March 31, 1896, who is a student in the Crestline High School; and Martha, who was born June 19, 1900. Mr. Holcker and wife are members of the German Reformed church. In politics both brothers are nominally Democrats, but with independent tendencies. Both brothers are identified with the order of Macabees and both are stockholders in many of the successful local industries of the city, while Richard is also a director of the First National Bank.

HORACE ANGENE, one of the representative citizens and large tax payers of Crawford county, O., was born in Lykens township, June 2, 1861, and is a son of Jacob and Louisa (Barrett) Angene. The father is now deceased. He was a native of Germany and after coming to Ohio engaged in farming. The mother, who is now in her 73rd year, resides in Lykens township. They had two sons: Horace and Albert.

Horace Angene obtained an excellent public school education and then attended the Normal School at Lebanon, O., for one term, and before settling down to agricultural pursuits, taught five terms of school. Although he was entirely successful as an educator, he had determined on an agricultural life and ever since has devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising. He owns 370 acres of fine land situated in Crawford county and a body of 1840 acres, situated in Texas.

In 1883, Mr. Angene was married to Miss Sarah Kalb, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Kalb, substantial farming people in Chatfield township. Mrs. Angene has two brothers: Daniel and Emanuel. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Angene: Orestus, who married Mabel Meck; and Sylvanus, Anita and Amy. Mr. Angene and family attend the Pietist church at Chatfield. In politics a life-long Democrat, Mr. Angene has frequently been elected to public offices, in which men of high personal standing and education are required, and he has served on the school board and also as a justice of the peace.

THOMAS S. KENNEDY, who is one of Crawford county's leading citizens and substantial and representative men, resides on one of his farms in Dallas township, containing 280 acres, and owns a second one, comprising 80 acres. Additionally he has 175 acres in Marion county, and 139 acres in Trumbull county, and is one of the stockholders in the Farmers and Citizens Bank of Bucyrus. Mr. Kennedy was born in Tully township, Marion county, O., Oct. 23, 1848, and is a son of William and Margaret (Shank) Kennedy.

The parents of Mr. Kennedy were born in Pennsylvania and both died in Marion county, O. They came to Ohio when young and were reared and educated here and later married and settled down to an agricultural life in Marion county. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and they were respected and esteemed in the section which was their home for many years. They were parents of a large family. After the mother of Mr. Kennedy died the father married Mary A. Lance and they had one daughter born to them, Samira, who is the wife of Ellsworth J. Jones. Thomas S. Kennedy was the third born of his father's first family, the others being: Nancy, who died aged three years; Lydia Jane, who is the widow of Samuel Baker; Martha, deceased, who was the wife of George Watts; James William; Emma, who is the wife of Madison Roberts; Anzila, who is the wife of George Watts; and Margaret Ellen, who is the wife of John Hill. The paternal grandparents of the above children were Thomas and Nancy Kenedy, and the maternal were Jacob and Lydia Shank.

Thomas S. Kennedy attended the district schools in boyhood and improved his opportunities so that afterward he taught a term of school in Marion county. He found, however, that his natural inclinations led more in the direction of an agricultural life and therefore became a farmer, in which line of activity he has continued and has been exceedingly successful. In 1882 he bought the farm on which he lives, from J. George Heinlen, and this land as all the other that he owns has been improved and brought to a high productive state.

In 1874 Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Esther F. Monnette, a daughter of Thomas and Esther Ann (Culp) Monnette. The parents of Mrs. Kennedy were early settlers and for many years prominent people of Marion county. Mrs. Kennedy has but one sister: Vansanelia, who is the wife of G. W. Sipe. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy the following children have been born: Mervin, assistant cashier of The Farmers & Citizens Bank, at Bucyrus, who married Juna Ethel Newland, and has had three children—Evelyn Lucile, Frances Bernice and an infant, deceased; William, a farmer in Marion county, O., who married Mary Mertie Heinlen, and the following children were born to them—Flossie Marie, an infant, deceased; Clarence Eugene, Harold Stephen, Melvin. Oben, Mabel Mertie and an unnamed infant; Otho W., city solicitor of Bucyrus, O., who married Edna Burke; Orange D., a farmer in Marion county, who married Blanche Fink, and has the following children—Milford, Almeda, Vancenella Catherine; Myron G., who is in the drug business at Niles, Trumbull county, O., who married Daisy Knowles, and has the following children—James Thomas, Marion Elizabeth and Richard Knowles; Amy Elva, who married Samuel Stump, a farmer in Whetstone township; James Corbin, a farmer in Trumbull county, who married Eleanora Culler, of Indiana, and has three children—Myron Samuel, George William and Pauline Esther; Olive Edna, who is a member of the class of 1913, at college, at Ada, O.; Ralph C., who is a student at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Myrtle Flossie, who is a student at Ada; Almet E., who lives at home; and Jay Monnette, who died at the age of two years. This is one of the representative fam-

ilies of Crawford county, not only in numbers but in intelligence and business capacity. Mr. Kennedy and his sons are Democrats in their political allegiance and are deeply interested in public affairs at the present time of writing (1912). Mr. Kennedy has served on the township school board, of which he has been clerk and has been land appraiser for one term and also trustee. Both he and wife were reared in the Methodist faith and in this church their children also have received their religious instruction.

AUGUST MARQUART, one of the well known citizens of Crawford county, O., owning 238 acres of valuable land in section 12, Cranberry township, has been a member of the school board for four years and during three of these has been its president. He was born in Cranberry township, one mile north of the old homestead of Michael Marquart, July 31, 1856.

August Marquart obtained his education in the public schools of Cranberry township and has devoted many years to agricultural pursuits. The farm located three-fourth miles from New Washington, on which he lives, contains seventy-eight acres. He also owns 80 acres which he purchased from A. G. Lederer, this being previously the Anderson farm and he has also bought the Rapp farm of 80 acres. His home farm was formerly owned by Daniel Uhl. All this land Mr. Marquart has improved as he has thought desirable and has lived on the 78-acre farm since Oct. 1, 1880. He carries on a general farming line and also raises hogs, sheep and Durham cattle, all good stock, and his methods are those which experience has taught him to be most satisfactory.

Mr. Marquart married Miss Mary Jane Tilton, who was born in Cranberry township, a daughter of Arthur Tilton, and they have seven children, namely: Ida, Minnie, Elmer, Ora, Emma, Arthur and Lilly. All have been given educational and other advantages. The family belongs to the Lutheran church. Mr. Marquart is not bound by politics to any particular party, preferring to use his own judgment as to the worthiness of candidates when he casts his vote.

HON. FRANK MILLER, whose prominence and usefulness both in public life and in business affairs justifies the assertion that he is one of the leading men of Crawford county, O., served with distinction for five years in the Ohio State Legislature, and from 1896 until 1900, was mayor of the city of Crestline, during which period municipal growth and progress was notable. Mr. Miller was born at Crestline, March 11, 1863, and is a son of C. H. Miller, long a prominent citizen here.

Frank Miller attended the Crestline schools and the State University at Columbus, O., and in 1887 was admitted to the Ohio bar and practiced law until 1892. While he has been very active in politics he has been no less so in the business world. He is a director of the First National Bank of Crestline and also of the Burch Plow Works, and is vice president and treasurer of Schil Bros. Co., manufacturers of stoves and steel ranges. The above business was incorporated in 1900, with a capital of \$150,000, and the present officials are: W. H. Weaver, president; Frank Miller, vice president and treasurer; and W. D. Cover, secretary and manager. The board of directors is made up of the following capitalists: W. H. Weaver, C. F. Frank, J. M. Martin, J. A. McCallum, C. A. Simeonton and John Schil. Mr. Miller owns and operates the stockyards at Crestline and has the contract for the managing and cleaning of the stock cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Miller was reared a Democrat and has always been a loyal party man and for years has served as a delegate to all important conventions and been prominent in county organizations.

In 1889 Mr. Miller was married in Logan county, O., to Miss Short, who was born, reared and educated there. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, at Crestline, and with the Elks, at Bucyrus.

BENJAMIN L. SITES, pharmacist, who conducts a well equipped drug store at No. 138 South Market Street, Galion, O., has had a wide experience in his profession and in unusually well qualified for the important position the pharmacist fills in a community. He was born at Dakota, Stephenson county, Ill., but was mainly educated in Ohio and after spending some years at Wooster and Heidel-

berg Universities, entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada and was graduated from the School of Pharmacy in the class of 1896. He then became a clerk in the drug store of C. E. Ashbrook, at Ada, where he remained for five years, as prescription clerk for this house.

In 1901, an opportunity presented for a position in his professional capacity, under the Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, U. S. Navy. After passing a very satisfactory examination, he was attached to the recruiting party as assistant to the medical examiner, and later was sent to New York where he was given his first assignment, aboard the U. S. Training Ship "Albion." This vessel made a number of lengthy foreign cruises, not being hampered by the usual fleet routine.

When military occupation was made of the Panama Canal Zone, he was one of the two pharmacists, out of 40, selected for duty there in the establishment of marine hospitals. In this capacity, he was professionally associated with the most skilful medical men in the service and enjoyed experiences which were exceptionally valuable in following work. At the time his enlistment expired, he was serving with Dr. J. D. Gatewood, formerly head of the Bureau at Washington, and then attached to the U. S. S. "Yankee."

Dr. Sites then came to Galion and in 1905 succeeded one of the oldest druggists of this city—L. K. Reisinger—and has continued in business here ever since. He is an enterprising citizen, an active member of the Commercial Club, having served as one of its presidents and at present is chairman of the industrial committee. He is a member of the State and National Pharmaceutical Associations, is treasurer of the Crawford County Pharmacists Association and belongs to numerous fraternal bodies including the Elks and Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM DITTY, who is serving in his second term as township clerk of Lykens township, Crawford county, O., is well known all over the county, for 15 years having been a prominent and popular school teacher. He was born in Lykens township, Feb. 17, 1874, and is a son of Levi William and Catherine (Haas) Ditty.

Levi William Ditty, whose death occurred Aug. 8, 1901, was well known all through Lykens township, where he followed farming. His widow survives and resides with her son William, who was the second born in the family of children, the others being: Susan, now deceased, who was the wife of Arthur Jay Stevenson; Conrad M., who is deceased; and Mattie M., who resides with her mother and brother.

William Ditty completed the common school course in Lykens township, after which he took a commercial course at Ada, O. Teaching has been his main interest for many years and as an educator he is held in high esteem in Crawford county. During the summer season he cultivates his two acres of fertile land, attached to his comfortable residence, and does gardening and trucking. He is identified with the Democratic party and was elected on that ticket to the office of township clerk and gives intelligent attention to his official duties. He belongs to Lodge No. 859, Independent Order of Foresters, at Brokensword, and with his mother and sister, attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Ditty is unmarried.

THOMAS H. B. CLUTTER, M. D., who stands at the head of the medical profession at Crestline, O. and is the oldest physician and surgeon here, has been a resident since boyhood, but was born in Washington county, Pa., and is a son of John P. and Margaret (Andrews) Clutter.

The Clutter family can be clearly traced as far back as 1623, in Holland, from which country his forefathers came and settled at New Amsterdam, N. Y. From Morristown, N. J., his great-grandfather, John Clutter, enlisted for service in the Revolutionary War, in which he was a soldier for seven years and was with General Washington during the memorable winter at Valley Forge, his son, John Clutter, being also an enlisted soldier from the same place. After the trouble with Great Britain was settled the great-grandfather located in a wild section of Washington county, Pa., one of the first settlers there, his estate lying within 12 miles of the present county seat. The Clutter family experienced the most of the dangers and hardships of pioneer life, being driven to block houses for shelter from

Indians—these houses being the first thing they were compelled to build. They also suffered loss of stock from wild animals and had to surround their cabin at night with blazing fires to drive off hungry and voracious wolves. They lived through all these trials, increased in numbers and prospered in their business enterprises, accumulating much land and many herds of cattle.

John Clutter, son of John, and grandfather of Dr. Clutter, became famous locally as an Indiana fighter. He was a robust man even up to 80 years and possessed as much knowledge of woodcraft as the most wily savage and when one of the latter had committed some depredation, John Clutter pursued him for weeks until he had brought the Indian to justice. He married Phebe Headley, who also survived into old age.

John P. Clutter (3), son and grandson of John Clutter and father of Dr. Thomas H. B. Clutter, was born in Washington county, Pa., Jan. 1, 1806, and lived and died on his grandfather's farm, when aged 80 years. He was one of the younger members of a family of 12 children, all of whom have now passed away. He married Margaret Andrews, who was born near the old block-house in Washington county, in 1816, and died Oct. 10, 1885, a daughter of James and Anna (Van Voorhees) Andrews, who came from New Jersey to Washington county, Pa. John Clutter, grandfather of our subject, was a carpenter and wagonmaker and was skillful with tools. He was a busy and useful man in the neighborhood at the time when the hand was the only machine. The Andrews were all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, while the Clutters were Baptists. Thomas H. B. Clutter is one of seven children born to his parents, namely: Jasper, who left a widow at death; Thomas H. B.; Samuel, who lives with wife and two children, at Akron, O.; John P., Jr., who lives with his family in Charleroi, Pa.; Robert Morris, who is a resident of Waynesburg and has one son and one daughter; and two deceased.

Thomas H. B. Clutter came to Crestline in 1861, was reared here and served an apprenticeship in a drug store, after which he studied medicine for a time with Drs. A. & A. E. Jenner, with whom he prepared for Starling Medical College, where he was graduated in 1865.

Later he returned to Crestline and with the exception of a period of practice at Leesville, Crawford county, has been at Crestline. In February, 1889 he purchased the practice of Dr. C. W. Jenner, of this place and has been actively engaged here ever since.

Dr. Clutter was married (first) in 1867, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Joanna Day, who was born there in 1842, and died in the Columbus Hospital, Nov. 15, 1886. Dr. Clutter was married (second), to Miss Ida L. Mapes, who was born and reared at Bucyrus, O., a daughter of Richard Mapes. Dr. and Mrs. Clutter attend the Presbyterian church. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Crestline; the Commandery at Mansfield, the Consistory at Cincinnati and the other branches at Dayton. He is a charter member of the Dayton Consistory, S. P. R. S., No. 32, and a charter member of the Home for Masons at Springfield, being one of the first contributors of one hundred dollars to this worthy object. Professionally he is widely known, financially he is independent and personally is a man of sterling character.

HENRY HAGEMAN, who is one of the most progressive agriculturists of Crawford county, O., resides on his finely improved farm in Cranberry township, where he has 100 acres situated in section 24, and an additional 100 acres adjoining the home farm on the north, was born here March 13, 1848, and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Fredline) Hageman.

Charles Hageman was born in Somerset county, Pa., and was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents, Barnett and Susan Hageman, to Wayne county, O. Barnett Hageman served as a private in the Revolutionary War and died in Crawford county and his burial was in Goodwill Cemetery. Charles Hageman grew to manhood in Wayne county and then married Catherine Fredline. He was a house carpenter and a skilled workman and after marriage he built a residence in Wayne county which his son Henry visited in later years and was surprised to see how skillfully and substantially it had been constructed, all its finishing having been done by hand. After the birth of three children—Sarah, Mary and Catherine—Charles Hageman and wife moved

to Crawford county, in 1842 reaching the present farm of Henry Hageman, in Cranberry township. It must have been a stern sense of duty that made Mr. and Mrs. Hageman willing to give up their comfortable home in Wayne county and settle here, where but three acres of the 100 had been cleared and the only house was a log cabin. In the course of time, however, Mr. Hageman erected the frame residence which is yet standing and cleared 70 acres of the land and here the rest of the children were born, namely: William, Martha, George, Henry, David and John. The survivors are William, John and Henry, the last named being the only one living in Crawford county. The father died on this farm when aged 81 years, one month and 21 days, and the mother when aged 76 years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Hageman had the school opportunities then offered in Cranberry township, these being somewhat meager in his boyhood, and afterward followed farming and the carpenter trade, acquiring a farm of 40 acres situated northwest of the homestead. When his mother died he came with his family to the home farm, which he purchased, and here the aged father had kind care until the close of his life. Mr. Hageman cleared off the remaining 30 acres of the land and made the repairs to the buildings which he deemed necessary and has added many improvements. He is a self made man, never having received any portion of his father's estate which he did not pay for. He is a member of the Grange and in his agricultural methods follows modern teachings and with great success. His residence is situated on the East and West road, four and one-half miles south and east of New Washington, O. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Hageman married Miss Martha A. Garberich, who was born in Crawford county, west of Galion, a daughter of Isaac and Susan Garberich, and they have six children: Gertrude Pearl, who married Orval Stern and lives at Helena, O.; William, who married a Laura Cole, and lives at Shelby, O.; Maude, who is the wife of George Foster; Howard, who married Cora Derfler; Eva, who was a teacher for five years, and is in a nurse's training school; and Anna, who has been a success-

ful teacher for some years. Mr. Hageman and family belong to the M. E. church in which he is a steward and one of the trustees.

GEORGE JACOB BAUER,* whose fine, well stocked farm of 47 acres is situated in Vernon township, Crawford county, O., has been a lifelong resident of this township and was born near his present place, July 12, 1858, a son of John J. and Julia (Harrience) Bauer.

John J. Bauer was born in Germany, Nov. 19, 1828, and came to the United States with his parents in 1836. They were John Philip and Catherine (Frick) Bauer, who settled as pioneers in Vernon township, where they cleared and improved land and occupied it into old age. This same farm was owned by their son, John J., for a period of 45 years and on that place his death occurred May 6, 1911. He was a well known and highly esteemed man, well read and possessed of the sound judgment that led others to consult him on matters important to themselves and the community. Politically he was a Democrat and a worthy member of the German Reformed church. By trade a carpenter, he assisted in the erection of the first Reformed church building in Vernon township.

At Sandusky, O., John J. Bauer was married to Julia Harrience, who died in 1856, in the prime of life, in Vernon township, the mother of the following children: Emma, who married William Beach, of Vernon township, and has eight children; George Jacob, our subject; and Phebe, who is the wife of Charles Pauffenbach, a carpenter in Toledo, O., and has six children. Mr. Bauer was married (second) in Crawford county, to Julia Unckrich, who was born at Massillon, O., and died in Vernon township in February, 1904, when aged 63 years, the mother of eight children, all of whom married but one: Mary, deceased; John F.; Elizabeth, deceased; Frederick, unmarried; Amelia; Theodore; and Alice, a widow.

George Jacob Bauer attended the district schools in boyhood and youth and has followed general farming and moderate stock raising ever since, with satisfactory results. The farm on which he lives is well improved, Mr. Bauer being progressive in his ideas, and he has one of the fine orchards of the town-

ship. He also has an interest in his father's farm of 240 acres and in a farm of 200 acres, which is owned by five people.

Mr. Bauer was married in Jefferson township, Crawford county, to Miss Mary Nigraiench, who was born in this county, Dec. 25, 1867, a daughter of Christian and Margaret (Steffhom) Nigraiench. He was a soldier in the German army but found conditions so hard that he deserted and managed to hide himself for three days in the sails of a vessel, in which he escaped to America, and on the same vessel Margaret Steffhom came to the United States. After reaching Crawford county, O., they were married and afterward spent a long and happy life on their farm in Jefferson township. In 1861, when civil war was declared, he again became a military man and displayed all the qualities of a good soldier during his four years of service in his adopted country. Both he and wife were members of the German Lutheran church at Crestline.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bauer the following children have been born: Julia, who is the wife of Samuel Beach, a groceryman, at Crestline; and Hattie, Mada, John P. and Boston N. F., all living at home. In politics Mr. Bauer is a Democrat and has served in local offices and while trustee of Vernon township had much to do in the matter of ditching and building the excellent turnpike roads for which Vernon township is justly noted. For three successive years, Mr. Bauer, his father and his uncle, Peter Bauer, were drawn to serve as jurors, in the State Supreme Court, at Cleveland, the whole family having high standing in Crawford county. Mr. Bauer and family are members of the Reformed church.

P. C. THOMAS. Among the substantial and representative business men of long standing at Galion, O., is P. C. Thomas, who has been in the hardware line here for the last 30 years, his store being one of the largest and best stocked in this section of the state. He was born at West Becket, Berkshire county, Mass., and is a son of George Milton and Almada (Baird) Thomas, and a grandson of George Milton Thomas, Sr.

George Milton Thomas, Jr., was born also in the Berkshire hills and died in 1862, when

aged 56 years. He was a carpenter by trade and also managed a small farm. In early days he was a Whig and later a Republican. He married Almeda Baird, who was a member also of an old Massachusetts family. After her husband died, Mrs. Thomas moved to Lorain county, O., where her death occurred in 1876, when aged 68 years. She had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter died in infancy and the son accompanied his mother to Ohio.

P. C. Thomas was eight years old when his father died and the larger part of his school period was passed at Wellington, O. As soon as he was old enough he worked for neighboring farmers and then learned the carriage blacksmith trade, in which he engaged until 1881, when he came to Galion, immediately becoming connected with the store of which he is proprietor. For 19 years he was on the road for its owners, O. R. Cox & Company, they doing a jobbing business. Since 1901 Mr. Thomas has been sole proprietor. His quarters are commodious, the dimensions of his store being 24x196 feet, and the stock he carries includes shelf hardware of every description together with all lines of general hardware known to the trade. He has many of the qualities credited to his old Welsh ancestors, among these being a fine sense of business integrity which has been no small factor in his success.

At Wellington, O., Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Mary Daughterty, who was born in Medina county, O., a daughter of William and Adelaide (Mariam) Daughterty, the former of whom died at the home of Mrs. Thomas, at the age of 78 years. The mother of Mrs. Thomas survives. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have the following children: Frank, born at Wellington, O., who is a salesman for his father and who married Fay Coleman and has two daughters—Ethel and Helen; George Milton, named after both his grandfather and great-grandfather, who is bookkeeper for his father, and who married Nellie Bland of Galion and has one daughter, Ruth Lilian; Addie, born at Galion, who is the wife of Stewart Booth, of Greenwich, O.; and Ralph R., who lives at home. Mr. Thomas and his two older sons are all members of the Blue

Lodge in Masonry, of which Mr. Thomas is past master and treasurer, and he belongs also to the Chapter at Galion, and Council at Bucyrus, in all of which he has been an official. With his sons Mr. Thomas is also a Republican, all being strong party men. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the First M. E. church.

HARVEY G. ZELLNER, owner and proprietor of the Lykens Township Tile Factory, together with 17 acres of adjacent land, was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, O., Feb. 22, 1879, and is a son of Edward and Emma (Ohl) Zellner.

The father, Edward Zellner, was born in Pennsylvania, has followed an agricultural life and now lives retired at Brokensword, O. His wife is deceased, her burial having been in Baseline Cemetery. They had the following children born to them: William, Charles A., Henry, Laura, Harvey G., Anna and Walter. Laura is deceased and Anna is the wife of William Park.

Harvey G. Zellner had no other educational advantages than those offered by the public schools. In early manhood he began farm work, by the month, which he continued for about ten years and then purchased his present plant from Harvey Candel. The enterprise is an important one in this section, employment being given to from five to ten hands, the product being building blocks and tile from three to fifteen inches. The business is prosperous.

On Feb. 22, 1911, Mr. Zellner was married to Miss Clara Laipply, a daughter of Emory Laipply, a general farmer in Crawford county, Mrs. Zellner has the following brother and sisters: Amanda, who is the wife of George Green; Emma, who is the wife of John Smith; and Laura, Grace and Jonas. Mr. and Mrs. Zellner are members of the Reformed church. In politics he is a Democrat and at present is serving acceptably in the office of road commissioner.

PETER ECKSTEIN, deceased, for many years was a leading business man at Crestline, O., and was the founder of the grocery store now conducted by his sons and successors, Henry E. and George P. Eckstein, at Nos. from 106-112, West Main Street. He was

born in Kleinbieberau, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, April 8, 1848, and was but two months old when his parents, George and Mary Catherine Eckstein, brought him to the United States, following his baptism in his father's church, in the village where he was born.

George Eckstein settled first with wife and child in Richland county, O., and afterward moved into Crawford county, securing land in Vernon township, on which he and wife spent the rest of their lives. They were quiet, God-fearing people, devout members of the Reformed church.

When Peter Eckstein had reached his 16th year, he left the home farm and went to Sandusky, O., where he learned the carpenter trade and afterward followed the same for a number of years at Crestline. In 1875 he embarked in the grocery business, conducting the same for the first year with Benjamin Spell for a partner, but after that until he retired in 1906, was sole proprietor. He was a man of business integrity and a most worthy and useful citizen and his memory is held in universal esteem. Although he never sought public office his judgment and business qualifications were so approved by his fellow citizens that they desired the benefit of these in civic matters and elected him a member of the city council. In his political views he was a Democrat. His death occurred in his home at Crestline, May 10, 1910, a member of the German Reformed church.

In 1872 Peter Eckstein was married at Crestline, to Miss Catherine B. Huber, who was born near Leesville, Crawford county, Nov. 15, 1849, and is yet a resident of this city. Her parents, Peter and Christiana (Knapp) Huber, came to the United States from Germany and afterward lived on their farm in Crawford county and died there in old age. Seven children were born to Peter Eckstein and wife: John, who died in infancy; C. William, who is in the grocery business at Galion and has a family; Ida, who married Herman Holcker, who is in the hardware line at Crestline, and has two children—Albert and Martha; Julia, who resides with her mother; Henry E.; George P., who, with his older brother, is a member of the firm of Eckstein Bros., and who married Lulu Hetrick, of Shelby, O.; and Fred O., the youngest, who is a student in the Ohio State College.

Henry E. Eckstein, the older member of the firm of Eckstein Bros., was born at Crestline, Sept. 9, 1881 and obtained his education in the schools of this city. He practically was reared in his father's store and learned the grocery trade at first hand, as may also be said of his brother and partner, George P. When the father retired, July 1, 1906, after his long and honorable business career, it was with feelings of satisfaction that he turned his interests over to sons so capable and well qualified to succeed him. A very large volume of trade is handled here, there being customers who dealt with the father and continue their patronage to the sons, the enterprise of the younger men having opened up new avenues that have contributed to business expansion.

Henry E. Eckstein was married May 5, 1909, to Miss Blanche Topping, who was born at Galion, O., in 1884 and was educated in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Eckstein have one son, Robert E., who was born June 14, 1910. As a family the Eckstein's are members of the German Reformed church. Both members of the firm of Eckstein Bros. are Democrats in their political sentiments, while fraternally they belong to the order of Elks, at Galion. They are not only able business men but public spirited and progressive, proud of the extent and high standing of their business interests and ever ready to assist in fostering that local spirit that arouses emulation and results in more general prosperity. Crestline, as every other city, values such citizens.

WILLIAM J. STUCKEY, a representative business man of Lykens township, Crawford county, O., owner and proprietor of the elevator at Plankton, where he deals in feed and grain and all kinds of farming implements, was born in this township, Jan. 20, 1870, and is a son of Carl and Louisa (Keller) Stuckey, both now deceased.

Carl Stuckey was of German extraction and his business was farming and for many years he lived in Lykens township, where occurred his death and burial. He was twice married and to his first union were born: Henry, and Mary who is the wife of John Ohls. To his second marriage the following children were born: Lena, who is the wife of Frank Dennis; Charles; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Lewis Young; Hattie, who is the wife of Charles

Moore; George; William J.; Laura, who is the wife of Cyrus Ohls; and Janela, who is the wife of L. J. Shoots.

William J. Stuckey attended the public schools and then spent five terms in the Ohio Normal University at Ada and after this taught school for five years in Crawford and Seneca counties. For ten more years he followed farming but in 1908 bought his elevator and has been engaged in business at Plankton ever since. He shows an active and intelligent interest in public matters, aiding all movements that promise to be beneficial to the village and is valued as a citizen.

In 1893 Mr. Stuckey was married to Miss Mattie Mesnard, who was born in Seneca county, a daughter of William and Eliza (McCloughlin) Mesnard. To the parents of Mrs. Stuckey the following children were born: Emma, wife of Charles Stuckey; Edward; Della, deceased, who was the wife of Daniel Stuckey; Cora, wife of Donald Swalley; Mattie, wife of William J. Stuckey; and Lloyd and Duff.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuckey have two children: Verle, who is associated with his father; and Velma. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Stuckey is a Democrat and is serving in the office of clerk of Texas township. He is identified with the Odd Fellows at Melmore, Seneca county.

MRS. MINNIE C. BECHSTEIN, who is a member of one of the old families of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., where she was born, reared and educated, resides two and one-half miles northeast of New Washington, her valuable farm of 116 acres being situated in section 2 of this township. She is a daughter of Michael and Caroline Marquart, both of whom died in Cranberry township, and the widow of William C. Bechstein.

Mrs. Bechstein grew to young womanhood in her parents' home and in girlhood attended school at what is called the Klein school-house, in Cranberry township and also attended German school at New Washington, O. On May 22, 1891, she was married to William C. Bechstein, who was born in Germany, a son of Ernest and Louisa Bechstein. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bechstein lived on J. Wright's

farm near Bellevue, O., afterward moving to the Yingling farm north of Monroeville, and from there came to the present farm, which Mr. Bechstein bought from Henry Rapp, in 1899. The land had been partly cleared but the only attempts at improvement were two log stables. Mr. Bechstein was a very industrious man and an excellent farmer and soon had many improvements under way, his death, at the comparatively early age of 44 years interrupting many of the plans he had in view. He was a highly respected citizen of Cranberry township, a good neighbor and kind husband and father. A son and daughter survive him, Elmer and Ora, both of whom live with their mother. Since Mr. Bechstein's death, on Feb. 20, 1910, Mrs. Bechstein has erected the present comfortable farm residence and the farm industries are carried on under her capable management. She is a member of the Lutheran church as was her husband.

GEORGE WOOD NICKELS, postmaster at Galion, O., to which place his parents came in 1854, was born in this city July 10, 1869, and is the sixth son of George Wood and Margaretta R. (Webber) Nickels. The elder George Wood Nickels was born in Marion county, O., in 1820, and was a soldier in the Mexican War in 1846. In 1854 he was married at Mansfield, O., to Margaretta R. Webber, a native of Cumberland county, Pa., and they came then to Galion, where he followed his trade of carpenter and car builder and for a number of years was one of the most highly valued mechanics in the (now) Big Four Bee Line Railway employ. He died at Galion, O., in 1873. Politically he was a Republican and fraternally a Mason. His widow, who was born in 1834, still survives. Three of their children are living: George W., subject of this sketch; Webber, who is a sheet metal worker, resides at Galion with his mother; and Guy, who is an upholsterer and carriage trimmer, resides also at Galion.

At the age of 18 years George Wood Nickels, Jr., left school to learn the trades of boiler-maker and machinist with the Erie Railway Company and was so employed until he was appointed assistant postmaster under Postmaster J. W. Cupp, who filled the office for seven years. Mr. Nickels has always been an

active Republican and on July 1, 1905, was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt after a special election to determine the people's choice and was reappointed by President Taft. He has devoted all his energies to advancing and improving the efficiency of his office, paying particular attention to expediting the mails in order to give satisfaction to the citizens and also carefully regulating the rural mail service. This is an office of the second class and a large volume of business passes through it, some 12,000 residents being served. He has a competent force and the office is conducted carefully and economically.

In 1896, Mr. Nickels was married to Miss Laura Case, a daughter of Philip Franklin and Dora (Monnett) Case, the latter a native of Galion. The former died here in 1884. The mother of Mrs. Nickels lives at No. 222 Gill Avenue, Galion. Mr. Nickels is a charter member of Star Council of Junior American Mechanics, chartered in 1890, and for many years has been identified with the Masonic bodies, being past master of Galion Lodge 414, F. & A. M., is active as an officer in Galion Chapter 142, and belongs to the Commandery No. 21, K. T., at Mansfield. In large measure Mr. Nickels is a self made man and is entitled to the respect and esteem in which he is universally held.

FRANK B. KEHRER, proprietor of the largest and most complete jewelry store at Bucyrus, O., a business house that was founded by his father some 40 years ago, was born in Ohio, in 1862, and is a son of George J. and Leah (Haller) Kehr.

George J. Kehr was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1839, and died at his home in Bucyrus, in 1891. He was born possessing many talents and, probably, with training would have become a musical genius, and all his life was naturally proficient in mechanical arts. In 1850 he came to America but after a few years returned to Germany but came back to the United States before the Civil War and in the latter part of this struggle served as a private in an infantry regiment under command of Captain Diller of Bucyrus. About 1872 he went into the repair business, on Sandusky Avenue, Bucyrus, beginning in a small way as a tinker and mender of clocks, watches and

jewelry. In his spare moments he constructed a wonderful clock that worked automatically and that not only recorded the passing of the hours but had many devices that made it a remarkable piece of workmanship. This clock still is exhibited in the store which his sons conduct and probably is unique as a sample of inventive skill along this line. He was what, in these days, is called a wizard, when he undertook the manipulating of clocks and watches. All his skill in this direction was a natural gift as he had never been instructed in mechanics of any kind, his education, which was liberal, having been directed more in the line of a profession. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion was a member of the German Lutheran church. Fraternally he was identified with the leading German organizations of the city.

George J. Kehr was married in Columbiana county, O., to Leah Haller, who was of German ancestry but was born in Ohio. She still survives and is now in her 70th year. They had the following children: Frank B., Laura, Charles, George J., Frederick, Emma and Harry, the last named dying in 1890, at the age of five years. The eldest daughter as well as the youngest reside with their mother. Charles, who is a member of the jewelry firm of Kehr Bros., married Desta Sprow. George J. was born at Bucyrus in 1876 and since his graduation from the Bradley Polytechnic School of Peoria, Ill., has been in the jewelry business at Bucyrus. In 1898 he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War and with the 8th O. Inf., went to Cuba, from which island he returned with the command in 1899. He became second lieutenant of Co. A, O. N. G., resigning in 1901. He is a member of the firm of Kehr Bros. Frederick, who is a graduate of the Ohio Medical University of Columbus, is a well known practitioner of this city, a specialist in diseases of the eye, nose and throat. He married Cady Coxgrove, and they have one son, Harry.

Frank B. Kehr began to work in his father's shop as soon as his school days were over and thus acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade. In 1887 he succeeded to the business and immediately began its expansion and within five years found his quarters inadequate and after several removals, in 1897,

with Mr. Blicke, purchased what is now the Kehrer Block, on Oct. 5, 1905, becoming sole owner. This is a handsome and valuable property situated at Nos. 112-114 North Sandusky Avenue, with dimensions of 48x72 feet. He carries a very large stock including jewels, gold and silver and silverware, clocks and watches and choice objects of art and his trade relations make it possible for him to procure for his customers any jewel or desired object of value or fine workmanship that he may not have among his own treasures. Mr. Kehrer is looked upon as a dependable man in his line, to which he has devoted his attention continuously for 38 years. In 1912 he admitted his brothers, George J. and Charles, to the firm.

Mr. Kehrer has never married, residing with his mother and sisters. He is identified with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Politically he is a Democrat but has never accepted any tender of public office.

CHARLES H. MILLER, whose long, efficient and honorable service made him one of the best known railroad men for many years connected with the Pennsylvania system, has been a resident of Crestline, O., since 1860, and now lives retired, his home being located on the corner of Seltzer and Main Streets, Crestline. He was born in the city of New York, June 9, 1829, and is a son of John F. and Barbara (Giunder) Miller.

John F. Miller was born at Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 5, 1805, and died at Carrollton, O., July 2, 1897. When 12 years old he came to the United States on a cattle ship. For a number of years he lived in the city of New York and became a custom tailor, later in life moving to Carroll county, O. In New York City he married Barbara Giunder, who was born on the Atlantic Ocean when her parents, Jacob Giunder and wife, were coming from Switzerland to America. The mother died after the birth of her child and her burial was at sea. The father continued the journey with his motherless children, to Philadelphia, from there coming to Carroll county, O. In Switzerland he had been a linen manufacturer. His death occurred there when he was almost 100 years old. Mrs. Miller was reared by her brother and sister, mainly in New York State.

Her death occurred in Carroll county, O., when aged 84 years. She was a member of the Lutheran church. Four sons and three daughters were born to John F. and Barbara Miller. One son, Benjamin, died at the age of 75 years. Thomas J. left a son at death. John F. died without issue. All the sons and daughters reached maturity and the two survivors are: Charles H. and Mary, the latter of whom never married and who still occupies the old homestead in Carroll county.

Charles H. Miller grew to manhood in Carroll county and secured his education there. In 1851 he entered railroad life, becoming connected with the C. & P. Railroad, and worked on a construction train until 1853, when he went to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in merchandising for four years. He then returned to railroading and was conductor on a Pennsylvania line road until 1860, when he came to Crestline. Here he was placed in charge of the company's business with the title of dispatcher, but at that time his duties included a much wider territory than at present. In February, 1868, he was assigned to the position of livestock agent at Chicago, Ill., but still retained his home at Crestline. The company appreciated his services and gave him full credit for what had been accomplished. When he left the railroad service an elaborate dinner was tendered him by his fellow livestock agents of the Union Stockyards, at Chicago, on Dec. 29, 1900. He stood high in the regard of both employers and comrades and was given the privilege of naming his successor, his son-in-law, Ernest A. Oliver being subsequently named to succeed him. He has a thorough knowledge of railroad history running back sixty-one years. Politically Mr. Miller is, like his father before him, a Democrat. He is a third degree Mason.

Mr. Miller was married at Carrollton, O., to Miss Caroline Jackson, who was born there May 26, 1833, and died at her home in Crestline, Jan. 8, 1908. Although quiet and domestic in her tastes she was widely known for her sympathy and charity were given wherever needed and the circle of those who sincerely mourn her is large. She was the beloved mother of the following children: Ada, who married A. J. Wire, and died twelve years later; Carrie, who is the wife of Ernest A.

Oliver; Frank, who formerly was a member of the Ohio State Legislature, and is now engaged in the livestock business at Crestline; and Fannie, who is her father's housekeeper and devoted attendant.

CAREY A. MICHENER, postmaster at Lykens, O., and, in partnership with his brother, Alva J. Michener, owner and proprietor of a general store here, was born in Venice township, Seneca county, O., in 1881, and is a son of William and Laura (Richie) Michener. The parents and their two sons all live in Crawford county, Alva J. being also a school teacher in addition to being associated with his brother in the store enterprise.

Carey A. Michener attended the local schools and afterward enjoyed three terms of Normal School training at Ada, O., and then went into educational work, for ten years afterward being a teacher in Lykens township. After retiring from the educational field he turned his attention to merchandising and embarked in his present business on Dec. 1, 1909, when he bought the same from M. L. Aurand, in association with his brother. The firm enjoys a large volume of patronage, their honest methods and pleasant personality contributing largely to this prosperity. For the past three years Mr. Michener has served also as postmaster and as a public official has given entire satisfaction.

On Sept. 1, 1909, Mr. Michener was married to Miss Hattie Hartzell, who was born at Bloomville, O., a daughter of Alvin and Savannah (Miller) Hartzell. The father of Mrs. Michener was a boiler maker by trade. His death occurred in 1908 and his burial was in Bloom township, Seneca county. Mrs. Michener has sisters and brothers as follows: Agnes, wife of Albert Owen; Elizabeth, wife of Reed Marquis; and Cora, William and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Michener attend the Evangelical church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Lykens, O.

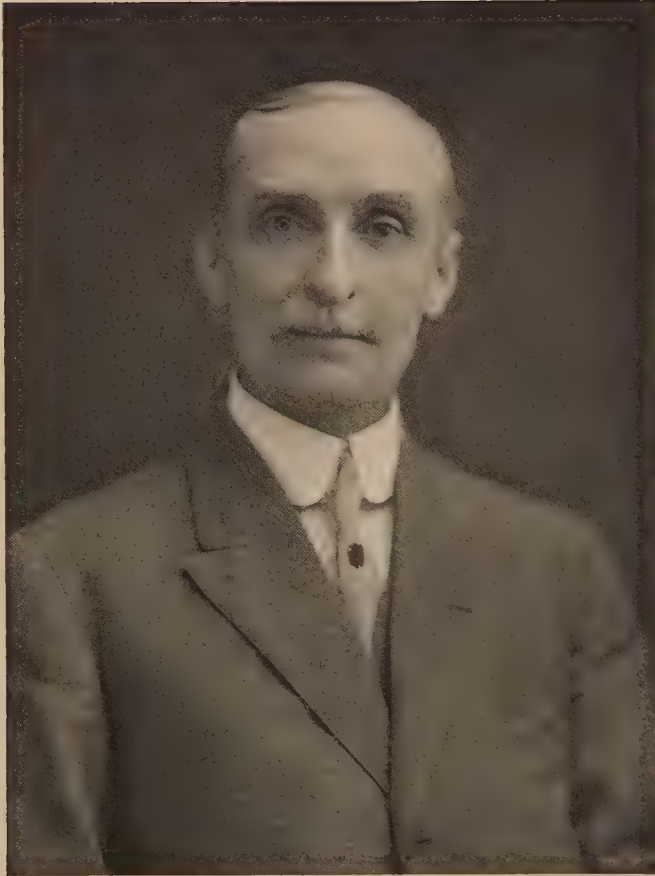
GEORGE W. MILLER, president of the Farmers and Citizens Bank and Savings Company, at Bucyrus, O., and also president of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company, has long been a leading citizen of Bucyrus and of

Crawford, his native county. He was born in 1859, in Todd township, and is a son of John D. and Mary (Kahl) Miller.

John D. Miller was born in 1813, in Cumberland county, Pa., a son of George and Catherine (Kex) Miller, who moved in 1837 to Richland county, O. Farming was the occupation of father and sons. John D. Miller continued to reside in Richland county until 1852, when he moved into Crawford county, securing a farm north of Oeola, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted the rest of his active years, surviving until 1896, passing away at the age of eighty-three. His first marriage took place in 1840, to Mary Deal, who died in 1852, having been the mother of five children. In 1855 Mr. Miller married Mrs. Mary (Kahl) Barga, a daughter of Henry and Susan (Rank) Kahl, a widow with two children. To this marriage was born one son, George W. Miller, now of Bucyrus.

After securing a fair common school education, George W. Miller attended the Northwestern Normal School at Fostoria and then engaged in teaching school, continuing in educational work for a part of each year, for a protracted period. During the last three years of his career as an instructor, he had charge of the Oeola, O., schools. He has always been greatly interested in the educational advancement of his county and in order to further it has frequently consented to serve on educational bodies. For a number of years his business interests have been important, and as the head of the Farmers and Citizens Bank and Savings Company, he has become relied on as a financier. The security felt by the public in this institution is largely due to his careful and conservative attitude. He has been officially connected with local fire insurance organizations since 1898 and is now president of one of the prosperous and substantial companies of Crawford county. In politics Mr. Miller was reared a Democrat by a father who took a deep interest in the success of Democratic principles. He has frequently been elected to important township offices and served two terms as treasurer of Crawford county, and in the fall of 1911 was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and made chairman of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Miller was married in 1880 to Miss Dell



GEORGE W. MILLER

A. Sigler, a daughter of George E. and Harriet (Horrock) Sigler, who were highly respected residents of Todd township. Mr. and Mrs. Miller lost their only child. They are interested in the quiet social life of the city, are hospitably inclined and have a wide circle of attached friends.

JACOB BOLLERER, who is engaged in the bakery business, at No. 740 East Church Street, Galion, O., is a thoroughly experienced, practical baker, having been in the business for more than 30 years, learning his trade at Wiesloch, in Baden, Germany, where he was born Feb. 10, 1863. He is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Metz) Bollerer.

The parents of Mr. Bollerer were lifelong residents of Baden and the father was in business there during the entire space of his active life. His death occurred in 1888, in his 74th year, he having survived his wife since 1877. They were members of the German Lutheran church and in that faith they reared their three sons and three daughters, all of whom survive, only two of them, however, living in the United States: Jacob and George, the latter being with the Erie Railway Company, in the Galion shops.

After completing his apprenticeship to the baking trade, in his native land, Jacob Bollerer, entered the German Army in which he served faithfully for three years as the laws of his country demand. Believing that the United States offered better business opportunities to young men than Germany or other countries of Europe, in 1888 he left Germany and landed at the harbor of New York and from there came on to Galion. With the exception of seven years he has been continuously in the baking business. He carries on a wholesale and retail business, arranging for an output of 700 to 800 loaves of bread daily, the excellence of which has carried his name over a wide territory and has caused frequent enlargement of his original plant. He has first-class ovens and all the equipment which go to make up a modern bakery according to sanitary regulations. In 1903 he purchased two acres of land on which site stand his buildings and he thus has space for still further expansion.

Mr. Bollerer was married at Galion to Miss Johanna Schnautz who was born near the

birthplace of her husband, Nov. 29, 1865, a daughter of Lonkin and Marie (Steinbrenner) Schnautz, who came from Baden, Germany, to America in 1883 and located at Galion, O., where the father died at the age of 73 years. He was a blacksmith by trade and both he and wife were faithful members of the German Catholic church. They had a family of three sons and four daughters, all of whom married. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bollerer, as follows: Catherine, who lives at home; Frederick, who assists his father in the business; Albert, who also assists in the same business; and Emily, Edna, Mary, Johanna, Loretta and Esther. Mr. Bollerer and family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Politically he is a Democrat, while fraternally he is identified with the Owls and the Moose. As a business man Mr. Bollerer stands very high in the city and equally so as a citizen.

DAVID BATCHELDER, president of the Citizens National Bank, at Galion, O., has honorably and ably filled this position for the past 17 years. He was born in Richland county, O., March 22, 1839, where he was reared and had school advantages.

Mr. Batchelder was 23 years old when the Civil War opened and he was one of the patriotic young men who answered the first call of President Lincoln for soldiers, enlisting as a private and being continuously promoted until he was commissioned captain on Nov. 18, 1864, being mustered out on Nov. 23, 1864. He has a fine record and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Couteau, Sabine Cross Roads, Cane River, and Forts Gaines and Morgan. After the war was over he engaged in the shoe business at Johnsville, O., until 1870, when he came to Galion, where he embarked in the fire insurance business, in which he continued until he became identified with the Citizens National Bank of Galion. For eight years he traveled as adjuster for the Pacific Fire Insurance Company and then admitted the late A. M. Mathena to a partnership, the latter's son continuing the old business.

The Citizens National Bank of Galion was established in 1866 and on March 9, 1872, was chartered, its present capital being \$60,000,

with \$41,000 as surplus. For some time prior to being elected president of this old institution, Mr. Batchelder was vice president. The report of its condition at the close of business on Feb. 20, 1912, shows that the affairs of the bank are in a very prosperous condition. The officers are all capitalists, the cashier being A. F. Lowe, and the board of directors: D. Batchelder, J. J. Schafer and H. Gottdiener.

Mr. Batchelder married Miss Anna E. Ross, who was born in Wyoming county, Pa., and they have two children: Alice Adelia, who is a graduate of a college at Painesville, O., and is the wife of C. S. Northrup, formerly city solicitor of Toledo, O., where they reside, they having two children—Katherine M. and John D.; and Henry J., who is in business at Galion. Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder are members of the Baptist church. He is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Galion. He is a Democrat in National politics but in local matters exercises his own judgment. Mr. Batchelder is numbered with the public spirited citizens and belongs to the Commercial Club.

WILLIAM H. MCWHERTER, who is connected with the blacksmith department of the Erie Railway shops at Galion, O., was born in Marion county, O., Sept. 5, 1846, a son of Peter and Mary (Swisher) McWherter.

Peter McWherter was born in Marion county, O., where his Scotch parents had settled as pioneers. He grew up on the old home farm and was 28 years of age when he married Mary Swisher, a native of Cumberland county, Pa., who was brought to what is now Crawford county in 1823. After the death of her first husband she married Henry Bilsing and survived until 1905, dying at the age of 81 years, the death of Mr. Bilsing occurring in 1909, when aged 83 years. In 1867 they had moved to Galion. To Peter McWherter and wife three children were born, two daughters and one son. One daughter, Ellen, was the wife of John Seanor and at death left seven children. The other, Samilda, resides at Galion.

William H. McWherter was married (first) to Miss Alice Neff, who was born at Galion, a daughter of Henry and Isabel (Buckingham) Neff, who came to Galion in 1841, after their marriage in Pennsylvania. Mr. Neff was a

member of the Lutheran church which he attended until his death, in 1884, when aged 71 years. Mrs. Neff was 69 years old when she died in 1882, a member of the United Brethren church. Mrs. McWherter was born in 1854 and died in 1896, the mother of one daughter, May, who was born in 1878. She married Charles King and died in the State of Washington after a residence of 16 months, leaving no issue. Mr. McWherter was married (second) in 1908, at Baltimore, Md., to Miss Florence A. Reagle, who was born at Manchester, Md., in 1872, a daughter of Henry Reagle. The latter was born at Manchester, in February, 1819, and worked there as a carpenter until 1909, when he came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. McWherter, where he died June 3, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. McWherter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican and for 23 years he was active in the order of Odd Fellows.

PETER H. KEIFER, whose fine farm of 76 acres lies in Lykens township, Crawford county, O., is one of the representative citizens of this section, a veteran of the Civil War and a man who, through industry and prudence, has been successful in his various undertakings. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 12, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Anna (Bool) Keifer.

Jacob Keifer and wife were natives of Germany and the former died in that country when his son, Peter H., was eight years old. By trade he was a millwright. In 1853 the mother came to America with her children and subsequently located in Ohio.

Peter H. Keifer was ten years old when he accompanied his mother to the United States. He was one of the following children born to his parents: Emma, deceased, who was the wife of Charles Stuckey; Mary and Jacob, both of whom are deceased; Adam; Louise, who is the widow of John Wax; Peter H.; and Margaret.

While attending school, Peter H. Keifer provided for himself by working for his board and lived on a farm until January, 1864, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. H, 55th O. Vol. Inf. in which he served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.,

having participated in the great march to the sea under General Sherman. He then learned the carpenter trade, which he followed about 25 years. Mr. Keifer then bought 40 acres of land in Lykens township and began farming for himself and later added 40 more acres, but subsequently sold four acres to the railroad company, which reduced his farm to 76 acres, all of which, with the exception of three acres, is tillable. He carries on a general farming line and raises sufficient good stock for home use.

On June 28, 1870, Mr. Keifer was married to Miss Sarah Feighner, who was born in Stark county, O., but was reared in Crawford county, a daughter of John and Margaret (Gratz) Feighner, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Feighner the following children were born: Sarah; Ellen, deceased, who was the wife of Lewis Angene; James; L. C. and Ellen.

Mr. and Mrs. Keifer have two sons Richard and Charles. The former who is superintendent of the Upper Sandusky schools, married Ida Sanford and they have had the following children—Herbert, Homer, Walter, Paul and Helen, deceased, Charles, the younger son, is ticket agent with the Big Four Railroad, and he married Nettie Rhodes and has one son, Herold. Mr. Keifer and family attend the Baptist church. Politically he has always been a Republican and for 18 consecutive years served as a justice of the peace and has held other responsible offices, for two years being assessor, three years township clerk and one year constable. He belongs to Robert's Post, G. A. R., to the Odd Fellows at Lykens and to the Masons at Bloomville, O.

HOMER COX, one of the trusted and valued employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a corporation that is noted for the care with which it selects its men and also for the just treatment it accords them, has been in the service since August, 1890, when he began as a fireman, being steadily advanced until he now is engineer on the longest run in the whole system. He has spent the greater part of his life at Crestline, and was born in Crawford county, April 23, 1862, a son of William and Elizabeth (Bleeks) Cox.

William Cox and wife were born in Wayne

county, O., both being of Pennsylvania parentage. They were reared in Ohio and married in Crawford county and spent the rest of their lives on their farm in Crawford township, where his death occurred in December, 1900, at the age of 70 years. His widow survived him four years, being then aged about 75 years. They were parents of five children: Maria, who died after marriage, leaving no issue; Mary, who married Madison Flohr, lives at Newton Falls, O. and has two daughters—Maybell and Hazel; Adelaide, who is survived by her husband, Henry Orewiler; Homer, our subject; and Everett, who resides in the far West.

Homer Cox attended school in Liberty township and then entered railroad life with which he has been identified continuously ever since. After serving for eight years as a fireman for the present company, he was promoted to be an engineer and has continued his connection with the freight department, and his appointment, two years ago, to the Pitcairn run, was an evidence of confidence and appreciation. He has never had a serious accident and has never been injured and his record speaks for itself of his carefulness, caution and railroad efficiency. He is an active and valued member of the B. L. of E., belonging to Division No. 306, and for four years has been chief of this division and has been a delegate to the last two Biennial Conventions. He is also a member of the General Committee of the Adjustment of the entire northwest system of the Pennsylvania, and this indicates that he is a broad minded and well informed man.

Mr. Cox was married in Richland county, O., to Miss Carrie Brown, who was born in Crawford county in 1864 but was reared and educated in Richland county, a daughter of G. C. and Caroline (Richardson) Brown. The father of Mrs. Cox is a retired merchant living at Shelby, O., but her mother died in 1908, at the age of 67 years. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have two children: Harry A. and Ethel May. Harry A., who will celebrate his 27th birthday in February, 1913, is chief engineer of the heating and electric lighting company of Middletown, N. Y., married Myrtle Shumaker of Crawford county, and they have one daughter, Mary E., who was born Aug. 9, 1911. Ethel May, who was born at Richmond, Va., gradu-

ated with her brother from the Crestline High School in the class of 1908. She is the wife of Wilber Jones, who is an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railway, on the Conway Division. Mr. Cox erected the first residence in the block in which he lives, his home being at No. 623 West Bucyrus Street.

A. A. ARNOLD, superintendent of the Galion Metallic Grave Vault Company, of Galion, O., and one of its organizers, incorporators and directors, was born at Mt. Vernon, O., Aug. 7, 1862, and is a son of George William and Elizabeth (Austin) Arnold.

Both parents of Mr. Arnold were born in England, the father in the great city of London, and the mother in beautiful County Kent. They were married in the city of London and when they started for the United States in 1856, they had one daughter, Ellen, the eldest of their children. She is the wife of John Dice, a locomotive engineer, and they reside at Galion and have two children. Four more children were born, the two survivors being: Mamie, who is the wife of Frank Brown, a barber, and lives at Muncie, Ind., having two daughters; and A. A., of Galion. The Arnold family resided at first in Cleveland, O., and from there moved to Mt. Vernon, and in 1864 to Galion, where the father died in 1876 and the mother in 1894. They were members of the Episcopal church.

A. A. Arnold attended school at Galion until he was 14 years of age and then entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, afterward entering the Erie Railroad shops and two years later was promoted to be foreman of a department, afterward general foreman and still later received his degree of master mechanics. In 1904 Mr. Arnold became interested in his present enterprise and the Galion Metallic Grave Vault Company was organized as a corporation, its business being the manufacturing of steel grave vaults and was the first to construct an open end grave vault. These vaults are made of the best steel and in sizes ranging from a child's body to what is called the Mammoth, the last named weighing as much as 500 pounds. Fifty

people are given employment at the plant and in the business, and sales are pushed all over the country, Mr. Arnold finding his time fully occupied in looking after the same.

At Galion, O., Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Ella Johnson, who was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1868, came to Galion in her 19th year and died here Aug. 30, 1910. She was a devout member of the Episcopal church, to which Mr. Arnold and their one son also belong. The latter, Roy J., is a graduate of the Galion High School. Mr. Arnold was married (second) to Mrs. Emma Louise (Biehl) Fox, who has been a lifelong resident of Galion. By her first marriage she had one son, William Fox, who is a student in the Galion High School. In politics Mr. Arnold is moderately active and votes with the Republican party. He belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter.

CHARLES ODER, who, in association with his wife, owns a fine farm of 160 acres, which lies in Texas township, Crawford county, O., was born in Seneca County, O., a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Oder.

One of the early settlers in Seneca county was Edward Oder, who was born in Logan county, O. After marriage in Seneca county he followed farming there and as a respected and reliable man, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of the leading Democrats in his neighborhood. His family consisted of the following children: Nancy, who is the wife of D. M. Eastman; and Charles, the subject of this article. The mother of these children died in March, 1865, and later he married Elizabeth Pfau and they had two children: Jennie, who is the widow of Elmer Rhodes, and Frederick.

Charles Oder has devoted himself entirely to his farm pursuits since his school days and for the past 17 years has lived on this farm, which he purchased from his father-in-law, H. Shalters. He cultivates the grains which experience has proved do best in this section and sufficient stock is raised for his own use. He is an industrious, sensible man, well informed as to public matters and interested in all things that are important to this particular

part of his native state. He votes the Republican ticket, and is serving in his second term as township trustee.

In 1884 Mr. Oder was married to Miss Laura Shalters, a daughter of H. and Mary (Clark) Shalters. Mrs. Oder has one brother, Frank. To Mr. and Mrs. Oder three children were born, namely: Glenn, who married Florence Sponseller, and has two children—Kenneth and Evelyn; Mary, who is the wife of Albert Gregg; and Clark, who married Hazel Lee, and has one son, Lee Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Oder attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

PORTER F. RHOADS, whose connection with the great Pennsylvania Railroad system dates back to May 17, 1872, has a clear record for fidelity and efficiency during all these years and the confidence and esteem that he feels for his company is mutually felt by its officers. He was born at Haney Creek Junction, Seneca county, O., Nov. 19, 1853, and in 1859 was brought to Crestline, by his parents, William and Julia A. (Shade) Rhoads.

William Rhoads was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Columbiana county, O. They were married in Seneca county and afterward he followed his trade of carpenter at Haney Creek until 1859, when, as noted above, he came to Crawford county and continued to work at his trade here almost to the time of his death, in 1900. He as a stanch Republican and with his wife belonged to the English Lutheran church. His widow, born in 1829, survived him for eight years. They had five children, as follows: Eliza, who is the wife of Frank Reeves of Columbus, O., and has six children; Porter F., subject of this article; Frank, who has been with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Crestline since 1879, and who is married and has a family; Ella, deceased, who was the wife of John Sears of Mansfield; and Sherman, who is a resident of Mansfield and a commercial traveler.

Porter F. Rhoads attended the public schools of Crestline and since then has been continuously connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1872 his name went first on the books of this road, in 1873 he was made a yard brakeman and in 1875 began as brakeman of Division B, Crestline to Alliance. On

May 17, 1881, he was made conductor on Division B, and eight years afterward was given a crew and a run from Crestline to Conway, Pa. In June, 1910, appreciation and confidence was shown him by his appointment to what is considered the best run on the road, that being to Pitcairn, Pa., consisting of 208 miles. Railroad life, at best, is one of hazard and to avoid accident year after year, under all conditions, including weather, indicates a caution and measure of judgment that marks the highest type of railroad man.

Mr. Rhoads was married (first) to Miss Lucretia Dodane, who was born and reared in Crawford county and died at her home at Crestline, in 1901, at the age of 42 years, survived by no issue. Mr. Rhoads was married (second) to Mrs. Carrie (Perman) Carlin, who was born in 1856, in Morrow county, O., where her parents, Michael and Margaret (Fisher) Perman, had settled when they came from Germany. The Permans secured Government land and the father developed it into a valuable farm. Mrs. Rhoads was reared by her parents in the German Reformed church. She was married (first) to Edward Carlin and the following children were born to them: Margaret, who is the wife of Albert Menes of Crestline and has one daughter, Norma; Bertha, who is the wife of George Gresmer, of Crestline, and has one son, Roy; Nora, who is the wife of Barley Neff, residing in Canton, and has five children—Ray, Harold, Maria, Ralph and Donald; Abaline, who is the wife of Richard Freeman, of Crestline; Charles, who lives at home; Lena, who is the wife of Clyde Kirby, and has one son, Kenneth; Agnes, who is the wife of Robert Nelson, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and Louis, who died at the age of 21 years. Mr. Rhoads and wife have no children. He belongs to the English Lutheran church. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Railway Conductors' organization and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias.

ALLEN A. CRAWFORD, a member of the board of county commissioners of Crawford county, O., was born near Mt. Gilead, Morrow county, O., May 20, 1856, six months after the death of his father. His parents were Allen and Ann (McAtee) Crawford and

on both sides of the family his ancestry is Irish.

Alexander Crawford, the grandfather, who was one of the pioneers of this family in Ohio, was born in Ireland. His parents came to America and settled in Licking county, O., and moved from there to Morrow county, at a very early day, Alexander crossing the Atlantic Ocean some years afterward and joining the other members of the family. He followed an agricultural life and lived to the age of 75 years. His wife, Mary Eckles, probably was born in West Virginia, and they had a family of four sons and three daughters. The only survivor of that family is the youngest born, Joseph, now in his 87th year, residing at Cameron, Mo.

Allen Crawford, the eldest son of Alexander Crawford, was born in 1818, either in Licking or Morrow county, being reared in the latter and at the age of 23 years was married at Mt. Gilead, O., to Ann McAtee, who was born in 1817, in Loudoun county, Va., a daughter of Colley and Della (Ashford) McAtee. They moved from Virginia to Morrow county in 1829. Allen Crawford died in Boone, Boone county, Ia., Oct. 4, 1855, leaving four sons: Theodore, who is engaged in farming in Holt county, Neb.; and who married Sarah Berry, and has five sons and one daughter; James, who owns a fine farm on the state line between South Dakota and Nebraska, who married Nancy Johnson and has two sons and two daughters; William, who is located near his brother, in South Dakota, and who married Mary Sparks; and Allen A., the subject of this sketch.

Allen A. Crawford was reared by an uncle, Floyd McAtee, and obtained a good, common school education. A natural inclination directed his early business efforts to agricultural pursuits, including the raising of stock, particularly horses, and in the course of years he became widely known over the state as a successful breeder of fine livestock. He gave much attention to the improvement of horse stock in his section and for a long period was considered an authority along this line, and has been officially connected with agricultural associations and those bodies that encouraged the development of speed in horseflesh, and in this connection has owned many valuable

animals. Mr. Crawford is an ardent Democrat and his party in Morrow county first elected him a county commissioner, where he overcame a large Republican majority, and in November, 1910, he was elected a county commissioner of Crawford county.

Mr. Crawford was married first in 1877, to Miss Jennie James, who died in 1883. In 1888 he married Miss Cora Thomas, who was born and reared near Mt. Gilead, O. They enjoy a beautiful home at Galion, O., and they are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in that city. Mr. Crawford is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the U. T. C.

JACOB HOLCKER, carriage manufacturer, vice president and secretary of the Holcker Bros. Buggy Co., at Crestline, O., is one of the solid, substantial and representative citizens and a member of a family that has contributed largely in the last quarter of a century to the prosperity of this section, along industrial lines. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 26, 1846, and is a son of Philip and Charlotte (Dietz) Holcker.

The parents of Mr. Holcker lived and died in their native neighborhood, the father passing away on his estate, at the age of 78 years and the mother when aged 68 years. He was a man of industry during his active years and understood and followed both blacksmithing and carriage and wagon making.

Jacob Holcker grew up in his native place and secured a fair German education and then learned the trade of carriage smith. He early cherished a desire to come to the United States but remained in his own land until after he had complied with the law in regard to army service, then secured his passport and in 1868 set sail for America and was safely landed in the harbor of New York. From there he came to Bucyrus, O., there to join his brother, Louis Holcker, who had preceded him by two years, and the brothers went into business together at North Robinson, in Crawford county. In 1870 their brother, Charles Holcker, joined them and since then has been closely connected with their joint manufacturing interests.

The history of the Holcker Bros. Buggy Co. dates back to 1873, when the three

brothers above mentioned, Louis, Jacob and Charles, established themselves as a firm at Crestline, coming from North Robinson. Here they first put up a frame shop on Seltzer street, in the heart of the town, and in the course of a comparatively short period had to enlarge their facilities, a brick addition being first added to the plant and this being supplemented with still further additions until now a half block is covered with substantial buildings, the plant extending 300 feet back from Seltzer street to the Big Four Railway. The product of this plant is sold all over the country, their traveling men covering the main business sections of the United States. Constant employment is afforded 35 skilled workmen for no buggy or carriage ever leaves this factory unless a careful inspection proves that it is first class in material and perfect in mechanical construction. The firm has built up a name for honest workmanship that is a valued asset. In 1888, Louis Holcker withdrew and went to Kansas City, Mo., where he embarked in a similar business and prospered, continuing until recent years, when he retired. The business at Crestline was continued by Jacob and Charles Holcker and had a steady growth and in 1902 was incorporated with a paid up capital of \$50,000, and was officered as follows: Charles Holcker, president and treasurer; and Jacob Holcker, vice president and secretary. The board of directors include the above officers and additionally, William Monteith, C. F. Frank and Joe Schill, all of Crestline. At the present date of writing (1912) Jacob Holcker has practically retired but retains his official position, his name having great weight in the commercial world. Like his brothers, Mr. Holcker is a member of the German Reformed church. They all are of the same political faith and Charles Holcker has been quite prominent in Democratic circles and has served as a member of the city council and for some years on the board of Public Affairs.

Jacob Holcker was married at Crestline, O., to Miss Magdalena Plocher, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 19, 1855, and came to the United States and to Crestline, in 1872. She died at her home here, Jan. 31, 1900. In every relation of life she was an

admirable woman and is tenderly remembered by family and a wide circle of friends. She was a devoted member of the German Reformed church. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holcker: a babe that died early; Charlotta Maria, who completed her education in the Crestline High School, and who married Charles E. Brown, who is an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railway and has two children—Olive Magdalena and David Holcker; and Louise C., who is the wife of Dr. D. W. Peppard, a successful physician at Mansfield, O. Dr. and Mrs. Peppard have three children: Gretchen Louise, Ruth Bettina and Heloise. After graduating from the Crestline High School, Mrs. Peppard taught German in the public schools for some years. The family is socially prominent.

HENRY W. HUNSICKER, a well-known farmer of Lykens township, who is at present serving his township as treasurer, operates a 160-acre farm owned by his mother. He was born in Lykens township, Aug. 12, 1884, being a son of William and Catherine (Lust) Hunsicker.

Jacob Hunsicker, father of William and grandfather of Henry W., was born in Germany. After emigrating to America he located first in New York state where he met and married Miss Matilda Knerieman, also a native of Germany. From New York they removed to Stark county, O., and it was there on April 15, 1842, that William Hunsicker was born. In 1851 the family again moved, this time coming to Crawford county and locating in Chatfield township.

William Hunsicker grew up on the farm and all his subsequent life was spent in tilling the soil together with threshing. He was married on Nov. 24, 1874, to Miss Catherine Lust, who was born Dec. 30, 1850, and was a daughter of Conrad and Magdalena Lust. In April of the year following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. William Hunsicker moved to a farm of 160 acres in Lykens township, on which he erected good buildings and made many improvements. To him and his wife were born the following children: Peter Franklin, Madalena Elizabeth, John Wesley, Charles Simon, Henry W. and Laura Ellen.

William Hunsicker is now deceased but his wife still lives on the 160-acre farm in Lykens township, owning also a tract of 80 acres in this township. She is, as was her husband, a member of the German Methodist church.

Henry W. Hunsicker, the direct subject of this sketch, after completing a common school education, spent one year at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, and one term in the Ohio State University at Columbus. He then went to work on his mother's farm and has since operated it for her. He has also become well known in his locality as an auctioneer.

Henry W. Hunsicker is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Lykens and of the Grange at Brokensword. He attends the Reformed church and in politics is a Democrat, as was also his father.

E. W. HADLEY, one of the best known citizens of Crestline, O., with which place he has been identified since its founding, is yet one of its active business men, for a number of years since retiring from railroading, having been engaged in the grocery business. He was born in Richland county, O., Jan. 16, 1833, a son of Savannah and Martha (Riddle) Hadley.

Smith Hadley, the grandfather, was born and grew to manhood in New York and there married Mary Van Norman, probably of Holland birth. They were very early settlers in Richland county, O., where they lived into old age.

Savannah Hadley, father of E. W. Hadley, was also born in New York and was a young man when his parents came to Richland county, where he followed farming until late in life, when he moved to Noble county, Ind.; where he died at the age of 83 years. In Richland county he married Martha Riddle, of Scotch-Irish descent, whose parents, James and Margaret (Marshall) Riddle, were pioneer settlers, the former being born in Ireland in the latter in Scotland. Twelve children were born to Savannah Hadley and wife, five of whom are yet living, E. W. being the fourth born of the family.

E. W. Hadley was reared in Richland county and there attended the district schools. In 1852 he came to what is now Crestline, it

then being but a flag station surrounded by heavy timber. For some years he worked at getting out heavy timber and in a saw mill for the Big Four Railroad, then in course of construction, and afterward became a brakeman on the road and in three months was given a place as conductor and for 26 years he worked as a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. After retiring he purchased his present store and has continued in the grocery business ever since. In politics Mr. Hadley is a Republican and has been an active factor in his party in the county, for about 12 years a delegate to the county conventions and at present is serving as a member of the county central committee and as a member of the board of elections.

Mr. Hadley was married in Richland county to Miss Eliza P. Garver, who was born in Ashland county, O., and died at Crestline, April 22, 1901, aged 62 years. She was an admirable woman in every relation of life and the mother of five children: Augusta A., who is her father's housekeeper; Horace G., who was accidentally killed in a railroad accident at Lucas, O., when aged 24 years; Martha E., who resides at Crestline; Frank E., who was a railroad man for a time and died at St. Louis, Mo., when aged 46 years; and Minnie May, who taught school for some years and at present assists in her father's store.

BENJAMIN F. LAUCK, a representative business man of Bucyrus, O., dealing largely in wool, was born May 27, 1839, in Crawford county, O., not far from this city, and is a son of George and Mary (Deardoff) Lauck, and a grandson of Peter Lauck.

Peter Lauck was born in Holland, married there and together he and wife came to America about the time of the Revolutionary War, locating in Lancaster county, Pa., where he became a successful farmer. His wife died there at the age of 78 years and afterward, Peter Lauck came to Ohio and died at the home of his son, near Bucyrus. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters: George; Lydia, who married a Mr. Diller, of York County, Pa., where their son lived and died; Mary, who married a Mr. Fries; and John, who was a farmer and miller in Perry county, Pa.

George Lauck was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1800 and died in 1852 on his farm in Crawford county, O., to which state he had come in 1827. He married Mary Deardoff, in Lancaster county, a member of a well known old Pennsylvania Dutch family, and her death occurred in 1859. They were members of the Lutheran church. George Lauck was prominent and influential in the Democratic party in Crawford county and served in local offices and three terms as county treasurer. To George and Mary Lauck the following children were born: John, who died at the age of two years; Jane, who married Andrew Failor, formerly a merchant at Bucyrus but later a resident of Iowa, where both he and wife died, leaving seven children—Emma, Andrew, George, Mary, Samuel, Charles and Frank; Amanda, who was the wife of Judge Josiah S. Plantz, both now deceased, who had four children—Justinian, Gailor, Frank and Anna; Henrietta, deceased, who was the wife of C. W. Fisher and left six children—Mary, deceased, Edwin, Charles, Frank, Blanche and Grace, deceased; Nettie, who married L. B. Lyday and died in Texas, while Mr. Lyday died at Indianapolis, Ind., they having had four children, the one survivor being Mary, who lives with her family in California; Benjamin F., whose name heads this article; and George, who died at Toledo, O. For some years he was a merchant at Bucyrus. He and wife were survived by four children: Clarence, Stella and Ella, twins, and Mary.

Benjamin F. Lauck was educated at Bucyrus, later was a student at Wittenberg College and still later had educational advantages at Newton, Ia. In 1860 he went into the grocery business but closed it out shortly afterward in order to become a soldier in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers. He enlisted in Co. I, 86th O. Vol. Inf., and served four months under Captain Stone and Col. Burns; in this connection, and then reenlisted, becoming a member of the 57th O. Vol. Inf., under Captain Skelton and Colonel Munyon, and one year later was honorably discharged at Black River, Miss. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the following battles: Deer Creek, Haines' Bluff, Jackson, Chapin Mills, Blue Ridge, Chickamauga, Holly Springs, Black River Bridge and many others

and saw hard and continuous service. He was ever at the post of duty and was a cheerful, efficient and dependable soldier.

For some years following his army experience, he was a clerk in business houses and in 1866 he embarked in the dry goods business with a partner, under the firm name of Fisher & Lauck, which continued for nine years. Failing health caused Mr. Lauck to retire from the above firm and for some years afterward he traveled as a representative of a grocery house. In 1880 he became a partner in a grain buying house and continued for 21 years and then went into the wool buying business, purchasing largely for Jeremiah Williams & Co., of Boston, Mass. He has the northwestern part of Ohio as his territory and in 1911 handled the enormous amount of 700,000 pounds of wool. He is widely known and has both business and personal friends in every section.

Mr. Lauck was married at Plymouth, O., in 1860 to Miss Laura E. Bodine, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1838. She was one year old when her parents, Peter and Susan (Erving) Bodine, moved to Plymouth, O. Peter Bodine was born in 1784, in Pennsylvania, and his wife in 1796, in New Jersey. They were married in 1814 at Niles, N. Y. Her father, Peter Erving, was a native of England and later came to the colonies and served as an officer in the Patriot army. Peter and Susan Bodine came to Richland county in 1837 and he acquired much land and became a man of substance. His death occurred there Sept. 20, 1849. His widow survived until Oct. 28, 1868, her death occurring at the home of Mrs. Lauck. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Of their 12 children, three are living. One daughter is the widow of D. R. Locke, the author of the Nasby Letters, once editor of the Bucyrus Journal, founder of the Plymouth Advertiser and later owner of the Toledo Blade, which she yet owns. One daughter, Martina, who is the widow of Alfred Parks, was married first to Daniel Locke, a brother of D. R. Locke. She resides at Bucyrus and has a family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lauck have had three children: Anna L., who is the widow of James Franey, and has one daughter, Marion Alice.

who was born Nov. 13, 1896; Frank B., a machinist by trade, who is shop superintendent in one of the large plants at Bucyrus; and James L., who died in 1908. He was a merchant. He married Grace Reed, of Mansfield, O., who survived him for two years.

In politics Mr. Lauck is a Republican and has always been an active and interested citizen. He served five terms, eleven years, as a member of the city council. He is past commander of Keller Post, No. 128, G. A. R., Bucyrus, and is a Royal Arch Mason.

HARVEY CANDEL, one of the representative citizens and public officials of Lykens township, Crawford county, O., resides on his excellent farm of 130 acres and belongs to one of the old county families. He was born in Whetstone township, Nov. 12, 1875, and is a son of Elias and Sarah (Shupp) Candel.

Elias Candel was well known in Crawford county. By trade he was a tile maker and he established the Candel factory in Lykens township, which is now operated as the Zellner factory. He died and was buried at Broken-sword by the side of his wife in the Evangelical church cemetery. They were parents of the following children: Harvey; Clarence; Cora, wife of Marion H. Kline; Ada, wife of Robert Reamsnyder; and Florence, wife of Roy Gatchell.

Harvey Candel attended the public schools and after the death of his father, when he was 18 years of age, took charge of the tile factory and conducted the same for his mother for five years. He then purchased 50 acres of land and cultivated it and when his mother died, he bought the tile plant and operated it for seven years. After disposing of the tile works he bought 80 acres of land adjoining his first purchase and has continued here as a general farmer and moderate stock raiser. He is also engaged, to some extent in contracting in concrete work. In politics he is a Democrat and is now serving very satisfactorily in the office of turnpike road commissioner.

In 1899 Mr. Candel was married to Miss Louisa Laipply, who was born in Lykens township, a daughter of Simeon and Matilda (Bower) Laipply, who still reside on their farm in Holmes township. Mrs. Candel has the fol-

lowing brothers and sisters: Adam; Elizabeth, wife of John Volkmer; Frederick; Abraham; Rosa, wife of Herbert Aurand; William; and Pearl, wife of Lloyd Zellner.

Mr. and Mrs. Candel have six children, namely: Edison, Arthur, Alverta, Gladys, Harry and Lloyd. They are members and active workers in the Evangelical church.

FRANCIS MARION FOSTER,* who has been a resident of Crestline, O., where he now lives retired, for 40 years, for 36 of these was a faithful and valued employe of the great Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was born in Bracken county, Ky., in July, 1841, a son of James and Prudence (Knight) (Walker) Foster.

On the paternal side Mr. Foster's ancestors came from Scotland and Ireland and were early settlers in Tennessee. Grandfather Foster was born in Tennessee and was married seven times and survived all his wives, the fourth one being the grandmother of Francis M. Foster of Crestline and was the mother of four children, one of whom was James Foster. He was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in 1817. In early life a farmer, he later became mate on a Mississippi River steamboat, but afterward returned to his farm and died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1869. Prior to the Civil War he was a Democrat but afterward was identified with the Republican party. He married Prudence Knight Walker, who was a first cousin of Hon. James G. Blaine, and was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. After the death of her husband she came to Crestline and for 32 years was a member of the household of her son, Francis Marion Foster, where her death occurred in January, 1900, when her age was 82 years, 2 months and 18 days. Her grandfather Knight died while serving in the War of 1812. During the life of her husband she attended the Baptist church, to which he belonged, but later she united with the Presbyterian church. She was the revered mother of four sons, all of whom grew to manhood and three married, Francis Marion being the eldest and the only one living.

Francis M. Foster was 15 years of age when his parents moved to Indiana and later to Illinois. When he started out for himself he entered railroad life as an employe of the old

I. & St. L. line and engaged in construction work for one year and then became fireman, later a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad and still later, on the O. & M. Railway, which is now the B. & O., southwest. In 1872 he came to Crestline and accepted a position as freight conductor with the Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning a connection that lasted for 36 years, when he retired with a clean record, this move being made at his own request, when he was 68 years of age, his pension being dated August 1, 1909. Mr. Foster is well and favorably known to all railroad men in this section and is highly esteemed by the company he served so long and by his comrades who had confidence in his skill and knowledge and affection and admiration for him as a man. Since 1885 he has been a member of the order of Railway Conductors and was a charter member of the division order at Alliance, O., known as Division No. 177, with which he has always been in good standing. From 1875 until 1885 he was chief conductor in the old order of Brotherhood Conductors, when that organization had its headquarters at Crestline. Aside from his own business, Mr. Foster has also been a progressive and energetic worker and a useful and public spirited citizen. In politics he has been a supporter of the policies of the Republican party since the close of the second administration of President Cleveland. In 1881 he became a Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Crestline, actively interested in the fraternity and living up to its teachings.

On June 20, 1872, in Knox county, O., Mr. Foster was married to Miss Mary E. Wertz, who was born in Holmes county, O., where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Foster had three children: Charles H., whose lamented death occurred in his 26th year, and who married Josephine Dunlap who survives with their daughter, Marion, now 14 years old; Ira G., a funeral director at Crestline, who married Almira Geiger, and has one son, Eugene Francis; and Benjamin, who died at the age of seven months. Mrs. Foster died Dec. 23, 1906. Mr. Foster is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his wife.

ABRAHAM SCHIEFER, one of the enterprising farmers of Lykens township, Crawford county, O., who owns 93 acres and also operates 80 acres for his father, was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, O., April 16, 1866, and is a son of Christopher G. and Sarah Ann (Miller) Schiefer.

Christopher G. Schiefer was born in Germany, July 11, 1824, and is one of Lykens township's venerable and respected citizens. He married Sarah Ann Miller, who was born in Texas township, Crawford county, O., who died in 1907, her burial being in the Broken-sword Cemetery. They were parents of the following children: Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Lewis Schiefer; Jacob F., Isaac and Abraham; and Amanda, who is the wife of C. H. Ahlefeld. Mr. Schiefer is one of the oldest members of the Evangelical church in this section, in which he and wife were active for many years. He is identified politically with the Republican party.

Abraham Schiefer attended the local schools during boyhood and one term at New Washington in the High School, and afterward, for one term was in the Normal School at Ada, O., since when he has given the home farm attention and has devoted himself almost exclusively to agricultural activities. In 1887 he was married to Miss Emma J. Smith, who was born in Crawford county, a daughter of Frederick and Lucy Ann (Shupp) Smith. The father of Mrs. Schiefer was a substantial farmer and a well known man. He was married (first) to Christabel Lipman, who was born May 15, 1815, and died June 2, 1846, the mother of four children: Louis F., Herman, John F. and Adolphus G. He was married (second) to Lucy Ann Shupp, and to that marriage the following children were born: Clara, who is the widow of Joseph Laipply; Christabel, who is deceased; Cornelius W.; Martha and Matilda, both of whom are deceased; Catherine, who is the wife of Jacob Meck; Frederick T.; Henry W.; Lucy Ann; Jefferson I.; Emma J., who is the wife of Mr. Schiefer; L. Melanchton; and Sarepta G., who is the wife of Clarence H. Flickinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Schiefer have eight children, as follows: Guy Arden, Charles Richard, Harry Edwin, Christopher Frederick, James Gerald, Russell Washington, Helen Camile

and Dorothy Rebecca. They have been given excellent educational and other advantages and are intelligent and interesting young people. The family attends the Evangelical church. Nominally Mr. Schiefer is a Republican but there are occasions when he is led into depending entirely upon his own good judgment in casting his vote. He has served his township on the school board and as land appraiser and for two terms was assessor. He is now representing the Crawford County Insurance Company as its agent in this section. For some years he has been an active member of the Grange, at Broken sword.

FREDERICK STAIR,* manager and superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company offices and also of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offices at Crestline, O., was born near Orville, O., Jan. 11, 1865, attended the public schools there and spent one year in a Normal School, after which he became a telegraph operator.

After learning his profession at Orville, Mr. Stair accepted a position in 1885 with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad and later became connected with the Pennsylvania system at Pittsburg, three years was with the same corporation at Wooster, O., and in 1893 came to Crestline as an operator under C. N. Frye. In 1899 he succeeded Mr. Frye, who then became manager of the District Telegraph Company at Columbus. Mr. Stair thus became manager of the Crestline office and additionally, is wire chief of the Pennsylvania lines from Crestline to Alliance. Mr. Stair is an interested and active citizen of Crestline and for some time has been clerk of the city school board.

At Crestline, Mr. Stair was married to Miss Flora Hoffman, who was born in this city in 1869 and has survived her parents. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stair: Ethel, who is a member of the class of 1913, in the Crestline High School; Helen, who is a Junior in the High School; Madge and Charles, both of whom are in the High School; and F. Wayne, who is preparing for the same in the grade schools. Mr. Stair and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been treasurer for some years, and for three years was Sun-

day-school superintendent and at present is teacher of the Bible class. In politics he is affiliated with the Democratic party.

FRANK LA RUE, an honored veteran of the great Civil War and one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Lykens township, Crawford county, O., in which section lies his valuable farm of 140 acres, was born in Seneca county, O., July 22, 1842, a son of J. B. and Jane (Gray) La Rue.

The parents of Mr. La Rue were both born in the State of New York and did not come to Crawford county but settled in Seneca county after marriage and there the father became a substantial farmer. They were members of the Free Will Baptist church, most worthy people in every relation of life. Their ashes rest in the Rock Creek Cemetery in Seneca county. Seven children were born to them: Frank, Charles, C. W., Levi G., George, Janette, and Albertus, of whom all are deceased except Frank and C. W.

Frank La Rue attended the public schools and afterward spent one year at Hillsdale College and then taught one term of school. He then enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a private in Co. K, 45th O. Vol. Inf., and remained a soldier for three years, less 28 days, during this time bravely facing death on many a battle field. He survived, however, to return home although numerous comrades were left behind, many in unknown graves. Mr. La Rue very soon afterward settled down to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and continued a farmer and stock raiser as long as he remained in active life and then turned over his responsibilities to his capable sons. A general farming line is carried on, stock for home use is raised and something of a specialty is made of Delaine sheep. A combination of fertile land and careful methods of cultivating it, has resulted in bountiful crops and financial independence.

Mr. La Rue was married Feb. 20, 1868, to Miss Ardella Waller, who was born in Crawford county and has passed her life here. Her people, L. M. and Arletta (Cory) Waller, were old settlers and her father became a man of large estate. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Waller married Ann Jane Yingling and they had one child that died in infancy.

To Mr. and Mrs. La Rue the following children have been born: Charles, a civil engineer, who married Gertrude Blazer and has one son, Baxter B.; L. W., who is one of the home farmers; Cora, who is a successful school teacher, having taught for five years and afterwards graduated from college at Ada, O.; Ralph W., who married Edith Flickinger, and has two children—Forest and Stanley; Guy G.; Harry G., who married Mabel Caldwell, and has two children—Ellen G. and Lois Marion; James O.; Edna; F. E.; and Gertrude. Mr. La Rue and sons are Republicans as was the father of the former from the organization of the Republican party. He is a member of the Grange at Brokensword and belongs also to the G. A. R. and the Knights of Pythias. The family attends the Baptist church.

JOHN W. RONDY, who has numerous business interests in Crawford county, O., and is a director and stockholder in the Weaver Bros. Company, extensive dealers in grain and other commodities at Crestline, and one of the incorporators of this company, was born in Richland county, O., Feb. 28, 1873, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Sutter) Rondy.

Jacob Rondy was born at Nassau, Germany, in 1840, and was three years old when his parents came to the United States. They secured Government land in Sharon township, Richland county, O., and Mathias Rondy cleared and improved the same and it subsequently became the property of his son Jacob, who still resides there, being now in his 72nd year. His father lived to the unusual age of 96 years, retaining all his faculties to the day of his death. To Jacob Rondy and wife nine children were born and seven of these are living and all have married but one, John W., our subject, was the third of the family in order of birth. The parents are members of the Roman Catholic church.

John W. Rondy was reared in Sharon township, Richland county and obtained his education in the public schools. He was married at Mansfield to Miss Mary A. O'Rourke, who was born at Spring Mill, Richland county, May 2, 1876, a daughter of Christopher and Mary (Brannon) O'Rourke. They were born in Ireland and came to Richland county when young and married there, where the mother

of Mrs. Rondy still resides, the father being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke reared their children in the Roman Catholic faith. Mr. and Mrs. Rondy have an adopted daughter, a child of three years, who has been named Mary Dorothy. In his political affiliation Mr. Rondy, like his father, is a Democrat. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of Ohio and the Eagles. Mr. Rondy and wife are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church at Crestline.

VICTOR D. CAMPBELL, who is a leading citizen of Texas township, Crawford county, O., who is serving in his tenth consecutive year as township treasurer, and is owner and proprietor of a general store at Benton, O., was born in Wyandot county, O., July 30, 1859, a son of Curtis and Isabel (Caldwell) Campbell.

Curtis Campbell was born in Washington county, Pa., and during the greater part of his life was a school teacher. He married Isabel Caldwell, who was born at Bucyrus, O., a daughter of John and Martha (Martin) Caldwell, the former of whom was once sheriff of Crawford county. They died in Wyandot county and their burial was in the Union Cemetery. Their family consisted of four sons: Fremont and John, both of whom are deceased; Victor D.; and Elmer E., who is a resident of Los Angeles, Calif.

Victor D. Campbell attended the public schools of Wyandot county, and with the exception of seven years has been in the mercantile business all his mature life. In 1901 he came to Crawford county and bought his present store from R. O. Seery and now conducts the only mercantile establishment at Benton, serving a wide territory and carrying a very large stock of well selected goods. He is an active citizen, in every way possible advancing the interests of the town. Politically a Republican he has frequently been called on to serve in local offices, his fellow citizens having great confidence in his integrity and business ability.

Mr. Campbell was married in 1891 to Miss May Caldwell, who was born in Crawford county, a daughter of David S. and Sarah Jane (Doyle) Caldwell, the former of whom, now deceased, was a native of Maryland and

a minister in the Reformed church. The mother of Mrs. Campbell was born in Canada but was reared in Crawford county. To Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell four children were born: Ellsworth; May; Blanche, who died at the age of 14 years; and Alpha O., who is the wife of R. E. Hillborn. The father of Mrs. Campbell was a veteran of the Civil War, having served as captain in Co. H, 123rd O. Vol. Inf. For eight months he was a prisoner at Libby Prison and was one of the fortunate unhappy men who managed to escape from that vile dungeon by tunnelling his way to freedom. He served all through the war in the company which was organized at Benton. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell four children have been born: Beth, Dale, Roscoe and Faythe, of whom Roscoe is now deceased. The eldest daughter is a teacher of Stenography in the Lorain Business College, at Lorain, O., in which Dale is at present a student. Mrs. Campbell and daughter Beth are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Campbell is identified with the Odd Fellows at Upper Sandusky, O.

REV. JOSEPH R. WAECHTER, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, at Crestline, O., has charge of one of the most important and prosperous parishes in the diocese. He was born at New Washington, O., where his people still reside, Aug. 9, 1876.

Father Waechter attended the parochial schools at New Washington and completed his theological training at St. Mary's Seminary. On May 24, 1902, he was ordained to the Priesthood by Bishop Horstman, after which he was assigned as assistant priest under the presiding priests at Tiffin, O., where he remained until Sept. 14, 1909, when he took charge of St. Nicholas' church, at Berwick, Seneca county, O., and continued in charge there until Dec. 25, 1911, when he came to Crestline and took charge of St. Joseph's church, succeeding Rev. H. E. Boesken, who had been sent to Toledo after a pastorate of nine years at Crestline. Father Waechter entered upon his duties with characteristic zeal and has aroused fresh interest in every branch of church work. This is one of the old strongholds of the Catholic church and for years has been steadily advancing both spiritually and materially. There are few better

established congregations in the Toledo diocese and Father Waechter is a man well qualified to carry on the present church enterprises and to add still further to their efficiency and usefulness. His parochial school is flourishing, with 130 pupils and is in charge of a number of Catholic Sisters.

HENRY M. HEER,* whose well cultivated and very productive farm of 80 acres is situated in Lykens township, Crawford county, O., was born in Lykens township, Jan. 29, 1873, and is a son of Philip C. and Catherine (Herrwagon) Heer.

Philip C. Heer was well known in Lykens township where, for many years, he followed the shoemaking trade. Afterward he went to Missouri and died there. His wife died in Crawford county and her burial was in Chatfield township. They had the following children born to them: Henry M., our subject; Louisa M., who is the wife of Jacob Bower; Emma E., who is the wife of William Husemann; Matilda C., who is the wife of Daniel F. Long; Edward M.; and Rosena C., who is the wife of William Marquis.

Henry M. Heer attended the public schools in boyhood and since then has practically taken care of himself. For 11 years he worked for farmers by the month and thus accumulated the means to purchase 40 acres of his present farm, this being about 1888. The second 40 acres he bought in February, 1911, and now has about as much land as he cares to give attention to. He carries on general farming and raises some good stock but only for his own use. Mr. Heer was reared a Democrat but uses his own judgment when he casts his vote, frequently putting men before party when he gives support. He attends the Lutheran church. Mr. Heer has never married.

GEORGE F. NESS, one of the well known citizens of Galion, O., where he has been connected with the building of many of the substantial structures, and also owns a tract of farming land, was born at Tipton, Ia., July 16, 1856, and is a son of Charles and Phebe Jane (Auten) Ness.

Michael Ness, the grandfather, was of German ancestry but was born in York county, Pa. In 1835, accompanied by his wife, he

came to Galion, O., when it was but a small place and finally became a landowner and farmer in Polk township, Crawford county. He died in 1870, when aged 75 years and his wife survived him for eight years. They were industrious, respectable, thrifty people and were consistent members of the German Lutheran church. To them were born three sons and one daughter; the last, Rebecca, who has been twice married, lives at Waterford. All three sons, Jacob, Michael and Charles are now deceased.

Charles Ness was born in York county, Pa., Dec., 16, 1833, and was two years old when his parents came to Crawford county. He grew to early manhood here and learned the carpenter trade, afterward married and then moved to Iowa and for a few years lived at Tipton, in Cedar county. He was always a hard-working man, mainly at his trade but he also engaged to some extent in farming and it was said of him that few could excel him in the use of the old cradle in a wheat-field. His death occurred in 1890. He was married in this city to Phebe Jane Auten, who was born west of Galion, in 1833, and was two months younger than Mr. Ness. She accompanied him to Iowa but willingly returned to Crawford county after a few years in the western state and here her death occurred in January, 1885. Of their five children the following survive: James H., living six miles from Galion, in Marion county, who is a barn carpenter, and who is married and has nine children; George F., whose name heads this sketch; Mary, the youngest, who is the wife of Sidney Hill, a railroad man, living at Springfield, O., and having six children.

George F. Ness was young when his parents returned to Crawford county and his education was secured in the district schools. Under his father he learned the carpenter trade and is considered an expert workman. In politics he has always been a Republican but is not interested beyond the demands of good citizenship.

On Feb. 8, 1880, in Whetstone township, Mr. Ness was married to Miss Rachel Bair, who was born in Whetstone township, Jan. 5, 1859, and was reared and educated there. Her parents were John and Rebecca (Sherer) Bair, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Whetstone township

and all their married life they spent in that township. John Bair died there in 1896, at the age of 65 years. His wife, who was born March 12, 1835, died on the farm on which she was born, Oct. 12, 1888. Her father had entered the land from the Government and it has been kept in the family and is now owned by the two brothers of Mrs. Ness, Michael and Samuel Bair. To Mr. and Mrs. Ness two sons and one daughter were born, which died in infancy. One son, Sherman H., born Nov. 14, 1888, who died Nov. 7, 1910, was a bright and promising young man. The other, Cloyd L., born Oct. 4, 1882, who operates his father's farm in Marion county, married Dessie Geiger and they have two children: Willard C. and Geraldine. Mr. and Mrs. Ness are members of the United Brethren church.

FRANK A. NEFF, proprietor of the leading barber shop at Crestline, O., and an enterprising business man of the city, is a native of Crestline, born July 4, 1860, a son of John and Catherine (Burkhart) Neff.

The grandparents of Mr. Neff, on both sides, were natives of Germany, but both parents were born in Germany and were married at Marion, O. They afterward took up their residence in Galion, coming later to Crestline, spent the rest of their lives here. The father, who was a car finisher with the Big Four Railroad for some years, was a skilled cabinet-maker and also manufactured delicate musical instruments. He was well known to the people of his adopted city and universally respected. In his religious faith he was a Lutheran, while his wife was a Roman Catholic. They had four children: Catherine, John, Frank A. and Edward, the last named being a dry goods merchant at Crestline.

After his school days were over, Frank A. Neff learned the barber trade in 1871 and has been in business for himself since 1886, after spending about ten years in New York state, and has established himself here, having a modern tonsorial parlor, with three chairs and skilled attendants to care for patrons. Through his courtesy, skill and careful attention to details, Mr. Neff has built up a heavy patronage and conducts a place that compares very favorably in its equipments with these found in a much larger city.

Mr. Neff was married at New York city to Miss Elizabeth Cohan who was born in Rochester, N. Y., and who losing her parents was reared by an aunt. They have the following children: Bertha, who is the wife of Oran Blanford, of Crestline; William L., who is a factory worker at Crestline; and Alfonso, who is a brickmason by trade, both sons living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Neff are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Neff is a Democrat and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen. In addition to his business location, Mr. Neff owns some valuable residential property here.

ROBERT U. WALCUTT,* one of the public officials of Texas township, who owns and resides on the old homestead farm, was born on this farm, one of the best in Crawford county, O., Nov. 20, 1868, and is a son of Mason and Susan (Walters) Walcutt.

Mason Walcutt and wife were born in Ohio, she being a native of Wyandot county, surviving her husband and residing with her son, Robert U. All his active life Mason Walcutt was a farmer. He voted with the Republican party and was a member and liberal contributor of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Mason Walcutt and wife the following children were born: Daniel; Alverta, who died when aged 20 years; Amelia, who is the widow of John Smith; Jane, deceased, who was the wife of James Brown; Laura, who is the wife of Frank Bower; William and Robert U.

In the public schools of Texas township, Robert U. Walcutt secured his education and since then has devoted himself to his agricultural industries, carrying on general farming, dealing in Durham cattle and buying and selling horses. About four times yearly, Mr. Walcutt makes a business trip to the West and ships by car load his market being Crawford and adjoining counties.

On Feb. 2, 1890, Mr. Walcutt was married to Miss Alice Klase, who died in 1897, her burial being at Benton, O. She was survived by four children: Raleigh, Mason, Inez Floy and Zelma Merl. In 1900, Mr. Walcutt was married (second) to Miss Rose Merbaugh, and they have two children: Ralph Edward and Mercy Dell. Mr. Walcutt and wife attend

the Methodist Episcopal church. He is independent in politics but is a respected and relied on citizen and has been elected to the school board and is serving also in his first term as township trustee.

FRANCIS M. ANDERSON, a substantial and representative citizen of Crestline, O., where, for many years, he has been interested in fire insurance, has been a resident here for 50 years and has a financial interest in many of the prospering enterprises of this city. He was born in Fairfield county, O., Feb. 12, 1830, a grandson of James and Priscilla (House) Anderson.

On account of the stormy times in which they lived, the ancestors of Mr. Anderson succeeded in preserving but few of the family records. Among these may be found proof that William Anderson, who was born in Scotland in 1693, was a supporter of the claims of one of the pretenders to the British throne and was obliged to fly in disguise, on account of political troubles and first reached England and from there crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Virginia. He located in Hampshire county, Va., and his estate is still known as the Anderson Bottoms, although at that time, it was a wild and unsettled region by white men. He became a well known warrior, took part in the French and Indian campaigns and served under General Braddock. He died in Virginia when aged 104 years. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters.

Mention is also made of Capt. Thomas Anderson, who was born in 1733 and died in 1808.

James Anderson, probably a grandson of William Anderson, was born in England, Feb. 17, 1768, and died Oct. 24, 1844. He entered the cavalry branch of the military, with the rank of second lieutenant, and assisted in putting down the Whiskey Insurrection and afterward served under General Anthony Wayne, and for meritorious services was made a captain. In 1808 he came to Fairfield county, O., late in life moving to Lafayette, Ind., where he died at the home of a son. He married Priscilla House, in Virginia, who survived him for a few years, passing away also in Indiana. They had eleven children and ten of these grew to mature life, married and reared families of their own.

John Anderson, son of James and Priscilla Anderson and father of Francis M. Anderson, was the third born child in the above family, his birth taking place in Virginia, March 4, 1803, but he was reared in Fairfield county, O. Subsequently he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for eight years and then moved to Marion county and in 1838 purchased 120 acres of wild land there. This land he cleared and cultivated and occupied it until his death, on Jan. 4, 1888. In Fairfield county he married Martha Roulit, who was born in Ohio of Pennsylvania parents who were of Irish extraction. Mrs. Anderson died in Marion county in 1847. The Andersons were members of the Methodist Episcopal church in this generation. In politics they were Whigs until the formation of the Republican party, when they became identified with it.

Nine children were born to John and Martha Anderson, five sons and four daughters, and eight of these grew to maturity. One son, Thomas J., enlisted for service in the Civil War, in the 12th Ind. Vol. Inf., and was stricken with an illness from which he died before arriving home. John, the next son, died in 1859, while Levi died in 1864, all being unmarried. Three daughters survive, Susan, Ellen and Margaret. Susan is the wife of Rev. Walter Scott, a retired Episcopal minister, residing at Oberland, O., and they have four children. Ellen is the wife of John Blue, of Belleplaines, Ia., and they have six children. Margaret is the wife of John B. Hines, of Marion county, O., and they have three children.

Francis M. Anderson had common school and academic advantages, and afterward, for eleven years was a school teacher, and for five years was in the mail service on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1862 he reached Crestline and shortly afterward became agent for leading fire insurance companies and has continued in the business, one of the oldest and most successful agents here. He is a director in the Crestline Building and Loan Association and owns stock in many of the industrial plants in this section, his investments having been made judiciously. He has been very active as a citizen and has served as mayor of Crestline. For some 15 years he was a justice of the peace and for many years was a member of the

school board. He is identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Anderson was married (first) in Marion county, O., to Miss Sarah E. Geiger, who was born in Marion county, in 1834, and died at her home in Crestline, in 1899, leaving one son, Harry W. For a number of years he was in the furniture business at Crestline but now lives retired, a man of ample fortune. He married Mary Etsinger, and they have two children: Bertha and Frank M., the latter of whom fills a clerical position with the Pennsylvania Railway at Crestline. In 1900 Mr. Anderson was married (second) to Miss Elizabeth A. Thrush, who was born in Crawford county. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

TOBIAS MORCKEL, who is a highly respected retired citizen of Galion, is a native of Ohio, born at Windfall, Crawford county, April 16, 1838. His parents were Peter and Anna M. (Stuber) Morckel.

Peter Morckel and wife were born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where they grew to maturity and married. It was after the birth of three children, Christian, Katherine and Elizabeth, that they decided, in the later twenties, to come to the United States. They took passage on a sailing vessel and after 76 days on the Atlantic Ocean, were safely landed on American soil. They made their first home in Pennsylvania and while living there another son, George, was born. About 1832-3 the family came over the mountains with teams, accompanied by other immigrants, and when they reached Jefferson township, Crawford county, found land which seemed desirable, although it was in what seemed to be a cyclonic section and was named Windfall on that account. Here they bought many acres of land and erected a log cabin that withstood all subsequent storms. With land clearing and improving climatic changes were evidently brought about and the parents of Mr. Morckel lived peacefully and undisturbed until the end of their lives, the mother dying when aged 65 years and the father surviving to his 82nd year. They were of the German Lutheran faith and assisted in building the Windfall church. After coming to Crawford county the following children were born: Tobias, whose

name heads this article; Maria, deceased, who married here; Leah, who lives with her family at Cleveland; and Elizabeth C., who lives three miles west of Galion.

For the first 23 years of his life, Tobias Morckel lived on the old home farm. Later he went to Crestline and for ten years afterward was with the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne Railway, subsequently moving to Cardington in Morrow county, where he operated an engine in a grist mill for some time for his father-in-law. Still later he went to Upper Sandusky and from there to Columbus, where he engaged in a business enterprise and was also engaged in this way at other points prior to coming to Galion, in 1876, in which city he was successful in business ventures for years. He had the foresight to buy some valuable tracts of city property and these he has improved, much of his improved realty being on East Main Street, right in the heart of the business center, and he also has valuable holdings at Crestline. He occupies his leisure in looking after his property interests.

Mr. Morckel was first married to Miss Matilda Purkey, who was born in Ohio but was of Pennsylvania parentage. Her death occurred in 1873 and she was survived by two children: Augustus J. A., who resides with his family at Tacoma, Wash., and has two children—Ruth and John Allen; and Lilian, who is the wife of Rev. J. Fred Miller, a Lutheran minister of Baltimore, and has four children—Ernest, who has been well educated and is an electrician; Carl, who is a resident of Columbus, O.; and Leona and Harold.

The second marriage of Mr. Morckel was to Miss Elizabeth Hinkle, who was born in Hesse, Germany, March 11, 1849, and was three years old when her parents, Conrad and Mary E. (Eckel) Hinkle brought her to America. The voyage consumed 68 days and after landing at New York the father was taken sick and died three months later. Mrs. Hinkle and her five children remained in New York City for five years and then came to Galion, where she lived for many years afterward, her death occurring in 1899, when she was aged 81 years. Mrs. Morckel was the youngest but one of the children, the others being: Henry, who died in Ohio, leaving a family; Conrad, a stonemason by trade, who lives at Galion

now retired; John M., who is in the meat business at Troy; and Charles, who is an engineer with the Erie Railway, lives with his family at Galion. Mr. and Mrs. Morckel are members of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally is identified with a German organization.

SAMUEL HEINLEN,* one of the highly respected retired citizens of Bucyrus, O., residing in his comfortable residence on Wallace Avenue, owns an excellent farm of 92 acres, which lies in Bucyrus township, Crawford county, O. Mr. Heinlen was born in this township, April 4, 1855, and is a son of Mathew and Elizabeth (Beckel) Heinlen.

Mathew Heinlen was born in Germany and there learned the weaving trade but later settled in Crawford county, O., and followed farming in Bucyrus township. He was married to Elizabeth Beckel, in Crawford county, and they had the following children: John, S., M. and Frank; Elizabeth, wife of Absalom Bolinger; Matilda, wife of James Johnson; Lena, wife of Byron Kent; and Lucinda, wife of J. S. Murphy.

Samuel Heinlen attended the district schools in boyhood and then began to work on farms, first by the day and later by the month, and thus, by hard labor acquired enough capital to buy 40 acres of land. This tract he subsequently sold and purchased the 92-acre farm which he still owns and on which he lived and carried on farming for a number of years and then shifted his responsibilities in large degree to younger shoulders and retired and took up his residence in Bucyrus.

Mr. Heinlen was married April 12, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Speigle, who was born in Crawford county and died April 28, 1908, a daughter of William and Barbara (Myers) Speigle. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Speigle are well known people of Crawford county. To Mr. and Mrs. Heinlen the following children were born: Lewis, Lawrence, Leroy and Dora Alvena. Leroy married Ermina Eckert, a daughter of George Eckert, and they have one son, William Lee. Mr. Heinlen and sons are identified with the Democratic party. The whole family attends the United Brethren church.

WILLIAM H. WEAVER, member of the firm of Weaver Bros., the well known grain firm at Crestline, O., has been secretary and treasurer of this corporation for about 12 years and is numbered with the careful and astute business men of this section. He was born in Wyandot county, O., in 1867, a son of John and Mary B. (Rininger) Weaver.

John Weaver, the grandfather, came to the United States from France and purchased Government land in Jackson township, Crawford county, O., on which he and wife spent their subsequent lives. His wife was, also a native of France and they were members of the French Catholic church. They had 12 children, ten of whom lived to marry and eight survive.

John Weaver, father of William H., was born on the old homestead in Jackson township and spent the greater part of his life in the German settlement, his death occurring July 17, 1890. His widow survives and resides with her son, William H., being now in her 71st year. Four sons and two daughters were born to them, namely: William H., our subject; Frank and John E., both members of the above named firm; Rose, who is the wife of William Gosser, residing on a farm in Vernon township; Anna, who is the wife of Peter Keller, a farmer in Darke county; and Charles D., who is a farmer in Sharon township, Richland county, on the old homestead.

William H. Weaver came to Crestline from Vernon, where he had been in the grain and stock business for six years previously. The present business is one of large volume, incorporated for \$100,000, its officers being: Charles Kindinger, president; Peter Huth, vice president; and William H. Weaver, secretary and treasurer. The company has branches at three points, Galion, Vernon and Crestline, John B. Weaver being manager at Vernon and J. J. Patterson at Galion. They handle hay, grain and livestock, give employment to five men at Galion, eight at Crestline and two at Vernon.

Mr. Weaver was married in Richland county, O., to Miss Mary E. Frye, who was born there in 1864, of German parents, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have the following children: Leo E., who was educated at Crestline and Dayton, and resides at home;

Wilfred F., similarly educated, who is associated with his father; and Norbert R. and Angeline H., both at school. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the Eagles.

A. H. KINSEY, who is the present proprietor of what was the first established drug store at Crestline, O., has been in the drug business for 32 years, having had experience in several cities and a resident of Crestline since 1891. He was born at Galion, O., in 1862, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Claes) Kinsey.

Samuel Kinsey was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland. After coming to the United States he settled near Galion, O., where he first engaged in farming and later was a machinist in the shops of the Big Four and Erie Railways, his death occurring in 1893, when he was aged 63 years. He was a Republican in his political views and was a member of the Reformed church. He married Catherine Claes, who was born in Germany and was young when her parents came to the United States and settled at Galion, where both died. Mrs. Kinsey survives and resides in her comfortable home which is situated on Atwood Street, Galion. Her people secured and improved land near Galion, the deed for the same bearing the signature of President Andrew Jackson.

After graduating from the Galion High School, A. H. Kinsey became a drug clerk in that city and later entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy at Philadelphia, the oldest institution of its kind in this country, where he was graduated in 1884. For five years before coming to Crestline, Mr. Kinsey was in the drug business at Xenia, O. The first drug store at Crestline, the one that Mr. Kinsey now owns, was started here by Dr. Alexander Jenner, a half century ago. He was succeeded by the firm of Spencer & McCullough, which did business for a few years, when Dr. Spencer became sole proprietor and continued until 1891, when Mr. Kinsey succeeded, Dr. Spencer moving to Colorado. Mr. Kinsey has been improving his property ever since. In 1907 he erected the Kinsey block, a two-story brick structure, with basement, of modern construction throughout, one of the most substantial

business blocks in the city. Mr. Kinsey enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens in his profession and is numbered with the representative men along all stable lines, of this city.

In 1892, Mr. Kinsey was married at Crestline, to Miss Irilla Rooks, who was born and educated in Illinois. Her parents, Levi L. and Anna (Frye) Rooks, are residents of Crestline, where Mr. Rooks is a coal dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey have two sons: Herbert S. and Albert R., both students. Mr. Kinsey belongs to the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, the United Drug Company, of Boston, and the American Druggists Syndicate, of New York.

MRS. FRANCES M. SOURWINE, who is one of the highly respected residents of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., the mother of Frank A. Sourwine and the wife of Henry Sourwine, deceased, was born in Seneca county, O. Her maiden name was Link and her parents moved from Pennsylvania to Seneca county. She resides on the farm of 103 acres with her son, this farm being located in section 5, Auburn township, Crawford county.

In 1874 Frances M. Link was married in Seneca county, to Henry Sourwine, who was born one mile north and one-half mile east of Attica, O., a son of William Sourwine. Henry Sourwine died in December, 1909, at the age of 64 years, 3 months and 21 days, and his burial was in Green Lawn Cemetery, at Plymouth, O. In 1873, Henry Sourwine and his brother, William, Jr., bought this farm in partnership, and when they subsequently divided the land, Henry took 103 acres and William, Jr., took 92 acres and both improved their properties. The substantial buildings now standing on the farm of Frank A. Sourwine were put there by his father, who also drained and tiled the land and continued to be interested in its cultivation until his death. In politics he was a Republican, and from 1898 until 1901, served his township as one of its trustees, an honest and upright man in all his official acts.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sourwine but one child was born, Frank A. He was carefully reared and is now one of the township's solid, reliable men, a Republican like his late father. He married Myrta M. Keller, a daughter of George

M. and Ella Keller, of Crawford county, now residents of Attica. They have three children: Carl G., Wanda L. and Gerald K. Henry Sourwine and wife were members of the Church of God.

JEREMIAH ERRETT, who, after many years of active agricultural life on his valuable farm in Polk township, Crawford county, O., came to Galion, since 1906 has occupied his handsome residence at No. 638 West Main Street. He was born on the old Errett homestead in Polk township, Jan. 14, 1851, the youngest but one of a family of nine children born to his parents, John and Nancy (Budlin) Errett.

The founder of the Errett family in Crawford county was Rev. Henry Errett, who was of German ancestry but was born in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and married Catherine Fox. In 1835 they came to Crawford county, O., accompanied by their three children, Polly, Susan and John, the last named being 13 years old at that time. The grandfather was a good judge of land and selected a heavily timbered tract in Polk township, well situated as to water, and there built a log cabin, gradually cleared the land as his ministerial duties permitted and both he and wife spent their remaining years here. They were among the most venerable people of this section at time of death, although they had passed through many of the dangers and hardships of pioneer life, he reaching the age of 91 years, while she was 86 years old. He was the first minister of the United Brethren church in this part of Crawford county and was the means of organizing churches in many neighborhoods and in visiting them traveled hundreds of miles back and forth on horseback. He was widely known and was held in great esteem by all. His son John succeeded to the homestead and spent his long life of 75 years here. He married Nancy Budlin, who was born at Marion, O., and was young when her parents settled in Polk township, where she lived at the age of 84 years. Both she and husband were members and active workers in the United Brethren church. They had five sons and two daughters born to them, all of whom became respected members of society and became well settled in life.



E. G. HARTLE

Jeremiah Errett grew to manhood on the old homestead and attended the country schools, after which he devoted himself until 1906 to farming and stock raising. He still retains his finely improved farm of 100 acres, in Polk township, the management and operation of which now rests with his son Charles. During his many years as a farmer he was considered judicious and resourceful and brought his land to a high state of fertility and raised excellent stock but never went largely into the stock business.

Mr. Errett was married in Polk township, to Miss Lyda N. Traxler, who was born in 1854, in Morrow county, O., but was reared and attended school in Polk township, Crawford county. Her parents were John and Margaret (Kriner) Traxler, who moved from Morrow county to near Ada, O., and from there to Polk township, Crawford county. There the father of Mrs. Errett died at the age of 84 years and the mother when aged 76 years. They were members of the English Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Errett have three children: Charles, who resides on the homestead in Polk township, and who married Elizabeth Risky; Nellie, who is the wife of Harry Quigley, an engineer on the Big Four Railroad, residing at Bellefontaine, O.; and Burton, who is a fireman with the Big Four Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Errett are members of the United Brethren church and they have a very pleasant social circle and are respected and esteemed people of their neighborhood.

E. G. HARTLE, secretary and general manager and a member of the board of directors of the Perfection Road Machinery Company, of Galion, O., is an experienced man in this line, having been connected with road machine work throughout his entire business career. He was born in Ohio and is a son of Americus and Margaret (Hastings) Hartle.

The father of Mr. Hartle was born in Hardin county, O., in which he yet lives, being one of the progressive farmers and well known men of that section of the State, a graduate of two colleges and a campaign speaker of note. He married Margaret Hastings, also of Hardin county, who still survives, and they are the parents of four sons and one daughter.

E. G. Hartle was educated in the public

schools and was about 21 years old when he gave full rein to his inclinations in the direction of mechanics. He has been with the present company since its organization in January, 1908, and is the draughtsman and chief designer of practically all the machines of this company. The Perfection Road Machinery Company was incorporated with a capitalization of \$200,000, with the following officers: Ernest Klopp, president; J. A. Petrie, vice president; W. T. Resch, treasurer; and E. G. Hartle, general manager and secretary, all being Galion business men. Miss Grace McCool has been employed as private stenographer and bookkeeper for the company ever since its organization; and also Mr. George Beach as it foreman. The output includes three styles of road scrapers, seven styles of road drags, and several styles of road dump boxes and land pulverizers. A specialty is made of custom work, employment is given 30 people and they sell all over the world. The business has been successful from the start and Mr. Hartle has been its manager for four years, coming here in this capacity from Columbus, O.

Mr. Hartle was married, at Felicity, O., to Miss Isadora Riley, and they have four children: Chester C., who is an assistant to his father; Hadessa, Imo and Margaret M., the ages ranging from seventeen to nine years. Mr. Hartle is a member of the Odd Fellows and the U. C. T., of Ohio.

CARL J. GUGLER, attorney at law and city solicitor of Galion, O., is a prominent member of the Crawford county bar and a substantial factor in Republican politics. He was born at Galion, O., April 29, 1883, and is a son of Jacob and Katherine (Herzog) Gugler.

Jacob Gugler was born in 1844, in the Rhenish province of Baden Baden, Germany, and from there came to the United States in 1865 and attended school in the city of New York and at St. Louis, Mo., and afterward at German-Wallace College at Berea, O., where he studied for the ministry. In 1875 he came to Galion, where he was a merchant for some years and also was interested in retailing oil and gasoline. His death occurred April 17, 1903. In politics he was a Republican and fraternally he was an Odd Fellow. In 1875

he married Katherine Herzog, who was born at Russville, Lucerne Canton, Switzerland, April 5, 1852 and came to America with her brother a short time before her marriage, residing at Elmore, O., before coming to Galion. She still survives and is a well known and much esteemed resident of this city. She is a member of the Methodist church as was her husband. Of their nine children there are seven survivors: Mary, who is the wife of George Kunkler, of Galion; Louise, who is the wife of James Lindley, of Galion; Bertha, who is a teacher in the public schools at Akron, O.; Carl J.; Anna, who is engaged as a stenographer; Edna, who is employed in the clerical department of the Galion Iron Works; and Carrie, who resides with her mother.

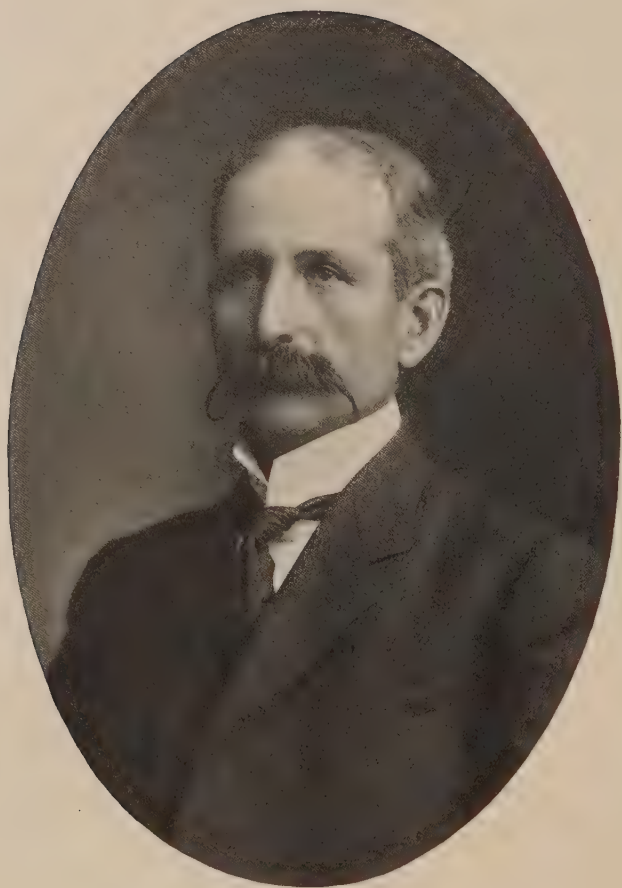
Carl J. Gugler did not wait until his school days were over to become useful and self supporting for he was only eight years old when he became a newspaper carrier for the Galion Leader and also handled the Cleveland and Cincinnati journals. After graduating from the public schools in 1900 he worked for one year in the superintendent's office of the Erie Railroad and then for four years was clerk in the master mechanic's office at Crestline. Having cherished a laudable ambition for a legal career, by 1904 he was able, through his own efforts, to enter the University of Michigan, where he was graduated high in his class and was admitted to the bar in December, 1906, immediately opening his office in his native city. In 1907 he was elected a justice of the peace and in 1909 was his party's chosen candidate for prosecuting attorney. Although not successful in that contest he is plenty young enough to wait for still higher professional honors. In 1911 he was elected city solicitor and his thorough knowledge of both English and German, has assisted him greatly in public office as well as in his private practice. He is legal advisor for the Ohio State Legislative Board of the B. of L. F. & E., an appointment received early in 1912. He is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias. It is almost impossible in these days for intelligent and broad minded men to ignore politics even if they so desired, and Mr. Gugler has not been backward in announcing his convictions and his thorough identification with the Republican party.

JOHN HARVEY BROWN,* deceased, was a well known, respected and industrious citizen of Galion, O., in which city he was born March 5, 1867, while his death occurred May 21, 1897, at Vicksburg, Miss., his burial being at Galion. He was a son of Harvey and Lucy (Harper) Brown, both of whom were natives of Ohio.

John Harvey Brown attended the public schools of Galion and as he had natural talent in that direction, learned the machinist trade and was employed in different railroad shops as a competent machinist, until the time of his death. He was a member of the trade organization known as the Machinists' Union, and politically was identified with the Republican party. He had many friends as he was pleasant and genial in manner and was ever ready to do others a kindness.

Mr. Brown was married at Galion, O., to Miss Mary Boehm, who was born at Galion, Feb. 27, 1870, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Price) Boehm. The mother of Mrs. Brown was born in Ohio but her father was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, June 1, 1841, and came to Galion in June, 1866, where he followed shoemaking, having learned his trade in his native land, for more than 40 years. He now lives retired at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Brown, at No. 514 South Market street. She also owns a valuable property on Boston street and her father has nine acres of productive land near the city. The mother of Mrs. Brown died in 1907, when aged 68 years. She was a member of the German Lutheran church, to which her husband and daughter also belong. Mr. Brown is survived by two sons, Peter Henry and William I. The older son is learning his father's trade in one of the big city shops, while the younger is yet a student in the Galion High School.

FREDERICK G. BOWERS, a successful general farmer and stock raiser, a member and supporter of the Grange and a man of progressive agricultural ideas, owns 50 acres of excellent land in Lykens township, Crawford county, O., and also cultivates a tract of 80 acres belonging to his father. He was born in Lykens township, March 23, 1878,



AMOS F. KELLER

and is a son of Frederick W. and Caroline (Brown) Bowers.

Frederick W. Bowers followed farming during his active life and now lives, retired, making his home in Michigan. He was married (first) to Caroline Brown, who died May 25, 1891 and was buried in the Brokensword Cemetery, the mother of the following children: Lafayette, Frederick G., Esther and William, Esther being deceased. He was married (second) to Amelia Huff, who, at death, left one daughter, Velma. His third marriage was to a Miss Jane Smith, who was born in Michigan.

After completing the common school course, Frederick G. Bowers spent two terms in the Ohio Normal School, at Ada, O., after which he taught school for two terms, but finally decided to turn his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits. His well cared for land and abundant harvests testify that his decision was a wise one and that there are few careers in life which give the same amount of personal independence, a possession so dear to Americans, as does that of a successful farmer.

On Nov. 5, 1901, Mr. Bowers was married to Miss Lena Aydt, who was born in Marion county, O. She has two sisters: Christina, who is the wife of George Rentschler; and Catherine, who is the wife of William Laucher. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have two bright little daughters, Eleanor and Evelyn. In politics Mr. Bowers is a Democrat and is serving in his first term as township trustee, taking his duties seriously and as an official reflecting credit on the board. He and wife are members of the United Brethren church at Olive Branch, Lykens township.

FERDINAND BLEILY, deceased, for 37 years was in business at Galion, O., where he was numbered with the honest and reliable men and generous and public spirited citizens. He was born at Grutzing, Baden, Germany, May 26, 1827, and died at Galion, Nov. 28, 1888.

Ferdinand Bleily was 28 years of age when he came to America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean on a sailing vessel, and in 1854 was landed at New York. From there he came on to Galion, O., where he remained only a short time and then went to Columbus, but several

years afterward returned to Galion and made this city his permanent home. He was a painter, glazier and decorator and had thoroughly learned his trade in his native land, and for three years was foreman of the paint shops for the Big Four Railway, at Galion. Subsequently he went into the saloon business and continued until his last illness. He was a man of good fellowship and kind heart and was exceedingly charitable. He was a strong Democrat in politics and in religion was a member, with all his family, of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Bleily was married at Galion, May 12, 1855, to Miss Veronica Frank, who was born in Baden, Germany, March 18, 1837, a daughter of George and Margaret (Heegel) Frank. They came to the United States from Baden, Germany, in 1841, locating first at Erie, Pa., from whence they came to Ohio and purchased a farm in Morrow county, cleared and improved it and lived there during the remainder of their lives. The father was 77 years old at time of death and the mother was aged 70 year. To Mr. and Mrs. Bleily two children were born: Pauline C. and William A. The former married Joseph F. Lampert and they both died at Cleveland, O. One son, William A. Lampert, survives and lives at Cleveland. William A. Bleily who was born Feb. 13, 1856, succeeded his father in business but now lives at Galion.

AMOS F. KELLER, vice president of the Farmers and Citizens Bank and Savings Company, of Bucyrus, O., is one of the foremost men of Crawford county in many lines, the professions of teaching and law having claimed a large part of his time in the past, while politics and public affairs have also interested him. He was born in Crawford county, O., and has had the satisfaction of occupying the old family homestead throughout his life up to the present time. He is a son of Phillip and Hannah (Stucker) Keller, old residents of this section, who were well and widely known and were held in much respect by their neighbors.

Amos F. Keller in boyhood displayed a love of learning that was somewhat unusual among his school-boy comrades, and the result was that he soon outstripped them all. He took up the scientific course under Professor Churchill.

then of Oberlin University, and by the time he was nineteen years of age, he had solved every problem in mathematics that belonged to the district school course. When he began to teach school it was probably with no idea of the real interest the work would have for him, but later he continued as an educator because of the opportunities it gave him of arousing ambition in others, as many of these have since testified. He continued in the educational field for more than eighteen years. In the meanwhile he was acquiring knowledge for himself along other lines and not only equipped himself for the practice of law, but made a study of the great questions of the day, becoming deeply concerned on the subject of the relations of capital and labor. Possessing a well trained mind and the gift of oratory, Mr. Keller came to the front in political campaigns, and identified himself with the Labor party, becoming a party worker under the organization of Hon. T. V. Powderly. In 1894 Mr. Keller was a candidate for Congress on the People's ticket, and, although not elected, showed remarkable strength. He subsequently became an admirer and supporter of Hon. William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency, and in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 traveled through Ohio speaking in his behalf. While all the people did not have the same confidence in the political wisdom of the Democratic candidate, a large proportion were always willing to go long distances to listen to Mr. Keller, on any subject, his popularity being very general all over his native state.

Mr. Keller was married Oct. 30, 1895, to Miss Mattie Maudesta Carrothers, a daughter of James B. Carrothers, a substantial farmer of Vernon township. They have four children. As mentioned above, the old home farm has continued to be the chosen place of residence by Mr. Keller and family, he having been its owner since he was twenty-three years of age. In addition to being second officer in the Farmers and Citizens Bank and Savings Company, he is associated with its president, George W. Miller, in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. on Jan. 2, 1911, Mr. Keller was appointed deputy sheriff of Crawford county. He is now the Democratic candidate for Probate Judge and is certain to be elected, nomination on the Democratic ticket in this county being equivalent to election.

DANIEL KREITER, county treasurer of Crawford county, O., is widely known as a reliable and representative citizen and also as a successful business man. He was born in Crawford county, Sept. 22, 1854, one of three children born to his parents, who were William and Elizabeth (Hess) Kreiter, who are now deceased.

Daniel Kreiter was educated in the schools of Galion, O. and also attended school at the Capitol University at Columbus and the Lebanon, O. Normal School. He had learned the shoemaking trade, although his father had been a tailor, and had worked at that before entering upon his college education. Intervening his school course at Columbus and Lebanon, he taught school one year in the public schools at Galion. After his graduation in the commercial course at Lebanon, he was employed about seven years in the freight and ticket office of the Erie Railroad Company at Galion. Later he served for many years as bookkeeper in Kreiter & Schaefer's grocery store and while in this service was elected for and served two terms as city treasurer of his home city. He continued as bookkeeper in the grocery business until he was elected county treasurer of Crawford county on the Democratic ticket, this election being held in November, 1908. He assumed the office in the following year and has served two terms with the greatest efficiency.

Mr. Kreiter married Miss Margaret Bohl, a daughter of Ludwig Bohl, and they have three children, namely: Clio, Fred W. and Elfrida. They attend the Lutheran church.

JESSE G. BROWN, one of the live business men of Galion, O., progressive in his ideas and enterprising in his undertakings, is proprietor of the Old Reliable Piano Store, which is situated on the corner of Walnut and South Market streets, and has additional business interests. He was born on a farm in Champaign county, O., near Kingston, in 1858, and is a son of John and Anna (Myers) Brown.

John Brown and wife were born in Berks county, Pa., of old Dutch ancestry, and were reared and married there. In the forties they came to Champaign county, O., locating on a farm and spent their subsequent lives there. well known and highly respected, his death

occurring at the age of 58 years. After being left a widow, Mrs. Brown moved to Urbana and died there in 1908, when aged 89 years. Both she and husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had eleven children and of these one son and three daughters died in early childhood and seven reached maturity. Elizabeth is a resident of Urbana, Champaign county. Sallie J. resides at Urbana and is the widow of E. M. Most and she has four sons. David H., a county official, lives at Urbana with his wife. Eliza is the widow of E. B. Kiser and lives at Urbana with her four daughters. James and John, twins, the former of whom is a business man of Springfield, O., unmarried, while the latter is a railroad man and is married and has one son.

Jesse G. Brown was reared in Champaign county and obtained his education at Urbana. When 19 years of age he accepted a commercial position and went out on the road and for about 20 years traveled over the country, his business taking him into almost every State of the Union, his line being the selling of pianos. He was thus engaged until he determined to go into business for himself and chose Galion, of which city he had already been a resident for six years, as a good business field, establishing his present store in 1889. He carries a fine line of high grade musical goods, including the Ivers-Pond pianos of Boston, the Adam Schaafer, of Chicago, together with a special make of piano, with new and admirable features, the J. G. Brown piano, which is specially manufactured for him in New York City. He also has the exclusive agency for the Edison phonographs, for which the demand is large. Mr. Brown has been public spirited in promoting many of the business enterprises of Galion and owns stock in many of them. As a pastime Mr. Brown interested himself some 20 years ago in horticulture and fruit growing but the pastime has developed into a large business and he is known all over the state for the products of his fine orchards and his success in the growing of all kinds of fruit that will mature in this climate. Mr. Brown still finds enjoyment in his experiments and has solved many horticultural problems.

At Galion, O., Mr. Brown was married to

Miss Minnie Gledhill, who is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hershner) Gledhill. This substantial family of Crawford county is well known and is one of the old settled ones of Jefferson township, members of the United Brethren church, to which religious body Mr. and Mrs. Brown also belong. They have three children; Claudia O., a graduate of the Galion High School, who married E. Landis Miller, an Erie Railroad official, residing at Galion; Hazel F., who is a graduate of the Galion High School in the class of 1908; and Jesse Gledhill, who is yet a school boy.

In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican. While he has not accepted any political office he is a charter member of the Commercial Club, of which he has been president and otherwise officially connected, at present being chairman of the entertainment committee. He has been the chief mover in many of the recent successful enterprises organized to make this city more widely known as a desirable place in which to establish both a home and business. He belongs to Lodge No. 186 Knights of Pythias and is a past official of the State Grand Lodge, and belongs also to the Odd Fellows at Galion.

WILLIAM E. MILLIRON, who is a member of the firm of Milliron Bros., manufacturers of drain-tile and brick, with plant located five miles northeast of New Washington, just across the Huron county line, in Richmond township, is half owner of this large business enterprise and is a very active and successful business man. He was born in Crawford county, O., and is a son of John and Helen (Page) Milliron.

John Milliron was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in boyhood. Later he learned the carpenter trade and worked at the same until 1882, when he turned his attention to the manufacturing of drain tile and brick, came to near New Washington and purchased 25 acres of land, subsequently adding ten more acres. In the above year he erected the present plant, two buildings with dimensions of 30x145 and 40x40 feet and also built a saw mill for custom sawing. Here he resided and manufactured from three to 12-inch tile building blocks. In 1890 he took his

three sons into partnership and the firm name became J. Milliron & Sons, and a large business was done, trade being drawn from Huron, Richland and Seneca counties, as well as all over Crawford county. After the death of the founder, in 1902, the three sons continued under the style of Milliron Bros., until 1912, when Harry L. Milliron retired and sold his interest to his two brothers, John R. and William E., who are sole owners. The present firm has enlarged the facilities of the plant, erecting two new buildings, one with dimensions 54x54 feet and the other of 32x40 feet. They are prepared to make every size of tile and their annual output approaches 50,000 building blocks and 50,000 bricks, and give employment to four steady men who understand the business.

John Milliron was married at New Washington, O., to Miss Helen Page, who was born in Guernsey county, and they had twelve children born to them, the survivors being: Mrs. Jeremiah Lewis, who lives in Garfield county, Okla.; Mrs. John Beamer, who lives four miles north of the above mentioned plant; Mrs. Newton Carson, who lives at Plymouth, O.; Charles, who married Lottie Rapp and lives in Auburn township; Harry L., who lives at Plymouth, O. and who married Nora Jones; William E., subject of this sketch; John R., who resides at the plant and who married Minta De Witt; Mrs. Isaiah Kemmery, residing near the plant; and Mrs. Henrietta Yarnell, who resides at Norwalk, O.

William E. Milliron makes his home at his place of business. He married Miss Matilda E. Warner and they have two children: Alta, who lives at Plymouth, O.; and Inez B., who is attending school.

HARRY L. BODLEY, cashier of the First National Bank of Galion, O., and one of the progressive and energetic citizens, wide awake to public conditions and well qualified as a citizen and business man, was born at Bucyrus, O., Nov. 16, 1877, and is a son of William A. and Frances (Miller) Bodley.

William A. Bodley was born near Plymouth, O., and his wife near Olney, Ill. They were married at Olney, Ill., and shortly afterward moved to Bucyrus, where Mr. Bodley engaged in business as a merchant until 1882.

In that year he came to Galion and resumed merchandising here and for 30 years has conducted a book, stationery and wall paper store on the Public Square. He is a well known and respected citizen, has served as a member of the board of education and is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His family numbered but one child, Harry L. The latter was a child of five years when the family came to Galion and as youth and man he has been identified with this city ever since. After he completed the public school course, in 1893 he became a messenger in the First National Bank, being then 17 years of age, and through fidelity and efficiency has won promotion all along the line, serving as assistant cashier prior to being made cashier in 1911, being elected to this office in January of that year.

The First National Bank of Galion, O., was organized in 1864 and its present officers are: E. M. Freese, president; B. E. Place, vice president; H. L. Bodley, cashier, and J. E. Casey, assistant cashier. The following capitalists make up the board of directors: E. M. Freese, B. E. Place, H. W. Todd, R. W. Johnston, M. R. Crim, W. A. Bodley and H. R. Schuler. This institution is the oldest bank in Crawford county and its first president was C. S. Crim and its first cashier, J. S. Bloomer. The report of the condition of this bank at the close of business, Feb. 20, 1912, showed a very prosperous condition. The original capital of \$50,000, in 1903 was increased to \$100,000.

Mr. Bodley was married at Columbus, O., to Miss Margaret L. Beelman, who was born in Richland county, O., and they have one son, Herbert D., who was born in January, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Bodley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Mansfield Commandery, Blue Lodge and Chapter at Galion, being past high priest of the Chapter and junior warden of the Blue Lodge, and to Gwynn Council, No. 83, at Bucyrus. He belongs also to Galion Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

SAMUEL EDWARD AUCK, an enterprising business man of Bucyrus, O., who is associated with his brother, William H. Auck,

in the real estate and general insurance line, was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., Aug. 11, 1876, and is a son of Michael and Caroline (Ehmann) Auck. The family is an old and very prominent one in this section and for many years the parents of Mr. Auck resided in Whetstone township on their large estate but now live retired at Bucyrus.

Samuel Edward Auck was afforded excellent educational advantages, from the public schools entering the Ohio Northern University and later taking a business course in a Toledo commercial school, where he was graduated in 1898. He then taught school for one year and then came to Bucyrus and associated himself with his older brother, William H. Auck, in their present line of business, under the firm style of Auck Bros., purchase having been made of the business of F. M. Kerr. This firm handles farm and city properties in Crawford and adjoining counties and deals in investment and security bonds and represents the best old line insurance companies. During his father's second term as county treasurer he served as deputy and continued with Treasurer Wm. L. Alexander, his father's successor, until April 1, 1901, when he resigned in order to accept a position as cashier for the American Clay Machinery Company of Bucyrus, O., and remained with this well known business concern until Dec. 17, 1908, when, as noted above, he joined his interests with those of his brother. They are men well qualified in every way for successful business, energetic, honest and reputable and their standing in commercial circles is equally high with that won by them personally.

Mr. Auck was married Dec. 25, 1900, at Bucyrus to Miss Lulu V. Knoedler, who was born Jan. 6, 1879 and educated here, graduating from the Bucyrus High School with the class of 1898. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Volk) Knoedler. Mr. and Mrs. Knoedler reside at Bucyrus, the former being a retired business man, and both he and wife are members of St. John's Reformed church, to which Mr. and Mrs. Auck also belongs. The latter have two children: Carol Elizabeth, who was born Feb. 22, 1902, and Donald Knoedler, who was born Aug. 23, 1907. Mr. Auck is a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

C. P. DEERWESTER,* who is in the iron roofing business at Brokensword, O., residing on the edge of the town, is well known all through this section as for many years he has been at work at the carpenter trade, in Holmes and adjacent townships. He was born in Defiance county, O., Sept. 10, 1854, and is a son of Peter and Julia Ann (Hall) Deerwester.

Peter Deerwester was born in Clermont county, O., and was a farmer all his life, his death occurring at the age of 56 years. He married Julia Ann Hall, who was also a native of Clermont county, and they had two sons born to them: C. P. and W. S.; both of whom are residents of Holmes township, Crawford county.

The parents of the subject of this sketch died when he was but a babe and with the family of Isaac Heller the homeless little child was brought to Crawford county and here he was educated and afterward followed farming for about ten years and then began work as a carpenter. For some 20 years he followed that trade and has assisted in the erection of a large number of the most substantial buildings in this section. Since 1900 he has given his attention mainly to the iron roofing business.

Mr. Deerwester married Miss Rebecca Shupp, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Shupp, a representative of one of the old county families, and they have two children: W. E. and Grover P. The older son married Carrie J. Hattick and they are the parents of one son, Lloyd A. Our subject's younger son assists him in his business.

C. P. Deerwester has been active in local political circles and has served six terms as township assessor being elected to office on the Democratic ticket. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association. For a number of years he has been identified with the fraternal order of Foresters.

FRANK M. CAIRNS, foreman of the Pennsylvania Railway Company's round house, at Crestline, O., is a valued employe of a corporation with which he has been continuously identified for 35 years. He was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., in October, 1861, a son of James and Mary (Young) Cairns.

James Cairns and wife were born in Perth-

shire, Scotland; the old family estate in Scotland, belonged to the Cairnes for 300 years. In 1851 James Cairns and wife and their one son, James, came to the United States and located at Dunkirk, N. Y., where he secured work as a machinist, having learned this trade in his native land. In 1853 the family moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., where James Cairns entered the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad and remained there until he was retired on the age limit, after a connection of 41 years. Later he came to Crestline and his death occurred here at the home of his son, Frank M., on March 27, 1909. He was a charter member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., at Fort Wayne and past master of the same and was one of the organizers of the Caledonian Society of that city. He assisted in the organization of the Congregational church there and in all matters pertaining to good citizenship and true manhood he was a leading factor. His wife passed away at Fort Wayne, in November, 1903. She was a woman of admirable qualities and through these won recognition and esteem wherever she lived. She was a charter member of the Eastern Star, a charter member of the Congregational church and was president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Caledonian Society. Three sons were born to James and Mary Cairns: James, John S. and Frank M. James Cairns, who is a building contractor at Wichita, Kans., was city marshal for nine years of Wichita; he married there and has two daughters, Edna and Nellie. John Cairns was a machinist with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Fort Wayne and died there when aged 27 years. His widow survived with two children—James, who was killed in a railroad accident at Butte, Mont.; and Mary, who became the wife of W. J. Hess of the Fort Wayne Post Office and has two children.

Frank M. Cairns has been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since August, 1877, first as an apprentice in the machine shops at Fort Wayne. He worked his way steadily upward until 1897, when he left that city for Chicago, Ill., where he was foreman in the Pennsylvania shops until 1900, when he came to Crestline. Prior to leaving Fort Wayne much responsibility had been given him, as he had charge of the erecting

department and more or less had charge of the machine department up to 1900, when he was appointed to take charge of the round-house at Crestline. This is a position of great responsibility as may be understood even by those not well informed concerning railroad affairs, while all railroad people, from the bottom to the top, understand that a man must have a pretty clear record and be deemed sober, reliable, experienced and skillful in order to secure a position of this kind. Mr. Cairns has every qualification for the place and has faithfully performed his duties here for the past twelve years.

Mr. Cairns was first married at Fort Wayne to Miss Sadie Kline, of that city, who died at Crestline, Nov. 1, 1904. The children born to that marriage were: Frank, who married Blanche Foltz, who is a machinist at Crestline and has four children—Nellie, William, Lloyd and Geneva; and Wibert E., who is employed in the Pennsylvania Railway shops. Mr. Cairns was married, secondly, to Miss Mary Adams, who was born at Anderson, Ind., Sept. 8, 1876, a daughter of Ephraim and Nancy (Rector) Adams, of Anderson, where Mr. Adams still lives. The mother of Mrs. Cairns died July 29, 1912, at the age of 61 years and eleven months. Mr. Adams is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church as was his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Cairns have no living children. They attend the Presbyterian church. A Republican in politics in National issues, Mr. Cairns votes according to his judgment in local matters. He belongs to the Crestline Lodge, F. & A. M.

ADAM NEFF, carpenter, builder and contractor at Crestline, O., has been in this line of business, including the operating of a planing mill, for more than 50 years. He was born near the city of Darmstadt, Germany, March 22, 1844, and is a son of Peter and Barbara (Pfeifer) Neff.

Peter Neff was born about 1822, in Germany, was reared there and married and after the birth of several children, he and his wife decided to emigrate to America where better advantages could be secured for their family. Taking passage on a sailing vessel they were safely landed at New York after 49

days on the sea, a storm nearly wrecking their ship on the last day, carrying away the masts. By water and wagon they finally reached Crestline, O., and then secured 110 acres of virgin land, situated in Hancock county, on which they built a log house and there spent the remainder of their lives, subsequently developing this wild land into one of the finest farms in Hancock county. This property remains a possession of the family. The mother died on that place in 1875, when aged 48 years, the father surviving until 1893, passing away when aged 71 years. They were members of the Lutheran church and were leaders in the same in those early days. By trade the father was a weaver but he was more than a skilled workman at that trade, having some knowledge of medicine and enough dental science to enable him to pull teeth without endangering life. He is recalled as a kind, generous, neighborly man, one who was unusually well qualified to be a member of a pioneer settlement. Of his sixteen children, ten grew to maturity and all married and became heads of families and five of these yet live.

Adam Neff was the eldest born of his parents' children and was but three years old when they came to America. He assisted on the home farm in boyhood but preferred a trade rather than an agricultural life and learned that of a carpenter. In 1864 he came to Crestline and was engaged here for 12 years and then went to Hardin county, where he became owner of, and foreman in, a planing mill and remained 12 years, going then to Lima, Allen county, where he was engaged as foreman in a planing mill. After an absence of 15 years, Mr. Neff returned to Crestline where he has become one of the leading men in his line of business and has been identified with a large part of the building operations which, in recent years, have enlarged and beautified Crestline.

On Dec. 20, 1866, at Crestline, Mr. Neff was married to Miss Catherine Poth, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1847, and in the same year came to the United States with her parents, George and Maria (Mathias) Poth. The family landed at New Orleans, La., and came up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati and then to Crestline, locating on a farm near this city. The

father of Mrs. Neff died in 1893, aged 71 years, and the mother passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Neff, in 1901, at the age of 82 years. They were Lutheran church people, sturdy, honest, industrious and virtuous.

Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Neff, three of whom survive: Henry W., who is connected with the general offices of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company at Lima, O., and who is married and has one daughter, Lelia W.; John Adam, who is married and is manager of the shoe department of the J. L. Hudson Company at Cleveland, O.; and Charles F., a dry goods merchant at Galion, O., who is married and has three children—Lillian M., Bertha G. and Charles A. One son, Philip E., died in 1909, when aged 32 years.

Mr. Neff and family have always been more or less prominent in the Lutheran church and he has been a church official for many years. In politics he has always been a Democrat; for six years he was a township trustee, for seven years was a member of the town council for five years has been on the board of Public Affairs, and at the present time is serving as president of this civic body. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, and belongs also to several insurance organizations.

GEORGE L. JENNER, whose 160-acre farm, lying eleven miles northeast of Bucyrus, O., is a very valuable property and one of the best cultivated and productive farm in Sandusky township, Crawford county, belongs to a highly respected old German-American family of this section. He was born in 1852, in Liberty township, Crawford county, and is a son of John G. and Mary A. (Ackerman) Jenner.

John G. Jenner was born in Wittenberg, Germany, probably about 1832, and was 16 years of age when he came to the United States. After living for one year in Pennsylvania, he came to Ohio and lived in Liberty township, Crawford county, until after the birth of his children, when he bought the farm in Sandusky township which is owned by his son, George L. His other children were: Benjamin F., Mary, Elizabeth, Eme-

line, Emanuel and Amelia. Mary married Peter Weller and they live at Bucyrus.

George L. Jenner married Miss Louise Marie Soldan, who was born in Germany, where she was reared and went to school. Her parents are Michael and Bertha (Bohl) Soldan, and she has four brothers, only one of whom left Germany. He is Julius J. Soldan and is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. He married Elizabeth Grimm and they have five children: Louise, born May 14, 1900; Peter, born Dec. 26, 1901; Lillian, born Aug. 20, 1904; Alice, born Nov. 10, 1906; and Dorothy, born Sept. 14, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Jenner are members of the Lutheran church. Although never active in politics, Mr. Jenner is a good citizen and aims at all times to do his full duty.

CARL L. OTTO, manager of the Farmers' Milling Company, a business of considerable importance in Crawford county, the headquarters being at Crestline, is a man well qualified for a position of this kind, being a practical miller and since the age of 13 years, interested in this industry. He was born at Mansfield, O., Feb. 7, 1880, and is a son of Franz and Caroline (Kames) Otto.

Franz Otto was born in Germany and when he was old enough to enter business, became a miller as was his father and grandfather, this having been the family trade for generations. He married in Germany and after the birth of two children, he and wife came to the United States just after the close of the Civil War and settled first at Mansfield, O. and afterward lived in Richland county until his death in the fall of 1909, at the age of 65 years. His widow still resides at Mansfield, being now in her 68th year. To Franz Otto and wife four children were born: Edward, who died at the age of 36 years; Elizabeth, who resides with her mother at Mansfield; Helen, who is bookkeeper for the Farmers' Milling Company; and Carl L.

Carl L. Otto was reared at Mansfield and in Richland county, working under his father in the milling business and receiving a thorough German training in the same. The Farmers' Milling Company at Crestline was established in 1903 and under Mr. Otto's able management has developed into one of the

most prosperous enterprises of this section. The officials of the company are all farmers belonging to the capitalist class, including Messrs. Musselman, Brandt, Charles Coons and R. M. Taylor, all of Richland county. This company manufactures all mill products and makes a specialty of the Sweet Home brand of flour, and they have a market all over the State of Ohio, the capacity of their mills being 90 barrels a day.

Mr. Otto was married at Oberlin, O., to Miss Eleanor B. Bell who was born at Youngstown and educated at Cleveland, O. They have had three children, two of whom died in infancy, Carl Louis surviving. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias but otherwise belongs only to business organizations.

WILLIAM M. BECK, who is one of the substantial and representative citizens of Crawford county, O., owning 97 acres in Polk township and 90 acres in Jefferson township, was born in the latter township, March 16, 1858, and is a son of Isaac W. and Catherine (Henry) Beck.

The parents of Mr. Beck were born in Pennsylvania. For many years the father was a farmer in Jefferson township, Crawford county. Both he and wife were members of the English Lutheran church, and when they passed away their burial was in Fairview Cemetery, at Galion. They were parents of the following children: Mary E., who married George B. Morrison, Simon H.; Mahala J., who married William Moderwell; Margaret, who married John K. Shearer; Eliza E., who married J. A. Schreck; Sina Bell, who married I. K. Umbarger; William M. and John.

William M. Beck attended the public schools in Polk township, and later the Mansfield Normal School and also studied one term in a school at Fostoria, O. After that he assisted his father on the home place until he reached his majority and then worked for his father until the latter's death. He has spent his entire business life, with the exception of nine years, on his present farm. For some 20 years he conducted a dairy in connection with his other farm industries but does little in that direction at present. Mr.

Beck has one of the best improved properties in this section, a handsome residence with a modern system of heating and acetylene lighting. His buildings are situated on the Galion and Bucyrus highway, a very desirable location.

On Sept. 27, 1887, Mr. Beck was married to Miss Lydia M. Grimes, who was born in Perry county, O., a daughter of Josiah and Lydia Sparr (Wheatcraft) Grimes. Mrs. Beck is one of the following family: Eliza, wife of Charles Schofield; Nancy, wife of Richard Adcock; Sarah, wife of Robert Adcock; Mary, wife of Evi Brown; Media, wife of F. L. Beck; Lucy, wife of Frederick Wolfe. Cordelia, wife of Thomas Sherod; Hannah, wife of John Guthrie; Joseph and Lydia M. To Mr. and Mrs. Beck six children have been born, namely: Ethel S., who is the wife of Roy Kishler; and Irving G., Whitney S., Ruth C., Clara E. and Oliver Thoburn. Mr. Beck and family attended the United Brethren church. He casts his political vote with the Prohibition party. Mr. Beck is a progressive farmer and is a member of Polk Grange, at Galion. His ballot will be cast for "Equal Suffrage" Sept. 3, 1912.

THOMAS SNODGRASS, deceased, was one of the pioneer business men of Crestline, where he was engaged in the meat business for 43 years and was a representative, reputable and substantial man of this city. He was born in Washington county, Pa., April 29, 1832, and is a son of William and Margaret (Chambers) Snodgrass.

The parents of Mr. Snodgrass were also born in Washington county and were of Scotch and Irish ancestry, the Chambers family in Ireland belonging to the gentry class. The families were established in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary War. In 1840, William Snodgrass with his wife and three children, Thomas, Sarah J. and Mary, started with teams attached to big wagons to make the overland journey to a new home in Jackson township, Crawford county. To Thomas, who was then eight years old, and his sisters, who were younger, the journey was a great adventure, but it was a grave matter to the father and mother. In part they realized the hardships they would probably have to face

and the dangers they would encounter, but it was a long and tiresome trip. At night they camped by the road side and in the morning plodded on, their courage keeping up until they reached the forest within which their selected home lay, when Mr. Snodgrass had to chop a road before the spot could be reached. Afterward he cut down trees and thus secured a site for the first log cabin, which served until a better one could be built, which later was supplanted by a handsome, comfortable frame one which, with barns and other farm buildings, are yet standing. Although far removed from all the pleasures and comforts of civilization, to which they had been accustomed, the family led a happy, busy, contented life and through industry and frugality increased their possessions and at the time of death, William Snodgrass was able to leave an estate of 200 acres of improved land. They were members of the Presbyterian church. The first wife of William Snodgrass died in 1849, in the prime of life, her youngest child being only one year old at that time. His second marriage was to Rachel Warden, who, at death, left five children.

Thomas Snodgrass grew to manhood in Jackson township and gave his father assistance on the home farm. He preferred an active business life rather than an agricultural one and left the farm and came to Crestline, which, at that time, was but a hamlet. Here he established his meat market and continued in the same line until the close of his life on Feb. 10, 1901, having been continuously in business since 1858. Mr. Snodgrass at times had invested in real estate and had become one of the men of ample fortune here. A Republican in his political sentiments, he voted according to his conscience and judgment and rarely was willing to consider public office for himself, although, at one time, he served as city assessor.

In Jefferson township, Crawford county, Mr. Snodgrass was married to Miss Eleanor Walker, who was born in Crawford county, Sept. 8, 1830, and died at Crestline, Jan. 22, 1887. She was a daughter of Joseph and Esther (Garven) Walker, natives of Ohio, and very early settlers of the county, where they died in 1854 and 1855 respectively. A sister of Mrs. Snodgrass, now over 80 years

of age, still survives and lives at Blairsville, Pa. Five children were born to Thomas Snodgrass and wife, namely: Margaret A., who was born, reared and has always lived at Crestline; Josephine, who is the wife of Frank P. Drake, of Massillon, O., and has three children; Mary F. and William F., twins, the former of whom is the wife of F. D. Steffey, of Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., and the latter of whom died at Crestline, unmarried, in 1908, when aged 49 years; and one babe that died unnamed.

Miss Margaret A. Snodgrass devoted herself to the care of her parents in their old age, unselfishly putting aside personal ambitions that might have interfered, with the tender care she desired to give them, and finds compensation in the realization of duty faithfully performed. She is well known through Crestline and Jackson township and is much esteemed. She attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Crestline.

MARCUS H. McCLAIN, one of the venerable and honored citizens of Galion, O., was born in Highland county, O., Dec. 5, 1826. His grandfather, David McClain, was born in Scotland, and before coming to the United States was united in marriage with an Irish lady. They crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the days when such a voyage was a test of courage, and after reaching the United States, located in Beaver county, Pa., where at least a part of their family of children were born.

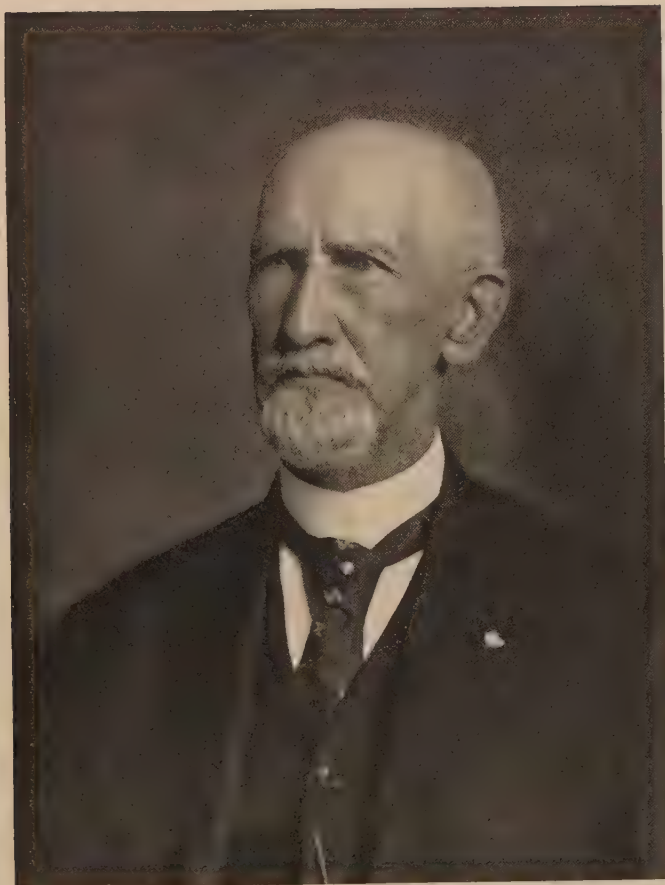
Daniel McClain, son of David McClain and wife, was born in Beaver county, Pa., in 1798, and in the early twenties came to Ohio. He was a hatter by trade and worked as a hat manufacturer at various places. He married Mary A. Robinson, who was born in North Carolina and from there was taken in childhood to Culpepper county, Va., by her parents, Joshua Robinson and wife. In the early twenties the Robinsons came to Ohio, settling first in Highland county and moving later to Logan county. Joshua Robinson was married twice, his second wife having been an Antrum. They were Quakers in religious belief. Both lived into old age, Joshua Robinson surviving to the age of 94 years.

Daniel McClain carried on business at different places and proved an enterprising and

resourceful man. For some years he was engaged in locating on and improving farms which he would sell to later settlers, but subsequently established his permanent home in Logan county. He was able to see and take advantage of business opportunities and for some years made the butter contracting business profitable. Some of the older residents often contend that former days were more satisfactory to live in, in the light of the present high cost of both necessities and luxuries, and in this connection it is interesting to note the cost of butter in the days when Mr. McClain considered it a lucrative business to handle it. He purchased his butter for six cents a pound in Delaware, Union and Knox counties, and sold it at Bellefontaine for twelve cents a pound, the advance rate being sufficient to pay handsomely for its handling. He was also in the wool buying business, and prior to 1850 was engaged as a merchant at East Liberty, Logan county. His activities were curtailed some two years before his death, in 1856, through loss of eyesight. He was a pronounced anti-slavery man and his home was an underground station for escaping slaves during that period of great unrest in the country concerning human slavery. Daniel McClain was one of the first men in Ohio to be made a Freemason and he took pride and pleasure in the fraternity.

To Daniel McClain and wife five children were born, all of whom grew to maturity and all, save one who died when aged 20 years, married and had families. The only survivor is Dr. Marcus H. McClain, the first born, for many years a resident of Galion. The mother survived the father for some years and died in Galion. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Marcus H. McClain was variously employed, mainly in assisting his father, until he was 30 years of age, when he entered a drug store at Wilmington, O. At that time, as he humorously asserts, he did not know the difference between salt and salts, but he had a natural taste in the line of this profession and an ambition that caused him to apply himself strenuously to the studies which finally made complete his knowledge of pharmacy. In the fall of 1859 he came to Galion and here, for 40 years, he continued in the drug business,



MARCUS H. McCLAIN

not only acquiring an ample fortune in the same but also building up a reputation for reliability in this line that led to his earning his title of Doctor. Some ten years ago Dr. McClain retired from active business participation as far as his drug store is concerned, but he still continues president of the Galion Building, Loan and Savings Corporation, which was established in 1881. He was one of the organizers and still is president of the Galion Cemetery board, and for several years was a member of the city council.

Dr. McClain was married (first) in Union county, O., to Miss Lucy A. Reed, who died in 1868, when aged 45 years. Two daughters and three sons were born to them: Mrs. L. H. Green, who is a resident of Galion; Mrs. Joseph an infant son that died unnamed; William W., who died at the age of seventeen years; and Howard B., who died when aged six years. Dr. McClain was married (second) to Mrs. Malinda (Sanford) Bassett, who was the widow of Dr. Bassett, of Ravenna, O. She died at Galion, July 7, 1889, and was survived by a daughter born to her first marriage, Helen Bassett, who is now married and resides at Bellefontaine, O. Dr. McClain later married Mrs. Mary A. (Walsh) Boure, who was born at Bellville, O., a daughter of James and Sarah (Bell) Walsh, former residents of Crawford county. Dr. and Mrs. McClain are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. For 64 years he has been a member of both the Masons and Odd Fellows and has served officially in both local lodges.

WILLIAM COOK,* deceased, who was widely known in railroad circles in Ohio, having been connected with the leading systems for many years, was held in the highest esteem by the traveling public, with whom he came into association as a passenger conductor, and also by the different officials who recognized his efficiency and fidelity. He was born in the city of New York, in 1852, and died at Cleveland, O., in 1890. Mr. Cook came to Galion in early manhood and for some time afterward was with the Erie Railroad, for some subsequent years was a passenger conductor on the Wabash Railway, still later was with the Big Four Railway Company, and at the time of his accidental death, was with

the Lake Shore Railway. His burial was in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland.

Mr. Cook was married to Miss Della Atwood, who was born at Galion and educated in this city and has made it her home since the death of her husband, her residence being located at No. 442 South Main street. She is a daughter of Alpheus and Cynthia (Tracy) Atwood. The father of Mrs. Cook was born at Dunkirk, N. Y., a son of Alpheus Atwood, who died there. After his father's death, Alpheus Atwood, Jr., accompanied his mother to Ohio, and following her death, at Mansfield, came to Galion, in the early fifties, where he became a prominent banker and merchant. He owned a large amount of property here and Atwood street was named in his honor. He was very public-spirited and favored new business enterprises as a means of developing the city, and at one time donated 13 acres of land on which the Big Four Railroad erected its railroad station. He was an ardent Republican but was too busy a man to enter very actively into politics. His death occurred at Galion in 1881, at the age of 68 years. He married Cynthia Tracy, who was born near Galion and for the past 16 years has been a resident of Cleveland. Her parents were early settlers in Crawford county, John and Julia (Green) Tracy, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Tracy at one time was proprietor of the old Galion Hotel and later built the commodious Capital House, on the corner of East Main and Washington streets, near the Big Four Railway station. This hotel was destroyed by fire in 1893. His widow survived him and at the time of death was in her 93rd year.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cook two children were born: Grace, who is a graduate of the Galion High School; and George Edward, who is in the automobile business at Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Cook and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and she is active in the Ladies' Aid Society and is one of the interested and valued members of the W. C. T. U., at Galion.

GEORGE F. ALTAFER, who conducts a large meat market at Crestline, O., with quarters at No. 367 Seltzer street, is one of the prosperous and fully occupied business

men of this city. He was born at Mt. Vernon, O., July 24, 1878, and is a son of John and Sigourney (Cassel) Altaffer.

John Altaffer was born in Columbian county, O., and died at Toledo, O., Oct. 8, 1910, after an honorable service of 40 years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as freight and passenger conductor. He was widely known and stood high with railroad men, belonging to the leading organizations and possessing the courage and fidelity to duty that arouses esteem and admiration. In politics he was a Republican and belonged to the order of Knights of Pythias at Mt. Vernon and to the Odd Fellows at Crestline. He married Sigourney Cassel, who survives and who was born on the old Cassel homestead within two miles of Crestline, Oct. 19, 1848. She is a member of the English Lutheran church. Eleven children were born, as follows: John and James, both of whom died in childhood; Anna M., who is the wife of H. M. Brown, of Crestline, and has two children—Helen and Ruth; Margaret V., who resides at home; William C., who lives at Crestline, and who married Gertrude Jenkins; Rufus B., who is a conductor with the Pennsylvania Railroad; George F., subject of this sketch; Catherine T., who is the wife of William A. Smith, a merchant, and has one son, Wilbur; Bessie V., who is the wife of Earl Spelman, a railway mail clerk at Crestline; David Henry, a polisher, who resides at Crestline; and Frank Cassel, who is a flagman with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

George F. Altaffer was four years old when his people came to Crestline, where he attended school and then learned the machinist trade and followed the same for ten years, since when he has been in the meat business. He started his present market in July, 1907 and has met with much success in his undertaking. He caters to the very best trade and does his own slaughtering, having an abattoir near the city. His careful selection and handling of meats and his sanitary quarters, combined with business methods of entire honesty, have and still continue to contribute to his prosperity. He attends to the details of his business himself and requires the assistance of three helpers.

Mr. Altaffer, like several other members of

his family, has never married. He and brothers are Republicans in their political affiliation and he is identified with the leading fraternal organizations, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a captain in the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the order of Eagles and of the Elks, the latter at Bucyrus. Additionally he is vice president of the Masonic Club and is serving in the city council.

EUGENE E. FRY, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., who lives on his valuable farm of 152 acres, situated in sections 27 and 22, was born in this township, June 30, 1864, and is a son of John C. and Mary (Becker) Fry.

John C. Fry was born Sept. 27, 1836, near Sulphur Springs in Crawford county, and died on his old farm in Cranberry township, Feb. 3, 1911, when aged 74 years, four months and six days. He was one of ten children born to his parents, John H. and Catherine Fry. He grew up on the farm and during 1858-9 he was a student at Oberlin College, preparing for teaching and also cultivating his marked musical talents. Afterward he taught school for one year in Wyandot county and then went to Missouri, where he taught until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he returned to Ohio. On Nov. 12, 1862, he married Mary A. Becker, who died Jan. 4, 1898, the mother of three sons and one daughter: Eugene, Elmer, William and Minnie. After marriage they located on unimproved land in Cranberry township, which, through the industry and perseverance of Mr. Fry was developed into a fertile farm. He was one of the founders and one of the main financial supporters of the Tabor church near his home. In 1889 when Mr. and Mrs. Fry retired to Tiffin they identified themselves with the Methodist Protestant body there. Following the death of his wife, Mr. Fry spent his time with his children, ever being a welcome presence. He was a man widely known and universally respected. Both he and wife rest in the Union Cemetery near Sulphur Springs.

Eugene E. Fry has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since his school days, and is one of the progressive farmers of this sec-

tion, a charter member of Cranberry Township Grange. He married Miss Ida Elizabeth McKeehen, who was born in Liberty township, Crawford county, a daughter of Samuel A. McKeehen, and they have four children: Nina May, who is the wife of Milton A. Ulmer, of Tiro, O.; and John E., Carl Elsworth and Edith Marie, all living at home. Mr. Fry and family are members of the Christian church. He is a Democrat when he casts his political vote, but otherwise takes but little interest in political matters.

W. F. L. BLOCK, a retired merchant of Galion, O., where he was active in the business field for many years, was born at Galion, Nov. 6, 1854 and was reared and educated here. Mr. Block is a son of Julius F. Block, a native of Greiswald, Prussia, who came to the United States in 1853 when a young man and located at Galion where he was a carpenter and contractor. He married Susanna Peusch, a native of Germany, who also came to the United States in 1853. To them were born one child, W. F. L. Block, the subject of this article. Julius F. Block died at Galion, Feb. 16, 1903, aged 75 years, his wife surviving until Dec. 8, 1911, when aged 85 years.

After his school days were over, Mr. Block worked at the carpenter trade for seven years and then became a clerk in a local dry goods establishment and continued until he embarked in the grocery and dry goods business for himself, in 1885. After some years of successful trading he enlarged the scope of his business, adding carpets and wall paper to his stock, and continued without intermission until 1907, when he retired. Through good judgment and natural aptitude for business, Mr. Block prospered and became one of the representative men of Galion. With pride he has watched the development of his native city into one of the important business centers of the State and has born no insignificant part in much of the material progress made.

Mr. Block was married at Galion to Miss Louisa S. Ricker, lifelong resident in the near vicinity of Galion, and they have the following children: Amelia, who married Peter Wiener, of Galion and has three sons—Edward, Robert and Julius; Bertha, who resides with her

husband, A. W. Bradfield, dealer in art supplies, at Columbus, O., and has two daughters, Mary Louise and Margaret; Arthur W., who is proprietor of several drug stores at Columbus, O., and who married Florence Fisher, of Columbus, O., and has one son, Nelson; Carl F., who is located at Columbus and who is connected with the Marion Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.; and Oscar M., who is an artist connected with the Art Institute of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Block and family belong to the Reformed church. He and sons were Republicans in their political affiliation, and he is identified fraternally with the Masons. The family is one widely known at Galion and in every way is held in esteem.

GEORGE LAFAYETTE WAGONER, who is a valued employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the oldest freight conductor on the main line between Pittsburg and Chicago, has been connected with this road for 41 years and has witnessed many changes and a remarkable growth in this great system. He was born in Stark county, O., March 3, 1850, a son of Henry and Sarah (Nolan) Wagoner.

Henry Wagoner and wife were both born in Pennsylvania, he being of German ancestry and she of Irish. They were married in Stark county, O., having accompanied their parents there when young, and afterward they secured Government land which they developed into a valuable property and on their farm spent 47 years of married life. Mr. Wagoner was born in 1801, a son of Johanus Wagner, as it was then spelled, and died in 1882, the death of his wife following in 1884, her birth having been in 1815. They found their church home in the Reformed body. Fifteen children were born to Henry Wagoner and wife, seven of whom reached maturity, all married and five became heads of families. Of these three sons and one daughter are yet living.

George L. Wagoner was the third youngest of his parents' children and he grew up in Stark county and attended the country schools. In 1871 he came to Crestline and on Sept. 23, 1871, entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, first as a brakeman. On Jan. 19, 1874 he was promoted to the office of con-

ductor and has served continuously in this capacity ever since and with one exception has never had any serious accident, in which he fortunately escaped with his life but lost his fireman. From 1871 to 1892 his run was between Crestline and Alliance, O. and afterward from Crestline to Pittsburg. For 32 years he has occupied the same "caboose" and undoubtedly would feel homesick should another car of this kind be substituted. While a fireman probably has to possess more muscle and endurance than a conductor, it is largely the latter's good judgment that ensures the safety of the train.

At Crestline, O., Mr. Wagoner was married Sept. 19, 1876, to Miss Cornelia Fecher, who was born at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., Feb. 1, 1853. When she was 14 years of age she came to Crestline with her parents, Oliver P. and Catherine (Ort) Fecher. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in Pennsylvania and they were married in Lancaster county. Mr. Fecher began railroad life in Pennsylvania and for some years was yardmaster at Allegheny, Pa., before the Civil War closed, and prior to coming to Crestline, where his death occurred at the home of Mrs. Wagoner, on Sept. 8, 1905, the death of his wife having occurred at Crestline Jan. 8, 1890. They were members of the German Lutheran church. In politics he was a Democrat while fraternally he was a Freemason. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Fecher, Mrs. Wagoner was the third eldest and two sons and two daughters are yet living. Mrs. Wagoner's grand-uncle was a military man and served in the War of 1812, and Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner carefully preserve the sword he carried and no doubt bravely wielded it on many a battle field. They take an interest in heirlooms and have a number of souvenirs with interesting histories. They have no children.

In politics Mr. Wagoner has been allied with the Republican party since early manhood. He is one of the oldest members of the Order of Railway Conductors and now belongs to Alliance Division No. 177, and for 22 years he has been identified with the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner are faithful members of the English Lutheran church, and they have many

friends at Crestline, both in and outside of railroad circles.

WILLIAM JONES, a well known and respected citizen of Crestline, O., a retired railroad man, was born at Watertown, Litchfield county, Conn., July 4, 1840. Beyond the fact that his grandfather came to New England from Wales and that his parents lived and died in Connecticut, Mr. Jones knows little of the early history of his people. He was an orphan, when, in childhood, he was taken by a brother and sister of New York State and as far as he knows, has survived them.

On a farm in New York William Jones grew to the age of 20 years and then made his way to Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1860 entered the railway shops at Allegheny, Pa., in the painting department, where he continued for ten years, during a part of this time being assistant foreman of the shops. In 1870 the company sent him to Crestline to take full charge of the car painting department at this place and he continued as foreman until August, 1910, when he was retired on a liberal pension, having been a faithful employe for 50 years. As a further testimonial of appreciation he was presented with a pass over all the company's lines. It is a matter of justifiable pride to Mr. Jones that his well rendered services were appreciated. He has a circle of friends at Crestline that includes all the old railroad men as well as neighbors of many years' standing and a birthday celebration was arranged in 1910, his 70th anniversary, which was a memorable occasion for all present. Mr. Jones was presented by his railroad and other friends with a handsome leather reclining chair and an emblematic Knight Templar pillow, tokens of affection which could not fail of appreciation. For 45 years Mr. Jones has been a master Mason and for 42 of these he has belonged to the Commandery at Mansfield. He takes a deep interest in the stirring public events of the times and in his political views maintains an independent attitude.

Mr. Jones was married (first) at Allegheny, Pa., to Miss Catherine Van Winkle, who died at Crestline in 1880, at the age of 40 years, the devoted mother of five children, four of whom died young. One daughter, Lillie B. survived until Feb. 23, 1907, and she is survived

by her husband, Marion Jones, and two daughters. Mr. Jones was married (second), at Crestline, in October, 1881, to Miss Mary Clark, who was born in Knox county, O., Dec. 9, 1844, and was reared and educated in Richland county, a daughter of Willis and Anna (Speer) Clark. The father of Mrs. Jones was of Welsh ancestry but was born in New York, while her mother, of Irish parentage, was born in Pennsylvania. They came young to Ohio, where they subsequently were married and settled down as farming people in Richland county. Mr. Clark was born Aug. 10, 1810 and died at Butler, O., in 1877. Afterward his widow came to Crestline, where her death occurred June 19, 1899, her birth having taken place June 19, 1810. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but Mr. Clark was of the Universalist faith. Of their children two daughters are living: Mrs. Jones and her sister Lucy, who is the wife of A. B. Eicher, a retired farmer of Jefferson, Greene county, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. Eicher have no children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jones one daughter was born, Maybell, who was born, reared and educated at Crestline, being a graduate of the Crestline High School, in the class of 1904. In 1905 she was married to Paul H. Blum, who is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, having charge of the oil cars and oil house. Mr. and Mrs. Blum have the following children: William David, who was born April 27, 1906; Mary Winnifred, who was born Dec. 28, 1908; and Robert Paul, who was born May 21, 1912. Mr. Jones and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM M. BELTZ, a native son of Crawford county, was born in Polk township, Oct. 29, 1853. He is the owner of 107 acres of land, 80 of which are located in Polk township and 27 in Whetstone township. His father, John C. Beltz, is still a well known resident of this county, but his mother, who was in maidenhood Nancy Reed, died Dec. 26, 1899.

John C. Beltz was born in Center county, Pa., coming to Ohio with his parents, where he grew up and married. To him and his wife were born the following children: Sarah Jane, who became the wife of William Shearer; Elias, deceased; Jemima Jane, who

was married first to John Keifer and upon his death became the wife of John Shumaker; William M., the subject of this article; Alonzo Perry; Elizabeth, the wife of William Wiggs; Willard J., deceased; and Nancy Margaret, who lives at home with her father.

After attending the common schools of his locality, William M. Beltz spent two terms at the normal school at Fostoria and after spending two terms in teaching turned his attention to farming and has since made this his life's occupation. He first bought 35 acres of land, to which he added 45 acres ten years ago and it is on this latter tract that he has built his comfortable home. The 27 acres in Whetstone township he has owned for 18 years.

William M. Beltz was first united in marriage with Miss Ida J. Kile, a daughter of Tobias and Catherine (Knipp) Kile. She died April 6, 1889 and he then married her sister Amanda. Tobias Kile was a well known farmer of Crawford county. Both he and his wife are now deceased and are buried in Kile cemetery, in Whetstone township. Tobias and Catherine Kile were natives of Germany, who emigrated to America where they entered land from the government. They were in religious faith German Lutherans and Tobias Kile was a Democrat in his political views. To them were born the following children: Eva, the wife of Jacob Helfrick; Philip; Peter; Elizabeth, who married Peter Knipp; Catherine, the wife of Simeon Kiess; Sarah, the wife of Joseph Dinkle; Fred; Eli; Amanda, the wife of our subject; and Ida, now deceased, who was the first wife of William M. Beltz.

In politics William M. Beltz is a Democrat and has served four years as school director. He is a member of Polk Grange at Galion.

JOSEPH MOTSCH,* who is in the brick and tile making business at Galion, O., with plant on East Main Street, has been in the butcher business here since 1868 and controls the leading meat and fish market in the city. He was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 14, 1847, and is a son of John and Mary Anna (Thoma) Motsch.

The Motsch family, father, mother and the child, Joseph, the latter being the only one of several to survive, left Germany in 1854 and took passage on the sailing ship Ravensworth, for the United States. Thirty-two days were

passed on the Atlantic Ocean and after landing they came immediately to Galion, O. The father was a stone mason by trade and followed the same for many years and he was a good business man up to the time of his death in 1871, both he and wife dying at the age of 58 years although he survived her two years. They were Roman Catholics in religious belief.

Joseph Motsch grew to manhood at Galion and attended both the parochial and public schools and afterward went into the meat business and continued for 18 years, closing up that line in 1900, when he went into the brick business, to which he added tile manufacturing in 1908, and recently reopened his market and placed it under the management to his son Bernard Motsch. Mr. Motsch is a man of enterprise and his different undertakings have prospered because of the close attention he devotes to them and the foresight and good judgment with which he entered into them.

Mr. Motsch was married at Galion to Miss Louise Reister, who was born in this city and died here when aged 40 years, the mother of four children: Clara, who lives in Ohio, and is married and has two children; Emma, who is the wife of Edward Englehart, residing at Cuyahoga Falls, and has one daughter, Louise; Henrietta, who is the wife of Charles McLaughlin, and who lives at Tucson, Ariz., and has three daughters; and Bernard, who manages the meat business as before mentioned, and lives at home. Mr. Motsch was married (second) to Miss Catherine McLaughlin, who was born at Ashland, Pa., and has lived at Galion since she was ten years old, and they have three children: Mary Carmel, Joseph, Jr., and Paul, all of whom are students in the public schools. Mr. Motsch and family are members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus. In his political views he is a Democrat and has served two terms in the city council, where his practical business way of looking at things has made him a very useful official.

HARRY M. McJUNKIN, assistant postmaster at Crestline, O., a reliable, well known and representative citizen, was born at Nevada, Wyandot county, O., June 18, 1870, and

is a son of John A. and Mary (Montgomery) McJunkin.

John A. McJunkin was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. During the Civil War he was a soldier in the Federal Army, serving in Co. C, 163rd O. Vol. Inf., and after his return engaging in farming and subsequently in merchandising at Nevada, O., and still later became a stationary engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the age of 70 years he retired from active life and is one of Crestline's well known and respected citizens. In politics he has long been a staunch Republican. He married Mary Montgomery and two sons were born to them: Horatio and Harry M.

Harry M. McJunkin was brought to Crestline in 1871 by his parents and attended the Crestline schools, afterward serving an apprenticeship of three years in a pottery situated in southwestern Indiana and one year as kiln placer. Afterward he was a clerk in a grocery store at Crestline and was then appointed assistant postmaster, on April 1, 1898. The Crestline office belongs to the second class and does a large volume of business. Three carriers cover the territory, with three daily deliveries.

In 1898 Mr. McJunkin was married at Crestline to Miss Grace Hunt, a daughter of Nelson D. and Laura B. (Howten) Hunt, residents of this city. The father of Mrs. McJunkin was born in Ohio and his wife in Indiana. They were married at Crestline, where Mr. Hunt is an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They are members of the English Lutheran church. Mr. Hunt is identified with the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have three children: Walter, who lives at Cleveland, O.; Jessie, who is the wife of Walter Mans, of Cleveland, and has two children; and Mrs. McJunkin. To Mr. and Mrs. McJunkin five children have come, the record being as follows: Robert, born July 13, 1899; Albert, Aug. 10, 1902; Marion, Aug. 1, 1904; Kathleen, Oct. 26, 1906; and Winifred, Oct. 2, 1909. Mr. McJunkin was reared in the Presbyterian church. He is a Freemason and is past master of the lodge at Crestline.

HOLLISTER F. DOLL, who is one of the prominent men of Crawford county, widely known through family connections and busi-



HOLLISTER F. DOLL

ness interests, is making a success of a very necessary industry, the growing of farm seeds, to which he devotes a part of his 190 finely cultivated acres, his place being situated seven miles north of Crestline, O. and four miles west of Shelby, O. He was born in that part of Crawford county, which was formerly in Richland county, in 1853, and is a son of John and Mary (Rogers) Doll. The parents were born in Adams county, Pa., and came from there to Ohio by wagon in 1836. The father was a carpenter by trade and after serving a four years apprenticeship in the city of Baltimore, he entered in association with Rev. Joshua Crause, they being the only carpenters in the vicinity. They erected most of the pioneer residences in the Dixon settlement. Later John Doll became a farmer in Crawford county. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Horatio, Wesley, a soldier in the Civil War, Luther, John, Sarah J., Mary A., Lucinda, Caroline and Almira. The survivors are: Mrs. Sarah J. Hershisier; Mrs. Mary A. Baker, Mrs. Elmira Dixon and Hollister F.

Hollister F. Doll followed an agricultural life for 25 years after leaving school, and then embarked in the insurance business and dealt also in real estate. For a number of years he was connected with the Crawford County Fire Insurance Company as a director and adjuster, and during this time was also notary public. Failing health compelled him to retire from that line of work and since then he has devoted himself exclusively to his farm interests together with attending to the duties that public office frequently entail. He conducted a dairy business in connection with his farming for 12 years. He built the first two silos in Crawford county and at that time was a member of the Ohio State Dairy Association. For ten years Mr. Doll served as a member of the election board, was Supervisor for a number of years and also member of school board being president of said board a part of that time. He has written many articles for newspapers on political, dairy and agricultural topics.

Mr. Doll married Miss Eveline Markley, a native of this county and a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stough) Markley. Her grandfathers were Horatio Markley and John

G. Stough of this county. To her parents were born the following children: John G.; Horatio W.; Jonas, deceased; Jennie, wife of James L. Lauker; and Fenia, wife of R. T. Bower. Upon the death of Joseph Markley, Mrs. Markley married Peter Rutan and to them was born one daughter, Anna, who is the wife of Oliver Horton, superintendent of the steel plant at London, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Doll have two daughters: Jennie Z., who married Jacob Stevens, of Toledo, O.; and Bessie J., who is the wife of Ora Taylor, a son of Dr. Taylor, of Marietta, O., and has four children—Thurman Hollister, James E., Donna E. and Kathleen M. Mr. Doll and family belong to the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM LAUER, mason contractor in business at Galion, O., who bears the reputation of being one of the most thoroughly reliable men in his line in Crawford county, is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg, Feb. 27, 1849, a son of Mathias and Mary (Hild) Lauer.

Mathias Lauer and wife spent their lives in Germany, where they died aged respectively 50 and 64 years. They were consistent members of the German Lutheran church and they lived on a small farm all their lives and reared their seven children carefully and frugally. One son, David, was killed in the French and German War of 1871, and when but 20 years of age, their son William became a soldier for the same service.

For seven years William Lauer fought for the Fatherland in the wars and campaigns of that period and before he returned home had seen much danger and hardship, and before Paris fell received a dangerous wound in the jaw. In 1878 he set sail for the United States, landing at the port of New York and going from there to join his brother Mathias, who had reached this country ten years before and subsequently died in Indiana. In 1880 William Lauer came to Galion, went to work at the trade he had learned in his own land before becoming a soldier, and for the past 18 years has been in the contracting business on his own account. In a large part of the building work that has contributed to make Galion a city of homes as well as of commercial structures, Mr. Lauer has been interested in a busi-

ness way and so creditably that he is naturally considered when anything of importance along this line is proposed.

Mr. Lauer was married in Germany to Miss Elizabeth Scheifer, who was born, reared and educated in the same town as himself, a daughter of Frederick and Mary (Reiley) Scheifer. Mrs. Lauer was also reared in the German Lutheran church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lauer the following children were born: William, who now resides at Memphis, Tenn., is a master mechanic with the Illinois Central Railroad, married Estella Petri, of this city and they have one daughter, Florence; Mary, who is the wife of Edward Neuman, of Galion, a machinist, and they have two children—Harriet and Robert; Karl F., who is a Lutheran minister and pastor of a church at St. Clair, Mich., was educated at Capital University, Columbus, married Florence Gotchal, and they have one son, Roland; and Albert, who lives at Alliance, O., a machinist by trade, who married Blanche E. Williams. On election day Mr. Lauer and his sons assist in swelling the Democratic majority, when possible, all being identified with that party, and as a family they are all well established in life.

JACOB GOTTFRIED,* a member of the firm of Gottfried & Spillette, who are in the grain and elevator business at New Washington, O., and manager of the Gottfried elevator, near the Northern Ohio Railroad, is a well known business man of New Washington. He was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., March 20, 1867, a son of Philip and Barbara Gottfried, who were born in Germany. The father came to Crawford county when 27 years of age, was twice married and lived to be 71 years old. His second wife, the mother of Jacob Gottfried, died at the age of 61 years. They were members of the Reformed church in Chatfield township.

Jacob Gottfried attended school near his father's farm and later at New Washington and afterward engaged in farming and school teaching up to 1902, when he bought the Anem farm in Auburn township, from W. A. Kessler. It contained 60 acres and he operated it one year. In 1903 he bought the elevator at North Auburn, which he operated for fifteen

months, in 1904 purchasing his second elevator and in the spring of that year admitted Frank H. Spillette to partnership, and together they do a large business with their chain of three elevators.

Mr. Gottfried married Miss Olive Spillette, a daughter of James and Lucinda Spillette, and they have two children: Norman and Theora. Mr. Gottfried is a stockholder in the Toledo Life and Underwriters Insurance Company. He votes with the Democratic party but is not very active. For some years he has been identified with the Knights of Pythias and is vice chancellor of the local organization. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Since 1904 he has lived at New Washington, his residence standing on Center Street.

WILLIAM H. BESSINGER, one of the stable and representative business men of Galion, O., who does a large business as a saddler and harnessmaker, located at No. 121 South Market Street, was born at Galion, Sept. 2, 1870, and is a son of John and Susan (Errett) Bessinger.

The parents of Mr. Bessinger were born and reared in Crawford county, the father being of German and the mother of English extraction. The latter survives but the former died in Polk township, Crawford county, in February, 1910, at the age of 67 years. He was one of the leading Democrats of that section and for many years served as township trustee and in other offices. The two children survive: William H. and Anna, the latter of whom resides with her mother on the old homestead in Polk township.

William H. Bessinger attended school at Galion and learned his trade here and is a skilled mechanic in his line. He has been established in a business of his own in this city since 1895 and has one of the largest and best equipped stores on his street, the dimensions of which are 20x66 feet, with a work shop of equal space. He carries a large stock of reliable goods and has steady patronage. Mr. Bessinger was married at Bucyrus, O., to Miss Emma Keller, who was born there in 1876 and is the only surviving child of her parents who were Philip and Lovia (Fink) Keller. Mr. and Mrs. Bessinger have one daughter,



REV. FRANCIS J. KEYES

Susan Keller, who was born Jan. 5, 1911. They are members of the English Lutheran church. Politically Mr. Bessinger is a Democrat and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN SIEFERT, who is a successful merchant at New Washington, O., where he deals in poultry, seed and agricultural implements, is one of the well known and reliable business men of this place. He was born in Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., one mile northwest of New Washington, July 26, 1866.

After attending the public school in Cranberry township, John Seifert took a business course in the Spencerian College, at Cleveland. In 1889 he embarked in the grain and seed business at New Washington as a member of the firm of George Siefert & Bro., which association continued for 18 years, during the last three years eliminating the grain line and dealing only in implements. After the old firm was dissolved, John Siefert started into the implement business for himself and has prospered. He does about all his soliciting himself, occasionally having some help from a salesman, and has steady patronage from the most progressive and substantial agriculturists and he carries the very best grades of machinery. He has erected a new and substantial two-story building of modern pattern, on Mansfield Street. He is a practical mechanic, can repair all the machinery he sells, and as a side line puts up lightning rods. Another line in which he has prospered is the handling of poultry.

Mr. Siefert was married to Miss Ada M. Sheetz, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Sheetz, of New Washington. They have four children: Christine E., Ernst G., Carl F. and Esther M. Since his marriage, Mr. Siefert has been a resident of New Washington. He is a member of the Lutheran church and for 27 years was a teacher in the Sunday-school. In his political views he is a Republican.

JESSE J. PATTERSON, manager of the Galion branch of the Weaver Bros. Co., a corporation of which he is a director, is an enterprising and representative business man of this city, in which he was born July 22, 1872,

a son of Capt. William G. and Sarah (Hershey) Patterson.

Capt. William G. Patterson was born in Massachusetts and came to Ohio when 16 years of age. When civil war was declared between the North and the South in 1861, he enlisted in the 64th O. Vol. Inf., and his service covered four years, three months and three days. He was with the great army that marched with Sherman to the sea and for meritorious conduct was again and again promoted until he was commissioned captain of his company and afterward led his comrades on many a field of battle. When he received his honorable discharge he returned to peaceful pursuits, a scar across the bridge of his nose being the only permanent mark of an enemy's musket. Crestline had been his earlier home and there he returned and resumed work with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and became an engineer and followed railroading some years longer and then became proprietor of a hotel at Crestline. Some years later he sold this property and retired to a farm in Richland county, where he was engaged in farming for 18 years. Captain Patterson came then to Galion and became interested in buying, selling and shipping horses, continuing in this line eight years, when he retired and his death occurred at Ontario, Richland county, Jan. 13, 1912, when in his 81st year. In politics he was affiliated with the Republican party and at times had served in local offices in Richland county. For a number of years he was commander of G. A. R. Post No. 156 at Galion and later became a member of McLaughlin Post at Mansfield.

Captain Patterson was married at Crestline to Sarah Hershey, who was born in Springfield township, Richland county, in 1836, and died in March, 1904, at Ontario, O. She and husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had three children: Minnie, who is the wife of Charles Moulder, and has one son, Dale; Harriet, who is the wife of Robert Jessom, residing at Washington Court House, O., and has three children—Walter, Harriet and Gladys; and Jesse J., the subject of this article.

Jesse J. Patterson was reared on a farm in Springfield township, Richland county, O., from the age of two years and engaged there

in farming after his school days until he came to Galion and became connected with the Weaver Bros. Co. He still owns 109 acres of well improved land in Springfield township. Since January, 1910, Mr. Patterson has had the management of the Galion branch of a business which is also carried on Mt. Vernon and Crestline, its activities covering the handling of hay, grain, horses, cattle and poultry. Mr. Patterson has seven men in his employ at this place, the volume of business being heavy at this point.

Mr. Patterson was married in Springfield township, Richland county, Feb. 16, 1893, to Miss Altha B. Cotter, who was born in Ashland county, O., Feb. 16, 1870, and was young when her parents, James and Elizabeth (Brindle) Cotter, came to Springfield township, where they still live, aged about 65 years. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have one son, George C., who was born in Richland county, O., June 16, 1896, and is now a student in the Galion High School. Mr. Patterson and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics a Republican, he has always looked ahead of party ties in his citizenship and for a number of years was a faithful member and honest worker on the school board. He is a charter member of Highland Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 1410, of which he was overseer for three years and a director for five years.

REV. FRANCIS J. KEYES, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, at Galion, O., is one of the scholarly and zealous members of the Catholic clergy, who, notwithstanding comparative youth, has been entrusted with great responsibilities and has proved his ability to bear them. Father Keyes was born at Columbus, O., and is a son of Edward and Helen Keyes.

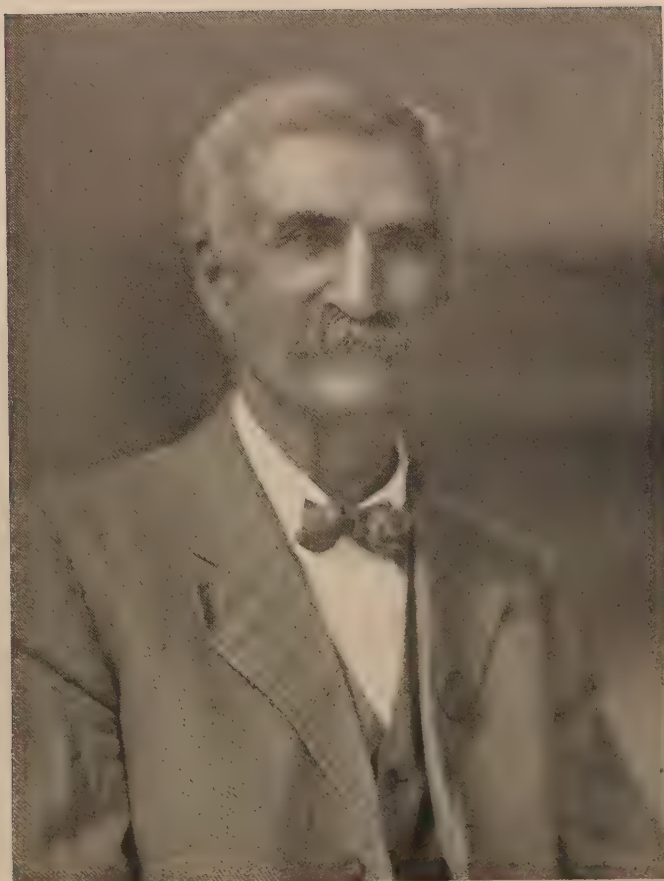
The parents of Rev. Francis J. Keyes were born in Ireland and both accompanied their parents in youth to the United States. They were reared and educated in Canada and were married in the city of London, Canada. Both died at Tiffin, O., the father in 1897 and the mother in 1907. They had eight children, seven of whom survive: Francis J., Edward, Mrs. Frank Shaff, Minnie, Lula, Albert and Sister Mary Grace, who is a teacher in an

academy at Pittsburg, Pa. The brothers of Father Keyes are engaged in the wholesale tobacco business and are residents of Cleveland, O. The father, Edward Keyes, was a successful and substantial business man, for many years being connected with the Indianapolis Hedge Fence Company, Indianapolis, Ind., and was president of the Belgium Glass Company, at Tiffin, O., and its largest stockholder.

In his boyhood, Father Keyes, attended St. Mary's parochial school of Tiffin, O., and was graduated in 1896 in the classics, from St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., and in the class of 1903, from St. Mary's Theological Seminary, at Cleveland, O. For four years prior to coming to St. Patrick's, Father Keyes was assistant priest of St. Patrick's church at Toledo, O., which is one of the largest churches in the Northern Ohio diocese. He came from that charge to Galion, succeeding Rev. L. A. Brady as pastor of St. Patrick's, Oct. 26, 1906 and since then has labored effectively for the advancement of his people both spiritually and materially. The handsome brick edifice was erected in 1873 and its capacity is taxed from the fact, that he has a parish that includes an average membership of one thousand souls. The parochial school connected with it is in a most encouraging condition, there being 100 students. Father Keyes has won the warm affection of his parishoners and at the same time has gained the respect, confidence and esteem of the people of Galion, irrespective of religious faith.

ISAIAH S. MONNETTE, a well known man in both Marion and Crawford counties, O., now living retired on his valuable farm of 100 acres, situated in Dallas township, Crawford county, was born in Marion county, O., Oct. 16, 1845, and is a son of Jeremiah and Mary Jane (Shank) Monnette.

Jeremiah Monnette was a son of Jeremiah Monnette, and was born in Pickaway county, O., later lived on his farm in Marion county for many years and died in middle life, his burial being at Monnette Chapel, in Crawford county. He married Mary Jane Shank, who was born in Northampton county, Pa., and died in Marion county, O., and her burial was at Kirkpatrick, in that county. They had but two children, one of whom died in infancy.



ISAIAH S. MONNETTE

They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Jeremiah Monnette's second marriage was to Sarah Saylor, who became the mother of two children and subsequently died in Iowa. The daughter, Mary, lived to the age of 39 years. She was the wife of the late Bernard Brockshus.

Isaiah S. Monnette went to live with his grandfather when he was about eight years old and attended the district schools and remained on the old homestead until he was 21 years of age. After spending a year in Iowa, he went on to Missouri and looked over business prospects there for six months but decided to return to his native state to find a permanent home and in 1871 bought his present farm, from Abraham Monnette and has resided here ever since. For many succeeding years he devoted himself closely to agricultural pursuits but now lives somewhat retired.

On Oct. 13, 1870, Mr. Monnette was married to Miss Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Marion county, a daughter of Jacob and Maria (Dawson) Miller. Mrs. Monnette died Jan. 10, 1904, and her burial was at Monnette Chapel. She was one of the following family born to her parents: Anna, wife of William Conrad; Eliza, wife of Jonathan Famuler; Sarah, wife of Willis Van Meter; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Monnette; Bartlett; Malinda, wife of Samuel Campbell; Nancy, wife of Mellison Shank; Charlotta, wife of George Conrad; and Amanda, wife of Henry Gibbs.

To Mr. and Mrs. Monnette the following children were born, all of whom except the eldest, survive their beloved mother: Addie, who was the wife of Lewis Hill; Princess, who married Charles Wattering; Lottie, who married Christian Smith; Ella, who married Christopher Kerr; and Eva, who married Alfred Scott. Mr. Monnette and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Like his father, Mr. Monnette has always been identified with the Republican party but has never taken part in public matters as a politician. He has lent his influence in the direction of all law and order movements and has helped, as able, the cause of education and of religion, but has never entered into any struggle for office. In the evening of life he is surrounded by many comforts and has a wide circle of well wishing friends.

GEORGE BURGER, who is one of the prosperous and contended farmers of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., where his valuable farm of 165 acres lies in section 6, was born in this township, one mile east and one-half mile south of North Auburn, and is a son of John and Mary (Scharry) Burger.

John Burger and wife were born in Germany and when they came to Crawford county, O., he bought and improved 40 acres of land in Cranberry township, which he later sold to Peter Young and bought 80 acres south of North Auburn and on that place both he and wife died, his death occurring at the age of 65 years and she surviving to be 78 years old. Their burial was in St. Mary's Cemetery, they being members of St. Mary's Catholic church. They had the following children: Horace, Margaret, George, Mathias, John and Peter.

George Burger attended the district schools in Auburn township and ever since has been engaged in farming, after marriage settling two and one-half miles east of North Auburn, moving later to his present place. He found it necessary to drain this land and spent considerable money putting down tile and now has it in fine condition, has remodeled the dwelling and erected substantial barns. In politics Mr. Burger is a Democrat and for six years has served on the board of Education. He is a wide awake citizen and excellent farmer, having progressive ideas and is a member of the Auburn Township Grange.

Mr. Burger married Miss Emma Ruff, of Norwalk, O., and on the first farm four children were born to them: Isabel, Frank, Peter and Catherine, and on the second farm, the present one, six more have been added to the family: Julius, Rose, Benedict, Paul, Loretta and George. Mr. Burger and family belong to St. Mary's Catholic church.

LOUIS K. REISINGER, whose death on April 6, 1911 deprived Galion of one of its foremost citizens, was born in Galion, O., Jan. 4, 1852, a son of Dr. John and Sarah (Ditzler) Reisinger. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, in which state also they were married. Previous to this latter event the elder Reisinger had followed the trade of hatter, but immediately after their marriage he and his wife removed to Mansfield, O., where

John Reisinger studied medicine and was admitted to practice. He then settled in Galion, where he subsequently practice his profession until his death, building up a large and successful practice. His end was almost tragic, being directly due to his parental love for a soldier son, Samuel, who, near the close of the war, had been attacked by cholera and was in a hospital in Cincinnati, where that disease was then epidemic. The father went to Cincinnati to care for his son and took the disease, both dying within a short time of each other, the son at the age of 21 years. The wife and mother then went to reside with a daughter, Mrs. Sarah Leibert, she being at the time 65 years old. This daughter is now a resident of Pasadena, Calif., being a widow with two daughters; she is the only surviving member of her parents' family. Dr. Reisinger and wife were members of the German Reformed church of Galion. Their family was large, numbering eleven children, of whom several died when young; five grew to maturity, were married and had families of their own.

Louis K. Reisinger acquired a good education and became a chemist and pharmacist, which avocation he followed all his life. He was a man of enterprise and organized the Reisinger Chemical and Extract Company, which is now conducted by his son-in-law, Arthur G. Shumaker. It has developed into a large and prosperous business. Mr. Reisinger was not only a successful man but was a highly respected citizen. A Democrat politically, he served on the Board of City Appraisers for one term and was a member of the Board of Education for 13 years. He was a 32d degree Mason, belonging to the Commandery at Mansfield, O., and to the Temple, M. S. at Cleveland, O. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Reisinger was married in Fremont, O., to Miss Emma B. White, who was born in Tiffin, O., Dec. 23, 1853, a daughter of William and Sarah (Brahm) White. Her parents were natives of Loudon, Pa., where they were married, coming soon after to Ohio. Later they went to Illinois, their daughter Emma (Mrs. Reisinger) being then a small child. They next resided at Mt. Carroll, Ill., for two years, after which they returned to Pennsylvania, at the beginning of the Civil

War settling in Fremont, O. Mr. White was drafted as a soldier and served in the war, accompanying Sherman on the march through Georgia and to the sea. Honorably discharged on the close of the war, he returned to Fremont, where he died in 1867, his end being due to the hardships he had suffered during his military service. He was 41 years of age. His widow is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. May Freese at Bloomington, and is 78 years old, and somewhat feeble. She and her husband were members of the English Reformed church. Mrs. Freese and Mrs. Reisinger are the only children of the family now living.

Mr. and Mrs. Reisinger were the parents of four children—Estella M., Alice B., Rowlin D. and Ethel M., of whom the following is a brief record. Estella M. was graduated from the Galion high school in the class of 1893. She married Roy Lovette and resides in Cleveland, O. She has a son, Russell. Alice B. Reisinger was graduated from the city high school in the class of 1895 and is now the wife of Arthur G. Shumaker. Mr. Shumaker was born in Marion, O., in 1878 and was educated in Galion, being graduated from the high school in the class of 1895. He became a druggist but was subsequently a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Erie Railway until 1911, when he took up the management of the business left by Mr. Reisinger. Rollin D. Reisinger was graduated from the Galion high school in the class of 1899 and is now a pharmacist at Barberton, O. He married Blanche Sponhauer. Ethel M. graduated from the high school in the class of 1902 and now resides in Los Angeles, Calif., being connected with a music store in that city. Mrs. Reisinger and family belong to the Presbyterian church. They are highly esteemed in Galion and have a wide circle of friends.

MICHAEL AUCK, who has been a leading citizen of Bucyrus, O., for the past 15 years, and a resident of Crawford county since he was six years old, is a member of an old peasant family of Germany, his ancestors having lived in the village of Moeringen, Wurttemberg, near the present noble city of Stuttgart, as far back as 1600. The Aucks were of the class that is rightly named the backbone

of the country to which it belongs—sturdy people in all their characteristics, quiet, industrious, religious and law abiding. For generations they tilled the soil but in more recent times they have entered the trades and professions and have proved their quality in every line of activity.

The Auck family of Crawford county, O., traces its direct line to George Auck, who was born in Germany, in 1775, and died in 1830. He was a small farmer and he gave generous support to the Lutheran church. His wife was named Rosina Frank, whose family ancestry and circumstances were similar to his own, and she also died in Germany. One of her brothers, Jacob Frank, came to America and located in Medina county, O., where his descendants still reside. Two sons and three daughters were born to George and Rosina Auck and with the exception of one daughter, all came to America. The first of the family to cross the Atlantic Ocean was Christopher Auck and he was followed by his brother Michael and his two sisters, Christina and Dorothea, the former of whom was then the wife of Jacob Ulmer and they died in Pennsylvania. Dorothea Auck never married but lived into advanced age and died in Crawford county.

Christopher Auck was born Jan. 31, 1813, and died Jan. 20, 1896. He grew to the age of 18 years in his native province, before that time realizing that in the closely settled district of his birth it would be almost impossible for him to secure enough land to enable him to live as a farmer, hence he learned the tailor's trade and made use of the first money he was able to earn thereby and save, in the payment of his passage to America, the land of opportunity. He had made his way to Havre, France, undoubtedly working as a journeyman as he traveled, and at that port embarked on one of the old-time sailing vessels which voyaged from European harbors to the United States in the emigrant service. Although for 57 days he was on the ocean, suffering greatly from sea sickness and from the hardships that made a sea voyage at that time sometimes a terrible experience, he reached land safely in 1831, landing at the port of New York. From that city he traveled to Philadelphia in a coasting vessel and there

found employment at his trade and worked in different tailor shops for two years. He was just 21 years old when he started on foot from Philadelphia for Lycoming county, Pa. and after reaching there turned his hand to anything that came his way in the line of honest work, all the time cherishing the hope of being able to secure farm land.

In Lycoming county, in 1841, he was married to Rachel Wagner, who was born April 1, 1820, and died in Crawford county, O., Sept. 2, 1875. Her parents were John and Rosa (Stroble) Wagner and they were old neighbors of the Aucks in Wurtemberg, Germany, where they married and afterward emigrated to America and spent their subsequent lives in Lycoming county, Pa. They were members of the religious sect called Pietists, a name given to a body of reformers in the Lutheran church in Germany. The leader of this movement was Philip Jacob Spener, pastor of a Lutheran church at Frankfurt, whose teachings were adopted as rules of life by a considerable number of pious people, and whose written work, named, *Three Desirable Things in Religion*, was something of a text-book with the Pietists, as similar publications of belief are acceptable to many people of the present day. At one time there was a flourishing Pietist colony in Lycoming county, many of the sect having found religious freedom in America, the observance of their religious freedom in America, the observance of their religious rites not being permitted in Germany after Pastor Spener's death. To this body of good people, for self denial and close adherence to the Scriptures marked their life and conversation, the Strobles belonged. After the death of his first wife, Christopher Auck was married to Mrs. Catherine (Patterson) Flick, Sept. 6, 1876.

About the time of his marriage, Mr. Auck acquired 100 acres of land in Lycoming county and he and wife continued to live there until 1848, when, with their three children—Michael, Elizabeth and Mary, the last named dying at the age of six years, they started in wagons to seek a new location in Ohio. For three weeks they journeyed before they reached Crawford county, where, shortly afterward, Mr. Auck purchased 80 acres of land in Whetstone township and this place continued

to be his home as long as he lived and to its development and cultivation he devoted the larger part of his subsequent life. He became a well known and highly respected man and in the course of years added to his possessions until he became one of Whetstone township's men of ample fortune. While still living in Lycoming county he had become naturalized and afterward was an interested citizen. From conviction he was a Democrat and gave constant and hearty support to his party but never desired political office for himself. He was an earnest member of the Lutheran church up to the time of death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1896.

Michael Auck, only son of Christopher Auck, was born July 23, 1842, in Lycoming county, Pa. From the age of six years until the present (1912) he has been a resident of Crawford county, for a half century living on the old homestead in Whetstone township, which property came into his possession in 1876 and of which he is still the owner. In addition to managing and operating this farm he has had additional farm lands and during his long career as an agriculturist he justified all the old traditions of the family. He has, by no means, however, confined his energies to farming, his activities in other directions proving him to be one of the progressive men of his community. In public matters he has been very active, a strong Democrat like his father, and is recognized as the possessor of those desirable qualities which determine good citizenship. In 1880 he was elected treasurer of Whetstone township and served as such until 1887, and in 1895 he was elected county treasurer, an office of great responsibility, in which he acquitted himself with credit throughout his two terms. In 1896 he moved to Bucyrus, where he is one of the elders of St. John's Reformed church, having been active in this religious organization for years.

Mr. Auck was married in Whetstone township to Miss Caroline Ehmman, who was born Feb. 9, 1845, in Wurtemberg, Germany, a daughter of John and Frederica (Fritz) Ehmman. In 1853 the family came to Crawford county but some years later moved to Wyandot county, where the father of Mrs. Auck purchased 80 acres of land and continued to live there until his death, on Oct. 12,

1870, when aged 68 years and ten days. The mother of Mrs. Auck died in Wyandot county, Jan. 28, 1884, aged 69 years, one month and 29 days. In Germany the family belonged to the Lutheran church but united with the Evangelical Association in America. Mrs. Auck is one of a family of two sons and five daughters.

To Mr. and Mrs. Auck six children were born: Mary J., who is the wife of D. S. Schieber, of Bucyrus, and has two sons, Arthur L. and Harold L.; John C., a farmer residing in Whetstone township, who married Orie E. Andrews, and has two sons, L. Paul and Ralph M.; Lucy E., who is the wife of J. E. Myers, of Bucyrus, and has two children, Miriam C. and Cyril E.; William H., a prosperous and respected business man of Bucyrus, who married Teressa E. Syphrit, and has one son, Dale Kenneth; Priscilla S., who is the wife of H. G. Hoover, residing at Chicago, Ill.; and Samuel E., who is associated with his brother William H., in the real estate and insurance business at Bucyrus, and who married Lulu V. Knoedler, and has two children, Carol Elizabeth and Donald K. Fraternally, Michael Auck is identified with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows.

JEFFERSON GANSHORN,* who, for the past ten years has been foreman for the Big Four freight department at Galion, O., one of the reliable and well known employes of this road, was born in Marion county, O., 50 years ago, and is a son of John and Eva (Healey) Ganshorn.

John Ganshorn was born in Germany and in 1843 accompanied his parents to America, while his wife, who was also born in Germany, came alone to the United States and they met at Bucyrus, O. They were married in Marion county and in 1869 the family came to Galion and here the father embarked in the grocery business and continued until his death in 1893, when aged 66 years. In Germany he had been known as a fine musician. He was survived by his wife until 1900, her death taking place at Galion when her age was 75 years. They were members of the German Reformed church. Five sons and one daughter were born to them, the latter of whom was married first to James Tracy and after his death, to

William Ludington, both of whom she survives and lives at Dayton, O., with her two daughters. Jefferson is the only surviving son.

Jefferson Ganshorn grew to manhood at Galion and after his school days entered the employ of the Big Four Railroad and for 20 years was switchman and yard master at this place, being promoted then to his present position. Mr. Ganshorn owns some valuable city property that has been in the possession of the family since 1871 and he has other investments.

At Galion, in 1884, Mr. Ganshorn was married to Miss Josephine Baumgartner, who was born in Elk county, Pa., a daughter of Joseph and Christiana (Didlaw) Baumgartner, natives of Germany. The parents of Mrs. Ganshorn were about 14 years of age when they came to the United States and were married at Philadelphia, Pa. and later lived in Elk county. About 1864 the father came to Crawford county with his family and settled in the German settlement near Crestline, where he conducted a hardware store until 1874. Mr. Baumgartner then moved to Galion and continued merchandising until his retirement a few years before his death, on June 16, 1906, when aged 81 years. He was born in Alsace when it was a French province. The mother of Mrs. Ganshorn died in 1889, when aged 63 years. They were members of the German Catholic church. Mrs. Ganshorn is one of a family of eleven children. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ganshorn, namely: Clara, who is the widow of Earl Helfrick; Laura, who is the wife of Joseph Gall, of Bucyrus, and has one daughter, Ruth; Richard, who lives at Galion, and is a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, and who married Josephine Carras; and Iva and Gertrude, who live at home. Mrs. Ganshorn and children are members of the German Catholic church. Mr. Ganshorn is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Railroad Men's Association.

JOHN R. ECKERT, who is one of the well known men of Crawford county, O., and a prominent citizen of Jefferson township, lives on his valuable farm of 161 acres situated here and owns a farm of 35 acres, adjoining, which lies in Sandusky township. He was born

in Lancaster county, Pa., Oct. 3, 1849, and is a son of John and Anna Margaret (Reuter) Eckert, and a grandson of John Eckert. In 1847 the parents of Mr. Eckert emigrated from Germany, settled in Lancaster county, Pa., resided there for 19 years, and in 1866 they came to Crawford county, O., and lived here until death. They were of the Lutheran faith and the father gave his political support to the Democratic party.

John R. Eckert is an only child and he remained at home with his father until the latter's death which occurred in 1886, at which time he inherited 105 acres of his present land, purchasing the remainder as it suited his convenience. For many years he operated his land himself and was counted a very successful farmer, but his sons have relieved him of his heaviest responsibilities and he is now practically retired. Mr. Eckert has been an active and useful citizen since early manhood, and, as one of the leading men has frequently been elected to offices of responsibility, on the Democratic ticket. For several years he served as assessor of Jefferson township, was land appraiser for two terms, in 1900 and 1910, for six years was township trustee and at present is serving in his fifth year as turnpike commissioner. He has thus been in the public eye for many years and his services have been so satisfactory to his fellow citizens that he is held in universal esteem.

In 1871 Mr. Eckert was married to Miss Barbara Volkmar, who was born in New Jersey, and died in October, 1909, her burial being at Leesville. She was the eldest born child of Frank P. and Elizabeth (Herr) Volkmar, the others being: Phoebe, wife of Joshua Crouse; Anna, wife of Albert Holsapple; and George Henry. To Mr. and Mrs. Eckert the following children were born: Jacob, who married Emma Glower and has three children—Irvine, Fern and Forest; George H., who married Philomena McKean, and has two children, Oliver and Evalene; Anna M., who married William A. High, and has two children, Martha and Luther; Eva E., deceased; William J., who married Ruth C. McKean, and has three children—Bessie, Robert and Leila; Albert C., who married Louise Strauch, and has one son, Michael; Ernest P.; Maud M., who is the wife of Clarence Ott, and has one son; and

Ruth O. Mr. Eckert and family are members of the Lutheran church.

FREDERICK K. BERRY, general manager of the Galion Brewing Company, at Galion, O., is a business man of recognized ability and one of the representative men of this city. He was born at Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, O., in 1864, and is a son of Curtis and Emma (Kirby) Berry.

Curtis Berry was born in April, 1831, in what was then a part of Crawford, but is now Wyandot county, the county being named after the Wyandot tribe of Indians, then numerous in this section. Of Irish ancestry, he possessed the genial temperament and bright intellect of his race, and became a lawyer of acknowledged ability and a citizen whose judgment was frequently consulted in the developing of this section. He was twenty-one years old when he was elected to the office of county clerk and subsequently became probate judge and a member of the Ohio State Senate, for fifty years being influential in political life. His death occurred when he was seventy-three years old. He married Emma Kirby, who was of English ancestry and was born at Columbus, O., a daughter of Hon. Moses Kirby, who was secretary of state during the administration of President Arthur. In early manhood Mr. Kirby had served in the state legislature and fifty years later, when aged eighty-three years, he was elected a member of the state senate and served with ability through two terms. He was born in 1798, in Virginia, and died at Upper Sandusky in 1889, at that time being yet upright of figure and well preserved in both body and mind. For twenty-one years Senator Kirby served as prosecuting attorney in Wyandot county and for fifty consecutive years held political office. In early life he was a Whig but later became a Democrat, and for years was one of the most influential men of his party in Ohio. He took much pleasure in his Masonic connection and after he was eighty years old took his Knight Templar degree. He belonged also to the Odd Fellows and continued to attend the meetings of his lodge after he was ninety years old. In every way Senator Kirby was a remarkable man. He survived his daughter, Mrs. Curtis Berry, who died in 1883.

Frederick K. Berry was reared and educated in Wyandot county. He began his business life by entering the Government railway mail service during the administration of President Cleveland, and was thus occupied until 1889, when he went to St. Mary's, O., where he embarked in the hotel business. He afterward removed to Bucyrus, where he operated the Stull Hotel, now the Royal Hotel, for two years. Mr. Berry then re-entered the railway mail service and so continued until 1898. Since 1901 he has been connected with the Galion brewery, of which he has been manager since 1906.

The brewing business now represented by the Galion Brewing Company, was established just outside the city, in 1854, by John Kroft, who began in a small way, with few conveniences and in great contrast to the present immense plant. In 1886 the business was taken over by Henry Altstaetter, who operated the brewery until his death, in May, 1900. He had made many improvements, including the erection of a fine brick residence on the grounds and under his management the enterprise proved a lucrative business concern. In 1901 the Galion Brewing Company secured the plant and at present the owners are: Mr. Berry and wife and a sister of the latter, Miss Emma Altstaetter, the home of the last named being Waynesville, N. C. The property is located on an elevation which gives one of the finest and most extended views in all this section. Mr. Berry has been very successful in his management, although the business was new to him when he took charge, and a large force of men are employed, the output amounting to 15,000 barrels of a high grade of beer annually.

In 1889 Mr. Berry was married in the beautiful residence he now occupies, to Miss Henriette A. Altstaetter, who was born in Allen county, O., but was reared and educated at Upper Sandusky. She is a daughter of Henry and Hedwig (Jettinger) Altstaetter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Berry have been born two children, Henry C. and Florence. The former, a young man of twenty-two years, is now associated with his father in business. He was educated in the Galion schools and the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he was graduated in

the class of 1911. The daughter, who was graduated from the Galion High School in the class of 1909, subsequently entered the Dwight School for Girls, an exclusive seminary conducted at Englewood, N. J., and was graduated in the class of 1911. She is a member of the younger social set at Galion and has many pleasant connections in this and other cities. Mr. Berry is a member of the fraternal order of Elks and the National Association of U. C. T., and belongs also to the orders of Moose and Eagles. He was a charter member of the Elks at Upper Sandusky and also of Galion; is past president of the order of Eagles, and is present senior councilor of Lodge No. 476, U. C. T., at Galion. He is one of the active members of the Galion Commercial Club. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Berry is on the directing board of the Cleveland-Galion Moter Truck Company.

Although he is credited with being one of the city's best citizens, Mr. Berry has never been a seeker for public office. He was reared in the Democratic party and naturally his preference lies in that direction, but political activity has been more or less distasteful to him, and he has contented himself with casting his vote and giving loyal support to his friends. He is public spirited and ever ready to lend his influence to support movements for the city's welfare, and takes pride in her progress and substantial development, contributing with liberal hand to her charities and assisting in advancing benevolent enterprises which promise to be permanent in character and sufficiently useful. In all that goes to make up a worthy citizen, Mr. Berry stands the test.

M. F. HASSLER, whose finely improved farm of 40 acres is situated in section 24, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., may be numbered with the prosperous agriculturists of this part of the county and also is one of its solid, reliable and representative citizens. He was born April 16, 1860, at Bloomville, Seneca county, O., being the only son of Henry F. and Sarah (Watson) Hassler.

Mr. Hassler attended the public schools of Bloomville and later the Ohio Normal School, after which he entered into educational work and devoted about 19 years to the profession

of teaching. For four years he was an instructor in the Bloomville High School, taught for two years in Illinois, and the rest of the time in Seneca county, O. In 1904 he came from Bloomville to Crawford county and purchased his farm from R. N. Sears. At that time this land was entirely undeveloped but to its clearing and subsequent improvement Mr. Hassler has devoted much attention and scientific knowledge. He not only operates his own land but rents 80 adjoining acres, carrying on general farming and dairying, breeding Jersey cattle and handling cream for the Medina Creamery Company, of Medina, O., his volume of business being very large and constantly expanding. He is also general agent for the Everlasting Silo, and through his efforts farmers in this section have been awakened to the desirability of adding this adjunct to their farm equipment. He is a member of the Cranberry Grange and is considered an authority on things agricultural. Politically he is a Republican but has never called to public office although qualified for the same.

Mr. Hassler married Miss Mary Prouse, a daughter of Philip and Sarah Duffy Prouse, of Bloomville, and they have four children with ages ranging from eleven to two years: Eva Pearl, Leon Prouse, Donald Fillmore and Mildred Fay. Mr. and Mrs. Hassler attend both the United Brethren and the Methodist Episcopal churches. The grandfather of Mrs. Hassler was Rev. John K. Duffy, a minister in the M. E. church.

WILLIS E. MUTH,* a prosperous business man of Galion, O., interested in lumber and saw mills and owning a handsome residence at No. 1265 East Main Street, Galion, was born here Feb. 20, 1879, and is a son of Henry and Sophia S. (Balliett) Muth.

Henry Muth was born at Crestline, Crawford county, O., about 59 years since and is a son of George Muth, the latter of whom was born in 1820, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and came to the United States soon after his marriage. He was a tailor by trade and worked as such first at Mansfield, O., and later at Galion. George Muth died at the home of a daughter, in Morrow county, O., at the age of 79 years. Of his five children

there are four survivors. The eldest, Henry Muth, has spent the larger part of his life as a farmer, mainly in Crawford county but at present is a resident of Morrow county. He was married at Galion to Sophia S. Balliett, who was born and reared near this city and is a daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Klopfenstein) Balliett. Enoch Balliett was born in Germany and his wife in Switzerland and her father, John Klopfenstein, came early to Crawford county and took up 1,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Galion. To Henry Muth and wife the following children were born: Willis E.; Francis, who is deceased; Otto, who is a farmer in Crawford county; Pearl, who resides with her parents; Adessa, who is deceased; and Lloyd, who is a resident of Galion.

Willis E. Muth obtained a good public school education, one that qualified him for teaching school had he so desired, but after reaching his majority he turned his attention to lumbering and saw milling and along these lines has been a very successful business man. While in no sense a politician, he takes a good citizen's interest in all that concerns the welfare of city, state and nation, and, like his father and brothers, is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Muth was married at North Bloomfield, Morrow county, O., to Miss Estella A. Spade, who was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, a daughter of Marion and Priscilla (Schemer) Spade. The family is of German extraction and the parents of Mrs. Muth were born in Pennsylvania. After the birth of Mrs. Muth they moved to Morrow county and Mr. Spade is a prominent farmer there. Mr. and Mrs. Muth are the parents of two children: Maude L., who was born March 16, 1899; and Harold A., who was born June 8, 1909. They are members of the Lutheran church at Galion.

FRANK NUNGESSER, who is serving in his second term as a trustee of Jefferson township, Crawford county, O., owns 40 acres of very valuable land here and carries on general farming. He was born in Polk township, Crawford county, a son of Peter and Delilah (Ditty) Nungesser.

Peter Nungesser was born in Germany but lived many years in Crawford county, where

he married Delilah Ditty, who now resides at Galion. During life he was a well known man, having followed the carpenter trade all over this section. His family consisted of the following children: Washington; Frank; Catherine, wife of Daniel Ricker; Ida, widow of Daniel Knause; Ellen, wife of Albert Christman; Neeley; Viola, wife of Lewis Kluppman; and Eli and Raleigh. The parents of this family reared their children in the Lutheran faith.

Frank Nungesser obtained his educational training in the public schools and remained at home and mainly followed farming until he was 25 years of age, when he secured employment with a railroad company and followed railroading for 18 years. Mr. Nungesser then purchased his present farm in Jefferson township from Nicholas Wallbillick, this being in 1903, since when he has followed farming to some extent, but as his land is very fertile he has found it advantageous to devote the most of it to truck gardening, having a ready market for his produce at Crestline.

In October, 1884, Mr. Nungesser was married to Miss Elizabeth Beach, who was born in Crawford county and is a daughter of Peter and Magdalena (Meyers) Beach, who were well known farming people here for many years. Mrs. Nungesser has the following brothers and sisters: Levi; Samuel; Charles; Rebecca, wife of John Price; Mary Jane, wife of Lewis Cramer; and Laura N., who is the wife of Andrew Meyers. Mr. and Mrs. Nungesser have three children: Henry, who is in the employ of the Big Four Railroad Company; Malinda, who is the wife of Otto Blazer; and Carrie, who resides at home. Mr. Nungesser and family attend the German Lutheran church. In his political views Mr. Nungesser has always been a Democrat and has frequently been chosen by his party for important public positions. While living in Polk township he served two terms as road supervisor, and was a member of the city council of Crestline, for two years, while in Jefferson township he has been an equally active citizen. He belongs to the order of M. W. A., at Crestline.

ZEN WILSON SEIBERT, V. S., who has been established in his profession at Crestline, O., since April, 1901, following his grad-

uation from the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice brought about by his thorough education and an enthusiasm for his work that has kept him fully abreast of all scientific discoveries in his particular department of medicine. He was born in Mohican township, Ashland county, O., Aug. 27, 1869, was reared on a farm and gained his early education in the public schools.

From boyhood Dr. Seibert had a leaning toward his present profession and even then had success in treating the mild ailments of the farm stock and as he grew older his practice extended. He had no financial assistance and only through his natural talents, his persistent efforts and close study was he able to finally enter the above college, an institution that stands first in the land in veterinary science. His reputation extends far beyond Crawford county and there have been many exhibitions of confidence shown him when owners of valuable animals have consulted him and relied on his judgment, which has seldom been at fault. He maintains a veterinary hospital and owns other valuable property, including a very handsome residence at No. 207 Thoman Street. He is identified with a number of medical bodies.

Dr. Seibert was married in Holmes county, O., to Miss Abbie Bitner, who was born near Lakeville, in January, 1869, and to her interest and sympathy in his aims, Dr. Seibert attributes a large degree of his success. The mother of Mrs. Seibert is a member of the family, her father, James Bitner, who was a soldier in the Civil War, having been accidentally killed afterward, in 1875 a tree falling on him. Dr. and Mrs. Seibert are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which order he is vice chancellor of the Crestline lodge No. 266. As a citizen Dr. Seibert stands in line with the temperate, broad-minded, reliable men who make the back-bone of a community.

JAMES L. ANGELL, deceased, for many years was a respected resident of Galion, O., and an honored veteran officer of the Civil War, in which he won distinction. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1832, and was

a son of Israel Angell, who spent his entire life in New York, a machinist by trade, and died there when aged 70 years.

James L. Angell lived at Rochester and obtained his schooling there and his training in a machine shop. When 25 years old he went to Laporte, Ind., and worked there at his trade and some years afterward was a machinist in railway shops in Chicago, and after the Civil War, in 1877, he came to Galion and was employed in the shops of the Erie Railroad continuously afterward until his death, Nov. 23, 1899. When the Civil War opened he was at Laporte, Ind., and there he enlisted in the 29th Ind. Vol. Inf., was made adjutant of the same and served with the rank of colonel. He was a brave and efficient officer and saw hard fighting, at Shiloh and elsewhere, and, although a number of horses were shot from beneath him and his clothing was practically riddled with bullets, he never was wounded. He not only was a brave soldier in battle but was worthy in every relation of life, a good citizen and a kind husband and father.

Colonel Angell was married at Laporte, Ind., to Miss Lydia A. Robinson, who was born in Pennsylvania but was reared in Indiana. They had one son, Alexander L., who was born May 30, 1874, at Laporte, Ind., but was educated at Galion and after a commercial course in a business college here accepted a clerical position in a business house. He was married at Akron, O., to Miss Mary Eva Dyer, who was born at Cleveland and educated at Creston, O. Her parents were John A. and Emeline (Hastings) Dyer, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Angell have one son, James Ellsworth, who was born Nov. 21, 1900. Mr. Angell is a Republican in politics as was his late father. Col. Angell and family attended the Presbyterian church. He was prominent in G. A. R. circles and was a valued and beloved member of Dick Morris Post No. 30, at Galion. Although undoubtedly deserving of a pension, he always refused to accept one and, although somewhat active in politics, declined public office for himself.

HUGH CALDWELL, general farmer for many years but now practically retired, resides in section 3, Auburn township, Crawford

county, O., on 60 acres of excellent land which was owned by his wife. He was born in Plymouth township, Richland county, O., Jan. 17, 1835, a son of Thomas and Mary (Miller) Caldwell.

Thomas Caldwell was born at Martinsburg, Va. and after he came to Crawford county, O., rented a farm in Auburn township, situated one-half mile north of the one above mentioned. There he died when aged 43 years. He married Mary Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Indiana, in her 79th year. There were eight children in the family, the survivors being: Hannah, Catherine, Hugh and William; and those deceased being: George, Elizabeth, James and Susanna.

Hugh Caldwell remained with his mother on the farm until he was almost 23 years old, when he secured work at other points and for some time split rails and cut wood, receiving 25 cents a hundred for rail splitting, 50 cents a hundred for cutting and splitting and 25 cents a cord for wood. After his marriage he settled on his wife's farm of 60 acres and practically did all the clearing himself, the larger part of the place being under cultivation although there is yet a valuable timber tract untouched. He made many improvements that tended to comfort and convenience and until 1900 directed all the farm industries himself, since when these responsibilities have been taken over by his son. During the Civil War Mr. Caldwell served as a member of Co. B, 60th O. Vol. Inf., from Feb. 23, 1864, until he was honorably discharged July 28, 1865, having been fortunate enough to escape all permanent injury although he was ever at the post of duty during this time and then returned to his farm duties and to those of a good citizen of his community.

Mr. Caldwell was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Bevier, who was born in Plymouth township, Richland county, O., and died at the age of 74 years, her burial being in New Haven township, Huron county, O. She was the mother of five children, namely: John, who resides on the home farm and manages its industries, and who is married and has a family; Franklin, who lives at Plymouth; William, who lives at Chicago Junction; and two babes that died in infancy. Mr. Caldwell has been a lifelong Republican. He attends the

Church of God, of which religious body his wife was a faithful member.

WILLIAM B. MITCHELL,* deceased, for a number of years was connected with the Erie Railway shops at Galion in the capacity of master carpenter and was considered one of the most skillful men in his line of work in the service. He was born in Jefferson county, O., Sept. 18, 1838, and met death through an accident, while working on a railroad bridge, at Akron, O., Oct. 31, 1902.

William B. Mitchell attended school in Jefferson county in boyhood and afterward learned the carpenter trade and after his marriage moved to West Salem, in Wayne county, and still later to Galion. Here he entered the employ of the Erie Railway Company, with which he continued until his death, a period of 34 years. He became a master builder and was entrusted with many of the important structures that required skilled work in their building or repairing and it was while attending to a very important contract that he met his death. His loss was deeply deplored by the company, and his fellow citizens united in their grief with his family. Mr. Mitchell was twice married, first in Jefferson county, to Miss Isabel McLane, who died at West Salem when aged 28 years, survived by one daughter, Florence, who is the wife of Frank Beuberger, of Galion, and has three children.

Mr. Mitchell was married (second), at West Salem, O., to Miss Rebecca Handwork, who was born there, Oct. 31, 1862, a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Esselburn) Handwork. The father of Mrs. Mitchell was born in Lehigh county, Pa., and the mother in Germany. Both came young to West Salem, O., where they were subsequently married and the following children were born to them: Amaryllis, who died when nine years old; Rebecca, who became Mrs. Mitchell; Ella, who married Park Williams, a farmer near Salem; Jennie, who married C. F. Camp, of Homerville, O.; William, who resides at West Salem, with wife and two sons; Edward, who lives on a farm near New London, O., and has wife and four children; Alice, who is the wife of Harry Webber; and Frank, who lives in the Northwest.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell the following children were born: Mary Kate, who was graduated from the Galion High School in the class of 1900, and who for some years has been an acceptable teacher and has a wide circle of friends at Galion; Edna May, who is the wife of Arthur J. Shumaker, and resides on a farm in Polk township, Crawford county; Hugh William, who, after attending the public schools at Galion, spent one year in the Ohio Normal College, received an appointment as a member of the class of 1910, at West Point Military Academy, from the Thirteenth Congressional District; Fanniel Belle, who was graduated from the Galion High School in the class of 1911, and now fills a position with the Galion Inquirer that permits her to live at home; and Ruth F., who is a student in the Galion High School. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Lutheran church, Hugh W., of the Baptist church, Kate, Fannie and Ruth, of the Presbyterian, while Edna belongs to the First Reformed church. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the National Building and Bridge Association. He was a man of sterling character, honorable and upright in his business life, charitable to those who were worthy of help, and considerate to his family and loyal to his friends.

JOHN WILLIAM ROSS, who is a retired business man of Crestline, O., for many years was among the foremost men in the lumber industry in this section and is well known throughout Crawford county, having been identified particularly with the business activities of Crestline. He was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, May 25, 1847, a son of Peter and a grandson of Peter Ross.

The father of Mr. Ross was born also in Hessen Darmstadt, in 1803, one of a family of six children and one of the two to come to America, the other one being his brother, John Ross. The latter came also to Crawford county and after marriage lived in Lykens township, where he and wife died and his descendants still live there. Peter Ross, Jr. grew up on his father's small farm in Germany and in early manhood was married to Margaret Simmermacher, who was born in an adjoining province, in 1807. In 1853, after the birth of their children: Catherine, Peter,

George, Margaret, Philip, Lizzie and John William, Mr. and Mrs. Ross made preparations to emigrate to America, led to this step, undoubtedly, by a desire to provide better opportunities for the future of their children, in an industrial way, than they could command in the crowded old country. The family embarked at Havre, on the sailing ship, William Tell, and after a safe and enjoyable voyage of 38 days, having fine weather, were landed safely in the harbor of New York, in June, 1853. From there, by way of boat, they reached Cleveland and proceeded on to Sandusky City, O., and from there to Shelby, where a kinsman met them and transported them to Vernon township. From there they came to Lykens township and here very soon Mr. Ross purchased 80 acres of wild land, a discouraging appearing property at that time but one, which, after developing, proved that Mr. Ross' judgment and foresight were not at fault. This fine land, now highly improved, belongs to his son and namesake, Peter Ross, the third in the family of that name. On this farm in Lykens township the parents lived until they died, he in 1856, probably of one of the malarial diseases that attacked the early settlers in almost every section and were responsible for many sudden deaths. His widow survived him for many years, her death occurring when within three months of her 84th birthday. They were members of the Evangelical church. One of their children, Lizzie, died in infancy, but six accompanied them to America and of these there are three still living.

John William Ross grew to manhood on the home farm and in the meanwhile went to school and in association with English-speaking children, soon learned the language. He was only 22 years old when he was acknowledged to be a competent saw mill operator, and in 1884 came to Crestline to go into the lumber business. Here he entered into partnership with William Eckstein, also a practical man in the business, and success attended them from the first. From their saw mill, planing mill and lumber yards came a large portion of the material that went into the material upbuilding of this city. The above partnership continued for seven years, when Mr. Ross became sole proprietor and carried on the

large enterprise alone until 1905, when he leased his plant and retired to private life, but still retains ownership. In many ways Mr. Ross has been a useful citizen, investing his capital in different concerns which in their infancy needed a little help and encouraging others by his enterprise, energy and public spirit, and today he stands as one of the city's representative men, enjoying to the fullest extent the esteem of business associates and competitors and a wide circle of personal friends.

Mr. Ross was married at Crestline, to Miss Mary Foltz, who was born here Sept. 12, 1856, a daughter of Bartholomew and Catherine (Helfrich) Foltz. In early life they accompanied their parents from Germany and were reared in Holmes township, Crawford county, where they attended school and after marriage at Bucyrus, moved to Crestline, where Mr. Foltz became connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Both he and wife died in this city when aged about 71 years. They were members of the German Lutheran church, to which Mr. and Mrs. Ross also belong and in which Mr. Ross has been a deacon for 15 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Ross was born one son, who died in infancy. Mr. Ross is a Democrat in his political views.

DERR BROS. & CO., proprietors of a large meat business at New Washington, O., are prominent business men of this city who have been in this line of trade for many years. The business was founded here in 1869, hence is one of the old and solid houses of the city, and throughout its whole existence, with slight changes in ownership, has deserved the large volume of patronage it has received.

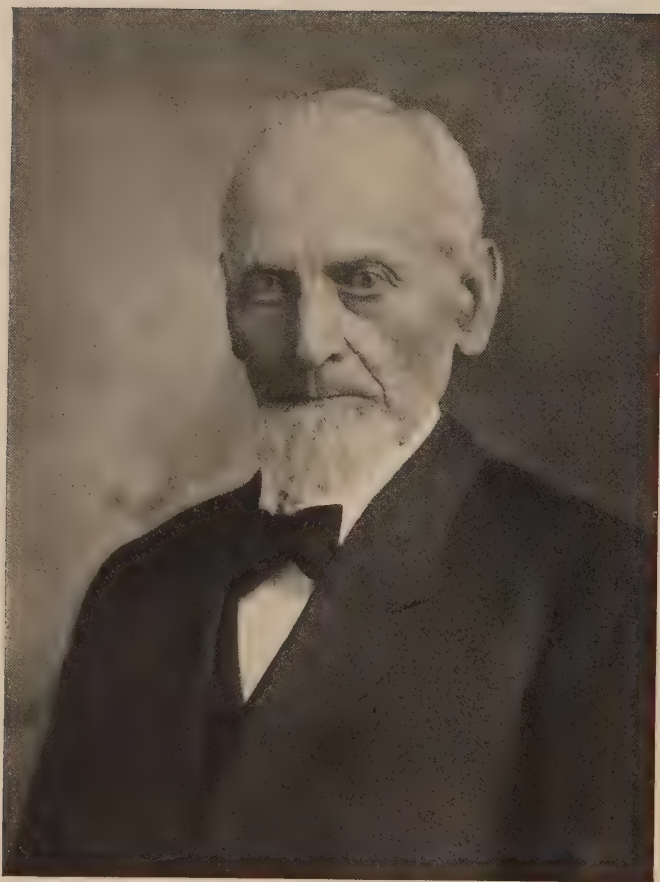
In 1869 L. J. Kimmerline embarked in the meat business at New Washington and continued under his own name until 1885, when he sold out to J. W. Derr and brothers, the firm then being made up of J. W. and Frank Derr, who continued the business until 1901, when F. A. Kimmerline was taken in as a partner and the firm style since then has been Derr Bros. & Co.

J. W. Derr and Frank Derr were born, reared and educated in Crawford county, sons of John and Barbara (Fissel) Derr. John Derr was born in Germany and after coming

to America married Miss Barbara Fissel, a daughter of John Fissel, of English extraction. John Derr died at the age of 37 years, after which his widow, Mrs. Barbara Derr, married L. J. Kimmerline. Mr. Kimmerline was born in Germany and was brought to the United States and to Wayne county, O., by his father, John Kimmerline. Later he removed to Crawford county, where he still resides. Mr. Kimmerline has the following children: C. E., a physician at New Washington, who married Mary Scott; Frederick A., a member of the firm of Derr Bros & Co., who married Lela Hawblits, resides at New Washington and has three children—(Charles W., Ruth L. and Alberta B.); and Maud F., Ida L., Jennie and Clara, all of whom reside with their mother, Miss Jennie being book-keeper for the above named firm. To Mrs. Kimmerline's first marriage two sons were born, J. W. and Frank, both of whom, as previously indicated, are members of the firm of Derr Bros. & Co. J. W. Derr married Miss Emma Martin, and Frank Derr married Miss Etha Guiss. All are well known people of New Washington and are prominent in social as well as business life.

WILLIAM HENRY AUCK, a representative and reliable business man of Bucyrus, O., who is engaged in the real estate and general insurance business, belongs to one of the old and substantial families of Crawford county. He was born Sept. 11th, 1871, in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., and is the son of Michael and Caroline (Ehmann) Auck, a grandson of Christopher and Rachel (Wagner) Auck, and a great-grandson of George and Rosina (Frank) Auck. The parents of Mr. Auck survive and reside at Bucyrus, O., where they are numbered with the city's most respected and esteemed citizens.

William Henry Auck obtained his education in the public schools of Whetstone township and at the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, O., entering that institution in the Fall of 1891 and was graduated with the degree of B. S.; in 1896, having also taught school during the winter seasons in the vicinity of Bucyrus. His father, having been elected county treasurer in the spring of 1897, he became his deputy and served as such with en-



JOHN J. SCHAEFER

tire efficiency for 18 months. In August, 1898, he accepted the position of assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, O., and filled the same until January, 1904, when he resigned in order to become cashier of the American National Bank of Barberton, O., and continued in the banking business there for five years. When his resignation from the latter institution was accepted he returned to Bucyrus and in January, 1909, in association with his brother, Samuel E. Auck, embarked in his present business. The firm deals in farm property in Crawford and adjoining counties as well as city real estate, writes fidelity and surety bonds, and carries a general line of fire, life and casualty insurance with some of the oldest and best companies in the country. Both as a firm and individually the Aucks have a high rating.

Mr. Auck was married June 20, 1899, at Brookville, Pa., to Miss Terressa E. Syphrit, who was born Oct. 23, 1877, in Jefferson county, Pa., a daughter of Christopher and Mary M. (Plotner) Syphrit, the former of whom was born in Jefferson county, Pa., on Feb. 9, 1846, and the latter in the same county and state on March 1, 1850. The grandfather, Joseph Syphrit, was born in the Dominion of Canada, Feb. 16, 1814, and in 1816 his father moved to Westmoreland county, Pa. Joseph Syphrit was there married in 1837 to Mary Campbell and in 1841 they moved to Jefferson county, where she died early in 1884. He then married Caroline Allison, in 1885, who survives him and resides at Reynoldsville, Pa. Thirteen children were born to his first union, one of whom was Christopher Syphrit. Joseph Syphrit died April 8, 1895, aged 81 years, 1 month, and 22 days. Mary M. (Plotner) Syphrit was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bowersox) Plotner. John Plotner was born Sept. 20, 1803, in Center county, Pa. About 1828 he was married to Elizabeth Bowersox, who was born Dec. 15, 1811, in the same county and state. Later they moved to Jefferson county, where they resided until their death. Grandfather Plotner died Oct. 23, 1869 and his wife, Elizabeth, died May 4, 1900.

In his early business life, Christopher Syphrit was a lumberman and later became a farmer. He was married in 1869 and three chil-

dren were born to him and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Auck have one son, Dale Kenneth, who was born Jan. 3, 1902, and who is now a bright pupil in his classes in the public school. Mrs. Auck is a cultured and accomplished woman and was graduated in music from the Ohio Normal University at Ada, O., in the class of 1897. Both are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee, and while a resident of Barberton, O., an elder. Politically Mr. Auck is a Democrat and fraternally is identified with the Masons.

JOHN JACOB SCHAEFER, a retired merchant and highly respected citizen of Galion, O., owner of the Schaefer Block, No. 133 and 135½ East Main Street, Galion, was born Feb. 3, 1831, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and is a son of Johanas and Elizabeth (Gosz) Schaefer.

The Schaefers were well known and highly thought of people in their native province, small farmers, church supporters and law-abiding citizens. The four sons of Johanas and Elizabeth Schaefer all grew to manhood and all inherited the leading family traits.

John Jacob Schaefer was the eldest born in his parents' family and during his school days he lived on the home farm and afterward learned the tailor's trade. In 1857 he decided to come to the United States and took passage on the steamer Indiana, which took two weeks to make the passage but safely landed the voyagers at the port of New York. He found work in that city among his fellow countrymen and after the completion of the railroad to Galion, came here and found such encouragement in the line of business that he determined to make the growing city his permanent home. For some time he worked at his trade and then embarked in the grocery business in which line he continued for 25 years, at the end of which period he retired. Through enterprise and industry he prospered and with great public spirit he invested in land here which he improved, the Schaefer Block on East Main Street being one of the well built and attractive business blocks of the business district. He also owns a block on South Market Street. He is one of the directors of the Citizens National Bank of Galion. Politically he has always been a Democrat and at

one time he was a member of the city council. His judgment has often been consulted in regard to civic affairs and he has long been considered a representative man.

Mr. Schaefer was married at Galion to Mrs. Elizabeth (Tracht) Heis, who was born and reared in Jefferson township, Crawford county, and was married there to George Heis. He is now deceased as are the three children of that union. Mrs. Schaefer is a daughter of George and Eve Elizabeth (Dingledine) Tracht, natives of Prussian Germany, who crossed the Atlantic Ocean in one of the old slow-moving sailing vessels, long since swept off the waters, from which they were safely landed on the American shore. They came to Crawford county, O., where the father of Mrs. Schaefer secured wild land which he cleared and improved and there both he and his wife died in advanced age. They were members of the German Lutheran church. Of their nine children all reached maturity, eight of these married, and four are yet living all residing in Crawford county. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer have no children but Mr. Schaefer was also previously married and three of his four children survive. Their mother, Elizabeth (Crider) Schaefer was born in Germany and died at Galion at the age of 45 years, leaving the following children: Charles, a business man of Galion, a member of the grocery firm of Crider & Schaefer, who is married and has three sons and one daughter; August, a machinist in business at Canton, O., who is married and has five children; Jacob, who died when aged 43 years, leaving one son and three daughters; and Frederick, a dry goods merchant at Galion, who married and has two daughters. Mr. Schaefer and sons are all men of high personal standing. He and wife belong to the German Lutheran church.

JEROME M. BRONKAR,* who is well known in the business life of Crestline, where he conducts a shoe repair shop and also, in partnership with John Russell, manufactures a special chair, which is particularly adapted for use in hotel lobbies and other public places, is a native of Crawford county, O., and was born near Crestline, July 20, 1856. He is a son of James and Lucina (Thorpe) Bronkar.

The parents of Mr. Bronkar were born in Muskingum county, O., and were reared and married there, afterward moving to Crawford county, in 1850 locating on the line between Crawford and Richland counties. James Bronkar died in 1908, when aged 84 years and six months, having survived his wife since 1892, she being 66 years and eight months at the time of her death. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had four sons and five daughters born to them.

Jerome M. Bronkar was educated in Crawford county and has been a continuous resident of the same with the exception of 20 years, during which time he was engaged in business at Huntington, Ind., and Elyria, O., in the contracting and building line in the former city and in the laundry business at the latter place, which industry he also carried on for four years at Crestline. He then established his present repair shop, installing a large Champion shoe-repairing machine, and does an extensive business aside from the manufacturing of the comfortable chair above alluded to, the sale of which is rapidly increasing.

In politics Mr. Bronkar is an Independent Republican.

CHARLES A. SIMONTON, superintendent of the Schill Bros. Co., manufacturers of furnaces, stoves and ranges, doing a large business at Crestline, O., was born in Laurence county, Pa., in December, 1865, and since 1899 has been identified with his present company.

Mr. Simonton enjoyed exceptional advantages, attending Grove City College where he received a degree and in 1891 was graduated from the Oregon State Normal School at Monmouth, with his B. S. degree. For 13 years he followed educational work and during five years of this period was principal of Greensburg Academy at Darlington, Pa. and for one year was principal at New Galilee, in Beaver county, Pa.

For five years after becoming connected with the Schill Bros. Co., at Crestline, Mr. Simonton was a salesman and then became assistant secretary and a director and since January, 1911 has been superintendent of the

plant. This is an important industry of this section, 100 people being given constant employment.

Mr. Simonton was married at Darlington, Pa., to Miss Elsie B. Wells, who was born at New Galilee, Pa., in 1866. She was educated at the State Normal School at Slippery Rock and for seven years before marriage was a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Simonton have two children: Sarah Dorothy, who was born Aug. 17, 1899, and Ruth Evelyn, who is seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Simonton are members of the Presbyterian church. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Crestline, of which he is past master and past high priest, and to the Council and Commandery at Mansfield, O. Mr. and Mrs. Simonton take part in the pleasant social life of the city. He is somewhat independent in politics, looking upon public questions from the stand point of an educated, broad minded man.

A. F. DONNENWIRTH, who is railroad agent for the Pennsylvania lines at Tiro, O., was born at New Washington, O., Dec. 9, 1872, and is a son of John and Malinda Donnenwirth.

A. F. Donnenwirth was reared and educated at New Washington and after his school days learned the art of telegraphing and for a time was in the offices of the Pennsylvania road there, was then transferred to Waldo and before coming to Tiro had a large amount of experience at Bucyrus and other points. At each place he has been interested in the raising of poultry and is a member of the Tiro Poultry Association and is treasurer of this body. Mr. Donnenwirth not only raises poultry as a diversion but makes it very profitable, handling mainly the White Orpingtons. His residence on Homer Street is one of the most modern and best fitted in the town, in which he has a hot and cold water system and an acetylene light plant.

In November, 1898, Mr. Donnenwirth married Miss Emma Siefert, a daughter of Michael and Christine Siefert, of New Washington, O., and they have four children: Oliver, Helen, Walter and Ruth. They are members of the German Lutheran church at New Washington. While a stanch Democrat, Mr. Donnenwirth is

not in any sense a politician, his main interest in public matters being the carrying out of the will of the people and the furthering of movements that will be of permanent benefit to this section. He is a member of the Tiro Fire Department.

EGBERT MORTON FREESE, president of the First National Bank of Galion, O., and one of the leading business men of this section of the State, is president of the firm of E. M. Freese & Co., manufacturers of clay-working machinery. Mr. Freese is now in the prime of life. He was born in 1845 in Medina county, O., and belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this state.

Mr. Freese's paternal grandfather, B. W. Freese, was born at Lee, Mass., where he grew to manhood and married Sally Beaumont. In 1818 they set out with their children to make the long overland trip to Ohio, in the hope of carving out a home in the wilderness, pausing in Medina county, and within a mile of Brunswick, O., acquired 1,000 acres of unbroken land. Their efforts to better their condition resulted in success, and they attained a good old age, being surrounded in their latter years with the comforts to which they were entitled by reason of their industry and perseverance. They were people of thrift and intelligence and, while looking after material things, as was necessary, gave careful attention also to the moral and educational rearing of their large family of children.

Harlow Freese, eldest child of B. W. and Sally Freese, and father of the subject of this sketch, was eight years old when he accompanied his parents from Massachusetts to Ohio, and spent the larger part of his subsequent life as a farmer on a portion of the land secured by his father. His death took place in 1890, when he was about eighty years of age. He had never identified himself with any political party, but gave unqualified support to law and order. He and his wife were both active in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in Medina county, in 1840, to Almira Morton, who was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1817, a daughter of Erastus and Prudence (Butler) Morton. From Pittsfield the Mortons came to Medina county in 1833, where Erastus Morton became a brick manu-

facturer. He was also a lay preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. The Butlers were of Wethersfield, Conn. ancestry. All these families were among the early and substantial people of Medina county. Harlow Freese and wife were the parents of two children—M. L., born May 12, 1852, who died in 1882, and Egbert Morton, whose name appears at the head of this article. Mrs. Harlow Freese died in 1886, at the age of 68 years.

Egbert Morton Freese attended the country schools in Medina county. As his inclinations lay in the direction of mechanics rather than farming, he was permitted to learn a trade and became a skilled workman. In 1881, with John D. Fate and George Wilson as partners, he started in the business of manufacturing clay-working machinery. In the following year the firm became Fate & Freese, which style was continued until January, 1890, at which time Mr. Freese became sole proprietor of the business. Since then he has built up what is one of the largest and most important business enterprises in Crawford county. It was established at Plymouth, O., removal being made to Galion in 1891. The present plant, one of the largest of its kind in this section of the state, ships its products to every part of this country and also to many foreign countries, and affords remunerative employment to a large number of people. The extraordinary growth of this enterprise and the importance to which it has attained is due to the business and mechanical ability of Mr. Freese, which has also been displayed in other directions. Although now interested in banking, he is still active in the management of the manufacturing business and spends a considerable part of each day at his office at the plant. He has been identified with the First National Bank since 1903 and during that period the capitalization of the bank has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. As a banker and manufacturer, Mr. Freese occupies a prominent place. He has done much to advance the business and commercial interests of the city and has been a leader in various movements for the common good. His business sagacity is widely recognized and his counsels are sought and his advice acted upon with respect to many of the important commercial enterprises of Galion and the vicinity.

Mr. Freese was married at Galion, in 1882, to Miss Rosina Berger, who was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, in November, 1853, and who accompanied her parents, Joseph and Barbara (Burgener) Berger, to America in 1869. They located on a farm near Galion, where both parents died when aged about 70 years. They reared their family of eleven children in the faith of the Reformed church, to which Mrs. Freese belongs. Mr. and Mrs. Freese have three children—Herbert H., Arthur J. and Horace E.

Herbert H. Freese, who was born in 1884, attended school in Galion and then entered Case School of Applied Science, of Cleveland, O., and was graduated in the class of 1905. He is associated with his father in business. Arthur J., born in 1887, is a graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, of the class of 1909, and is active in his father's plant. Horace E., who was born in 1888, was educated in the city schools and in Case School of Applied Science and is also associated with his father in business. The three young men are fine types of educated and interesting young American business men.

HON. JAMES C. TOBIAS, a lawyer of eminence in Crawford county, formerly judge of the Common Pleas Court, was born in Franklin county, Pa., Nov. 11, 1856, a son of William B. and Catherine (Mills) Tobias. The father was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., Oct. 1, 1815, and was a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Clouse) Tobias.

When James C. Tobias was a mere lad, residing on his parents' farm about four miles from the Maryland State line, General Lee's army marched through that country, destroying much of their property and helped themselves without scruple to the stock, taking all but six of the horses. James C. was an interested spectator of these stirring scenes, visiting both camps and conversing with the soldiers. The military operations around Chambersburg in 1863 created so much uproar and confusion together with destruction of property that a removal to Crawford county was decided on and James accordingly accompanied his parents, at the age of seven years, to this vicinity. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools, and he subsequently attended

Cold Run Academy and in the spring of 1872 entered Oberlin College, where he studied until the following September. He then entered Mt. Union College, remaining there three years. He thus acquired a broad literary education to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. During the period of his college days he taught school during the winters and all his vacations he labored upon the farm, earning money to assist in paying his collegiate expenses.

He had by this time decided to adopt the law as his vocation, and accordingly, in the fall of 1876, he became a student in the office of D. W. Swigert, a highly esteemed attorney of Bucyrus. On July 2, 1878, at the age of 21 years, he was admitted to the bar at Delaware, O., and immediately afterward began the practice of his profession in Bucyrus, soon winning a fair share of public patronage. Important litigated interests were entrusted to him and he soon demonstrated his ability to successfully handle the intricate problems of jurisprudence. In 1881, F. S. Monnett, later ex-attorney general of Ohio, entered into partnership with him, under the firm name of Tobias & Monnett, their relationship being maintained until 1888, when Mr. Tobias was elected probate judge of Crawford county, a position he continually filled until 1894. In 1896 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the district comprising Crawford, Marion and Wyandot counties, and held that position until February, 1907, being re-elected in 1901, without opposition, for a second term. He made an able, fair and impartial judge, his decisions, being generally sustained by the higher courts. From 1885 to 1900 he was a member of the City Board of Education, ten years of which he was its president, and in that capacity rendered good service. He is a prominent member of the Democratic party and is active in its councils. He was a delegate to the National convention of 1884 that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency, has been frequently a delegate to the State convention and was secretary of the State Committee in 1883 and 1884. He was also chairman of the county committee for many years.

In 1879 Judge Tobias was united in marriage with Miss Amina J. Monnett, a daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Braucher)

Monnett. They have had two children—Dean A., who was educated in the Bucyrus public schools and the Ohio State University at Columbus, and Helen M., a graduate of the Bucyrus High School and Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O. Judge Tobias is fraternally connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Pythias, being Past Chancellor in the latter organization. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the trustees. It has been said of him that, "endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which have been added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and of the springs of human conduct, he is in the courts an advocate of great power and influence and on the bench a judge who ever commands the respect of the lawyers and of the public by reason of his dignity in office and extreme fairness in decision."

In December, 1881, he assisted in the organization of the Monnett Banking Company, subsequently the Bucyrus City Bank and served as a director in both institutions continuously. Only two of the original stockholders of the Monnett Banking Company continue to hold stock in the Bucyrus City Bank and he is one of that number. The Bucyrus City Bank is known as a state-wide, strong, financial institution and has grown from the smallest to the largest banking institution in Crawford county.

CHARLES E. KLOPP,* deceased, for many years was an important factor in the business life of Galion, O., a successful merchant and a valued and useful citizen. He was born Feb. 15, 1829, in a Rhine province of Prussia-Germany, and was a son of Carl and Mary Anna (Berkenthal) Klopp.

Carl Klopp was born and died in Prussia and was thirty-six years old when his only child, Charles E., was born, and died six months later. He was a dealer in cutlery. After a few years of widowhood, Mrs. Klopp married Daniel Busch, and in 1860 the family came to America, landing in the harbor of New York and from there made their way later

to Galion, where they resided during the rest of their lives. Mr. Busch lived to the age of seventy-two years, while Mrs. Busch died in her sixty-eighth year. They were people of the highest respectability and were members of the Reformed church.

Charles E. Klopp was a young man, still unmarried, when he accompanied his parents to Galion, where, shortly afterward he went into business in association with Daniel Greverath, who was a fellow countryman, in the dry goods business. Several years later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Klopp continued alone for awhile and then admitted Jacob Weiler to a partnership and this connection continued for fifteen years, when Mr. Weiler retired. Mr. Klopp continued the business under the firm name of L. Klopp (his wife and silent partner), until his last illness, his death occurring May 19, 1901, Mrs. Klopp's interests since then having been under the management of her son, Ernest F. Klopp. It is one of the old and stable business houses of the city.

In 1864, at Galion, Mr. Klopp was married to Miss Lisetta Martin, who was born at Nassau, Germany, Oct. 20, 1844, a daughter of Ludwig and Henrietta (Busch) Martin, natives of Germany and Prussia, respectively. They were married at Warsaw and there the father of Mrs. Klopp followed the stonemason's trade until 1856, when he decided to emigrate to America in search of better industrial conditions than the average man could then find in Germany. The family took passage on the sailing vessel, "John Langley," a three-masted ship, and after a voyage of thirty-two days were safely landed in the port of New York and at once came on to Galion. Mr. Martin was a reliable man at his trade and soon found constant work and had much to do in the construction of many of the present substantial edifices of this city. He was born in 1808 and died in 1874, his widow surviving him two years. They were worthy members of the German Reformed church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Klopp the following children were born: Hulda, who died at the age of seven years; Carl William, who died when four years old; Ernest F., a well educated young man, who capably manages his mother's store; Charles William, who is professor of

music in the public school of Newark, O., is married and has one daughter, Virginia; Hulda Bertha, who resides with her mother; Fred William, who is a machinist, lives at Galion, married here and has one son, Kenneth; Alma H., who married Capt. R. G. Sayers, of the O. N. G. and a mail carrier at Galion, and they have two children, Howard Martin and Marian; and Herbert J., who died when aged eighteen months. Mrs. Klopp and family are members of the German Reformed church and she is active in church organizations.

JOHN M. McCLELLAN,* part proprietor of the Emmerson Hotel, at Crestline, O., is an experienced hotel man and both he and his partner, Walter F. Noggle, are widely known and are very popular hosts. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1864, a son of Frank and Jane (Haines) McClellan.

Frank McClellan, Sr., the grandfather was born in the Highlands of Scotland, where he married Mary Haines, a native of Ireland. They came to the United States and settled first in Maryland and then moved to New Brighton, Pa., where he became a man of financial independence and lived to the age of 94 years. His wife died in her 80th year. They were of the United Presbyterian faith. Of their children two survive: Frank Jr., and William, the latter being a retired resident of New Brighton, Pa.

Frank McClellan, Jr., was born in Maryland and was yet quite young when his father moved to Pennsylvania, where he secured his education and for some years he and his brother William were clay workers and brick makers. Later he became a farmer and now lives retired at Swissvale, Pa., and on Jan. 2, 1912, celebrated his 92nd birthday. He married Jane Haines, who was of Irish ancestry but was born in Ohio and died in Pennsylvania, the mother of four sons and four daughters, all of whom survive except Frank, who was accidentally drowned in boyhood while on a barge on the Mississippi River.

John M. McClellan attended the old Seventh Ward school in St. Louis until he was 13 years of age, when he started to earn his own living, beginning in the cook house of his brother's steamboat, afterward securing a practical training in the candy making business. When

he was young the name of Candy John was given him by his associates and this has clung to him and there are business houses which regard the sobriquet as his real name. As a candy maker he was in the employ of Charles Gunther of Chicago for years and also was with Edward McGinn of Philadelphia. Mr. McClellan has a natural faculty in the line of cooking and has served as chef in large restaurants. His health failing in his in-door industries he became a railroad man and for several years was on runs between Crestline and Pittsburg, after which he became connected with the Central Hotel at Crestline, where he remained for 11 years. In 1910 he became associated with Mr. Noggle in the operation of the Emmerson House.

Mr. McClellan was married at Crestline to Miss Eva L. Burnison, a daughter of William and Lavina (Snyder) Burnison, both now deceased, for many years having been farming people in Jefferson township. Mr. McClellan belongs to the Elks, at Bucyrus and for 18 years has been a member of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, at Crestline. There are few men in Crawford county better known than Candy John McClellan.

L. G. F. UHL, a member of the firm of Uhl Brothers, proprietors of the Uhl Hatchery, a very important and prosperous business enterprise of Crawford county, O., was born on the old homestead in Cranberry township, Nov. 14, 1859.

L. G. F. Uhl was reared in Cranberry township and went to the parochial school and Hiram College at New Washington and afterward followed farming in his native township, living on the corporation line of New Washington, until 1907, when he moved to his present home on West Mansfield Street. Here the firm erected their plant of three buildings with dimensions of 957x1,257 ft., all under one roof and maintain their offices here, L. G. F. Uhl being the general superintendent. The poultry and egg business of the Uhl Brothers firm has been developed from a modest beginning and has assumed very large proportions, their shipments covering a wide territory to the east, west, south and north. The seven brothers making up the firm are all recognized as men of business capacity and also of business integrity.

Mr. Uhl was married to Miss Mary Brown, a daughter of Martin and Catherine (Pohlman) Brown, of New Washington. They are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Uhl uses his political influence for the Bull Moose, irrespective of party. In addition to his firm interests, Mr. Uhl owns a farm of 1000 acres north and east of New Washington.

CARL C. MILLER,* who conducts a livery business at Crestline, O., having fine quarters with at 60-foot frontage on Thoman Street and an 150-foot extension and ell on West Bucyrus Street, was reared on a farm and has been associated with horses and in the stock business the greater part of his life. He was born in Richland county, O., Sept. 28, 1885, a son of Martin and Emma (Eichorn) Miller.

Christopher Miller, the grandfather, was born in Baden, Germany, and was six years old when his parents, in 1837, emigrated to America and came to Richland county, O., where Mr. Miller still lives on the old homestead in Sandusky township, at the age of 81 years. Of his five children three are living.

Martin Miller, the eldest born of the family, his birth taking place in Richland county in 1855, continued to live on the homestead and went extensively into the breeding of fine horses, mainly Percherons and is still so occupied. He married Emma Eichorn, who was born in 1862 on a farm in Jackson township, Crawford county but was reared in Richland county, a daughter of Frederick and Christina Eichorn, who came also from Baden, Germany. They settled first in Crawford county but afterward moved to Sandusky township, Richland county. They were lifelong members of the German Reformed church. Two sons and five daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Eichorn, three of the daughters yet surviving. To Martin Miller and wife seven children were born: Carl C., William, Albert, Christina, Laura, Howard and John, all of whom have been well educated.

On April 1, 1909, Carl C. Miller purchased his present business and property at Crestline, from Edward Miller, and has prospered in his undertaking. He stables about 50 horses and keeps 20 conveyances of all kinds, his trap-pings and equipments being entirely up to date and in good taste.

At Crestline Mr. Miller was married to Miss Laura Newkirk, who was born in 1883, in Wayne county, O., where she was reared and educated but lost her parents when young. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one daughter, Ruth Lucile, who was born April 25, 1912. Mrs. Miller was reared in the Methodist church, but Mr. Miller belongs to the Reformed church. He is a Democrat in politics, as is his father, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Crestline and the Elks at Galion.

KELLY R. SMITH,* who is manager and buyer for the firm of Smith Bros. & Co., proprietors of a general store at North Robinson, O., was born two miles east of North Robinson, in Jefferson township, Crawford county, July 23, 1879, and is a son of I. W. and Susan (Secrist) Smith.

The Smith family has been identified with the mercantile interests of this place since 1888, when I. W. Smith came here as a pioneer merchant. He was born in Perry County, Pa., and practically has been engaged in Mercantile business all his life, during the Civil War being established at Leesville, Crawford county. The other members of the firm of Smith Bros. & Co., are H. G. Smith and J. E. Morton. Kelly R. Smith is a member of the follow family: Mary, wife of T. J. Morrow; William; Verta, wife of J. E. Morton; Della, wife of William Kibler; Edith, wife of H. A. Knell; Alice, wife of Dr. J. B. Kring, a practicing physician of Caledonia, O.; Pearl, wife of L. C. Ness; Kelly R.; L. M.; Bessie, wife of R. L. Bogan, cashier of the City National Bank of Galion, O.; and H. G., of the firm of Smith Bros. & Co.

After completing the common school course, Kelly R. Smith entered a business college at Mansfield, O., where he was graduated in 1910. For some two years he was employed at Crestline, O., and then embarked in the grocery business at Galion, where he continued for three years, selling out to go into the hardware line, in which he remained interested for eight years, in 1911 coming to North Robinson. He is a shrewd and able business man and keeps his firm well to the front among the commercial houses in this section.

In October, 1902, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Daisy E. Shauck, a daughter of A.

M. and Ella (Hostler) Shauck, residents of Norwalk, O. Mrs. Smith has three sisters: Grace, who is the wife of Fred F. Fletcher; and Bertha and Alma. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith two children have been born, an attractive little son and daughter, respectively bearing the names of Arthur Lyndon and Donna Eileen. Mr. and Mrs. Smith attend the United Brethren church. He is a Republican in politics but has never been willing to consider election to public office, his entire life having been one of too much business responsibility to afford him leisure for political activity.

RT. REV. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN, D. D., bishop in the Protestant Episcopal church, with jurisdiction until recently in the diocese of Arkansas, is a resident of Galion, O., where he is now engaged chiefly in literary work. He was born near Orrville, Wayne county, O., Sept. 4, 1855, a son of Joseph M. and Lucinda E. (Carey) Brown. He comes of a long established American family, whose immigrant ancestor, William Brown, a native of Scotland, came to the American colonies in the early part of the eighteenth century. This early ancestor of our subject, six generations removed, settled in Pennsylvania, where he spent the rest of his life. His son George, also a direct ancestor of Bishop Brown, served in the Colonial army, during the Revolutionary war, with the rank of lieutenant, and rendered valiant service to the cause he had espoused.

Skipping several generations, of which we have but meagre information, we come to Joseph Morrison Brown, the Bishop's father, who as a young man settled in Ohio, and who, after his marriage and while his children were still young, removed to Iona, Michigan. He was opposed to the coercion of the Southern States, but was drafted into the Federal army and served as a soldier for one year, after which he returned home with a fatal illness, from which he died a little later. His wife, who was still young, returned to Ohio with her three small children, and, being in very poor circumstances, was obliged to find homes for them among friends. Accordingly, William M. was at the age of seven years bound out to a German family, residing near Smithville, with whom he remained for the next

seven years of his life. But being unkindly treated, at the age of fourteen he was removed by the county authorities and placed with another family, where he received better treatment. During most of this time and until he attained his majority, he worked very hard and was at first deprived of and later took but little interest in educational opportunities. Not content to remain a mere drudge, however, he now determined to gain an education, and to this end went to Omaha, Neb., where he secured a place as a coachman, at the same time entering a school composed of children who did not average more than twelve years of age, and by whom he was doubtless regarded at first as a big dunce. In a short time, however, they had cause to change their opinion, for he made such rapid progress in his studies as to gain the admiration and sympathetic help of his teachers, who encouraged him to work hard and advanced him as rapidly as possible, in accordance with his progress. With this help in four years he had reached the high school, completed a course in business college and been granted a teacher's certificate. After teaching for a term, in order to acquire means to pay off some indebtedness to the proprietors of the business college, he went to Cleveland, O., for the purpose of taking a course in the excellent high schools of that city. By this time his energy and remarkable progress had won him friends, who assisted him financially and enabled him to have the benefit of private tutors. He pursued his theological studies at Bexley Hall, a department of Kenyon College, at Gambier, O., which course he finished in 1883. In the same year he was ordained to the Deaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church and a year later was advanced to the Priesthood. Until 1891 he served as circuit missionary, with head-quarters at Galion, O. He was then made the general missionary of his diocese, his headquarters being at Cleveland. He continued in active missionary work, and was appointed special lecturer at Bexley Hall. In 1898 he was consecrated to the episcopate, with jurisdiction as bishop coadjutor of Arkansas. A year later, on the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henry Niles Pierce, he became bishop of the diocese. In this position he labored earnestly and conscientiously, and with visible results, until May, 1912, at which time on account of

broken health, he resigned. He is especially interested in the cause of Church Union and is now doing literary work on its behalf. He is the author of works which have attracted attention among churchmen and others by the clear and scholarly presentation of the subjects treated, among which may be mentioned, "The Church for Americans," published in 1895, which had an extensive sale; "The Crucial Race Question," published in 1907, and "The Level Plan for Church Union," published in 1910. As a writer, Bishop Brown is earnest, clear and forceful; his subjects are well thought out and presented in a manner to interest and command the attention of the most careless reader. That his books have a high educational value and will have a permanent influence for good will be doubted by none who are familiar with their contents. He has many friends and admirers in Galion, some of whom date the beginning of their friendship to the time he first came among them as a young missionary nearly thirty years ago.

Bishop Brown was married in Cleveland, O., April 9, 1885 to Miss Ella Bradford, a native of Ohio and a cultured and refined lady, who, with her mother, has been much assistance to him in his life's work. They have a beautiful home in Galion, where on suitable occasions they extend a generous but unostentatious hospitality to their more intimate friends and acquaintances.

HENRY E. BORMUTH,* a member of the board of county commissioners of Crawford county, O., is a prominent and substantial citizen of this county who was born July 11, 1865, in Sharon township, Richland county, O., and has spent his life in his native state. He is one of a family of three children born to his parents, George and Barbara (Arnold) Bormuth, the former of whom was identified for many years with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Henry E. Bormuth obtained a good, common school education and since reaching manhood has been engaged in a general contracting business. In these modern days every intelligent man takes a more or less active interest in public affairs and Mr. Bormuth is no exception. He is a staunch Democrat and on the Democratic ticket has been elected to numerous important

offices and has served on the school board and on the Water works commission at Bucyrus. He is widely known and has many friends and in 1908 when he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, it was by a majority of more than 1,500 votes.

Mr. Bormuth married Miss Maggie L. Frick, a daughter of William Frick, and they have three children.

ARTHUR C. NEWKIRK,* who is an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Crestline, O., of many years standing, since 1899 having been freight conductor with his own crew, was born in Wayne county, O., Nov. 28, 1865, and is a son of Faxon and Helen (Pocock) Newkirk.

The Newkirks and Pococks were pioneer settlers in Wayne County, and the parents of Mr. Newkirk were born and reared on neighboring farms. After marriage they settled on the Newkirk homestead and three children were born to them: Arthur C.; Francis F., who was a railroad man and was accidentally killed while on duty, being survived by a widow and daughter; and Emily J., who married Dr. J. A. Dalton, of Pasadena, Calif. The father of Mr. Newkirk died at the age of thirty-five years and afterward the mother contracted a second marriage, becoming the wife of J. D. Cameron of Loudonville, O. To that marriage two children were born: Florence and Harry.

Arthur C. Newkirk attended the public schools in Wayne county and remained in that section until he entered railroad life, when he came to Crestline and on April 3, 1883 entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a brakeman and was on the run from Crestline to Alliance for some ten years. He then was made a flagman and later a freight conductor as mentioned above, and has continued with the company, with which his record is excellent, his care and good judgment having prevented accident and loss to the company on many an occasion.

Mr. Newkirk was married at Shreve, O., to Miss Lyda Bruce, who was born, reared and educated in Holmes county. Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk have two sons: Bruce Faxon, who is a graduate of the Crestline High school of the class of 1912; and Rex, who is a member of the class of 1914, in the High school. The fam-

ily belongs to the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Newkirk is a Republican. He is identified with several railroad organizations, both at Alliance and Crestline, and belongs to the fraternal order of Maccabees.

JAMES DECKER, one of the prominent men and successful agriculturists of Whetstone township, who is serving with much efficiency in the office of road commissioner, was born in Sandusky township, Crawford county, Oct. 29, 1850. His parents were Aaron and Nancy Y. (Bishop) Decker.

Aaron Decker was born at Patterson, N. J., a son of James and Jane (Luke) Decker. After coming to Ohio he engaged in carpentry in Crawford county for many years and finally became a very successful farmer. He married Nancy Y. Bishop, who was born in Ashland county, O., a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Young) Bishop, and the following children were born to them; Melvina, who is the wife of E. L. Swonger; Elizabeth J., who is the wife of D. B. Eichelberger; James and John B.

James Decker obtained his educational training in the public schools in Whetstone township, the grammar school at Bucyrus and at Oberlin College, where he remained through one term. With this preparation, Mr. Decker began to teach school and succeeded so well that he continued a teacher for five years, after which he returned to agricultural pursuits and gives careful and intelligent attention to his fine farm of 200 acres, which is well stocked and suitably improved. Mr. Decker is on the directing board of the Farmers and Citizens Bank and Savings Company, and is one of the stockholders. He has been more or less prominent in politics for a number of years, and on two occasions was his party's choice for representative. For eleven years he has been commissioner for Road District No. 1; for a long period has served on the school board; for twelve years has been a member of the Fair board and for many years was a director of the Crawford County Insurance Company. His many interests have served to widen his acquaintance and in many sections he has cemented lasting friendships.

In September, 1876, Mr. Decker was married to Miss Alice C. Briggs, a daughter of

Albert R. and Sylvia Ann (Blowers) Briggs, and a granddaughter of John O. Blowers. The father of Mrs. Decker was a farmer in Liberty township. He was married three times, first to a Miss Smalley, and the two children of this union died young. His second marriage was to Sylvia Ann Blowers and they had two children: A. R. and Alice C. The third marriage was to Sarah Elizabeth Andrews and two children were born to them: Ida Jane, who is deceased; and F. M. Briggs. Mr. and Mrs. Decker have one daughter, Eva A., who married W. H. Albright. The latter was accidentally killed by a railroad train at North Robinson, Crawford county. The family belong to the English Lutheran church. Mr. Decker is a Republican in politics, as was his father.

WALTER L. NOGGLE,* proprietor of the Emmerson Hotel, a well kept hostelry at Crestline, O., and one of the oldest in the city, was born at Jeromesville, Ashland county, O., Oct. 14, 1866, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Ridgeley) Noggle.

John Noggle was born in Wayne county, of Pennsylvania parents and German ancestry, while his wife came from English people. They were married at Jeromesville and Mr. Noggle engaged first in farming but in 1865 took charge of the Wetherbee House in connection, retaining his farm largely for the breeding of race horses, in which industry he became widely known and at different times owned some noted racers, the names: Jim Crow, Baxter, Whistler and others being familiar to all interested in racing or trotting horses. In 1862 he went to Mansfield and for two years was in the wholesale tobacco and cigar trade and also for some years was an extensive dealer in provisions at Jeromesville. In 1872 he returned to the hotel business and operated the Noggle House, later the European and still later the Park Hotel, now known as the Southern Hotel, which he conducted until he took charge of the Emmerson Hotel at Crestline in which he continued to be interested until within a few years of his death, in February, 1907, at the age of 69 years. At one time he was prominent in Democratic politics, both in Ashland and Richland counties. His wife died in 1905, an estimable woman and a faithful member of the Christian church. Of their

children, three sons survive: B. Frank, who is a farmer in Medina county, O.; John W., who resides at Norwalk, O.; and Walter L., of Crestline.

Walter L. Noggle's early training prepared him for a successful career in the hotel business. The Emmerson Hotel building was erected 50 years ago and a hotel has been continuously operated. Under different proprietors many changes have been made and it is a very popular hostelry, especially for transients and for railroad people, who find here comfortable quarters and an excellent table at a very moderate price. In 1898 R. J. and Walter L. Noggle took charge and conducted the same until 1908, when Walter L. Noggle became sole proprietor and continued alone until 1910, when he admitted J. M. McClellan to a partnership and this continues. This hotel has 32 well furnished sleeping rooms and all other hotel equipments and is kept open day and night.

At Bucyrus, O., Mr. Noggle was married to Miss Caroline Derfler, who was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, in 1867. Mr. Noggle is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank and belongs also to the Crestline lodge of the order of Eagles. He is a Democrat in politics but has never been willing to entertain any offer of public office.

LEWIS L. KNOBLE, V. S.,* who has been professionally established at Galion, O., since 1890, and after an exceedingly successful period of practice is on the eve of retirement, was the pioneer in veterinary surgery in this city and became the leading practitioner in Crawford and Morrow counties. Dr. Knoble was born near Wooster, in Wayne county, O., March 27, 1856, a son of Anthony F. and a grandson of Anthony Knoble.

Both the father and grandfather of Dr. Knoble were born in Switzerland, in Canton Bern, the former in 1831. When the family came to the United States it was on a sailing vessel that required three months to cross the Atlantic Ocean and after landing in the harbor of New York, he came immediately to Mt. Eaton, in Wayne county, O. Land was cleared and improved and the family grew and prospered. Anthony Knoble

and wife had four sons and three daughters, all of whom married. One son, Charles E., served all through the Civil War, was twice wounded in battle and is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, O. Another son, Alexander, lives in Loudenville, O.; Ellen is the widow of Peter Graber and lives at Wooster, O.; Josephine lives at Apple Creek, Wayne county, O.; and Lena died in young womanhood.

Anthony F. Knoble was two years old when his people settled in Wayne county and during his active life was a farmer and auctioneer. He had the gift of language and could speak French, German and English equally well and could cry sales in all three tongues. In advanced age he retired to Canton, O., where he died January 12, 1911. In Wayne county he married, November 2, 1851, Celestine Cueine, who was born in a French settlement in Switzerland, August 13, 1829, of French parentage. Her people came to the United States in 1842 and settled on land near Mt. Eaton and lived there until the close of their lives. They belonged to the Reformed church. After marriage Anthony F. Knoble and wife resided in Paint township, Wayne county until they retired to Canton, as mentioned, and there the mother of Dr. Knoble died February 26, 1910. They were faithful members of the Reformed church. They had nine children: Edward, Cecelia, Lewis L., Albert A., Charles C., Lyda E., Edmund E., Lee and Alma A., all surviving except Edward who died at the age of nine years.

Lewis L. Knoble was reared in Wayne county and assisted his father in the industries pertaining to the home farm and in this way became interested along the line of veterinary science, seemingly having a natural talent in that direction. Almost from boyhood he practiced to some extent and after locating at Galion he continued a student and in 1892 was graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College. Dr. Knoble has often been called in a professional way long distances from home and his opinion has carried weight on many occasions, when public inspection was being carried forward, according to law. There are many who will learn with regret of his retirement from a field in which he had shown such marked ability. His immediate succes-

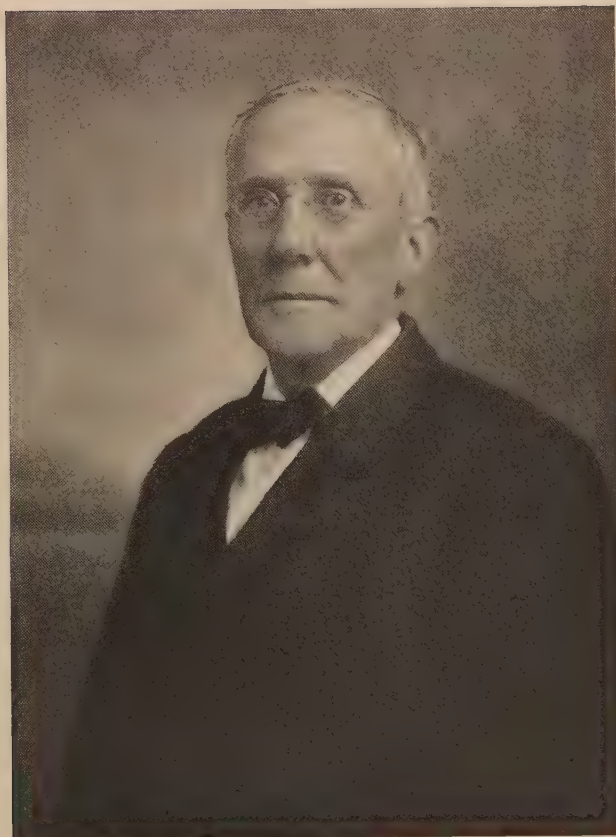
or will be found in Dr. Joy C. Wickham, a native of Delaware county, who is a graduate of the Ohio State Medical College in the veterinary department, in the class of 1912.

Dr. Knoble was married at Mt. Eaton, O., Dec. 26, 1877, to Miss Felicia P. Pinkerton, who died at her home in Galion, Dec. 20, 1910. She belonged to the well known family that has made the name of Pinkerton known all over the world. She was a daughter of James Y. and Lydia (Beam) Pinkerton, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After their marriage in Pennsylvania they came to Wayne county and invested in land in Paint township, where they owned a whole section and were people of local importance there, living into old age.

To Dr. and Mrs. Knoble five children were born: Grace P., who is the wife of Homer Jacobs, who is in the tailoring business at Battle Creek, Mich.; Carl R., who is a practicing physician at Sandusky, O., being a graduate of Starling Medical College, is married and has two children—Ross and Grace; George Warren, who died at the age of four years, and Clyde Leroy at the age of two years, both being victims of diphtheria; and Glenn G., who is a graduate of the Galion High School and is in the transfer business at Galion. The mother of the above children was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which body Dr. Knoble also belongs. He is fraternally identified with the Foresters at Galion, in which he has held high official position and belongs also to the Modern Woodmen. Politically he is a Democrat and has served two terms in the city council and once was president of that civic body.

JOSEPH KING, one of the highly respected citizens of Galion, O., who lives in his handsome residence which stands on the corner of Columbus and Sherman Streets, Galion, has been retired from active business life since 1907 but for many years previously had been identified with the building trades. He was born near Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., July 12, 1845, and is a son of Joshua and a grandson of Jonathan King.

Jonathan King was born in Berks county, Pa., married there, reared his family on his



JOSEPH KING

farm and died there in old age. Joshua King was reared in Berks county and he became a woolen manufacturer, making yarns, blankets and flannel. After removing to Mifflin county he married Catherine Miller, a daughter of John Miller, and they continued in Mifflin county until 1860, when, with their three children: David M., Michael H. and Joseph, they came to near Sidney, O., purchasing 160 acres of land in Shelby county, on which both died. Joshua King was born in 1808 and died in 1872 and was survived ten years by his widow, who was then aged 70 years. They were most worthy people in every relation of life, faithful members of the Dunkard church and kind and sympathetic neighbors. Of their children, David M. died on the old farm near Sidney, on Sept. 20, 1911, when aged almost 71 years and is survived by his family. Michael H. is a resident of Sidney, while Joseph belongs to Crawford county.

Joseph King was 15 years of age when the family moved to Shelby county and there he grew to manhood. For two years he worked at the carpenter trade when his enlistment for service in the Civil War interrupted, he in 1864 becoming a member of Co. K, 134th O. Vol. Inf., under Col. Armstrong and Capt. Rhinehart. Mr. King took part in the battles of Waltham and before Petersburg, during his four months' service, at the close of his enlistment being honorably discharged, with the rank of corporal. After completing his apprenticeship, after the war, he came to Galion and worked as a carpenter, subsequently as a contractor and in this relation took part in the erection of many of the handsome buildings of this city. In 1905 he erected a planing mill which he operated until 1907, when he retired. An honest business man and a reliable, substantial citizen is his reputation at Galion.

Mr. King was married first in the vicinity of Galion to Miss Catherine Shindler, who was born at Bucyrus, O., and died at her home in this city, at the age of 45 years. She was the devoted mother of the following children: Edward, a mechanic, who is a resident of Cleveland, where he married and has one daughter; John H., who lives on his farm in Richland county, O., and who is a contractor, and has a wife, three sons and two daughters; Lewis F., a carpenter, who resides at Galion; Catherine, who lives at home; and Clara, who

now deceased, who was the wife of Clarence Kinsey and is survived by a granddaughter, who lives with her grandparents. Mr. King was married second, to Miss Catherine Swineforth, who was born and reared in Richland county, and they have two sons: Clarence W., who is a machinist in business at Galion; and Wilbur, who lives with his parents. Mr. King and sons are Republicans in their political leanings and all are men of dependable qualities. The family belongs to the First Reformed church at Galion. Mr. King is a member of Dick Morris Post, No. 130, G. A. R.

JOHN SCHILL, hardware merchant, at Crestline, O., senior member of the firm of John Schill & Sons, is one of the reliable, representative and substantial business men of this city. He was born in Sharon township, Richland county, O., Oct. 9, 1859, a son of George and Rose (Horning) Schill.

The parents of Mr. Schill were born in Baden, Germany and the father, George Schill, was three years old when his parents, Lauderline and Theresa (Hummel) Schill came to the United States and located in Sharon township, Richland county, O., being among the earliest settlers. George Schill grew to manhood on the home farm and became a farmer and lumber manufacturer. He came to Crestline in 1892 and here his death occurred July 14, 1911, when aged 81 years. His widow survives, being now aged 72 years. Her parents, Joseph and Catherine (Melcher) Horning, were very early settlers in Liberty township, Crawford county, from which section they subsequently moved to Richland county and both died in old age in Sharon township. They were members of the German Catholic church. To George Schill and wife eight children were born, namely: John; Catherine; Joseph, who was formerly a business partner of his eldest brother, and who met an accidental death on Nov. 9, 1909, while walking on a railroad track and is survived by his wife and son; Peter, who is a hardware merchant at Cleveland; Jacob, who is a farmer near Alberta, Canada; Sarah, who is the wife of Joseph Metzger, a farmer in Sharon township; Lena, who is the wife of Edward Etts, of Mansfield; and Henry, who is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Crestline.

John Schill was reared and attended school in Richland county. In 1876 he came to Crestline to learn the trade of tinner, and afterward, with his brother the late Joseph Schill, started a hardware store under the firm name of Schill Bros., a number of years afterward disposing of their interest to the firm of Brown & Trimble. In 1892 Mr. Schill and brother started a foundry to manufacture heating furnaces, after their own pattern and patent, and two years later added the manufacture of steel ranges. In 1899 the business was incorporated, the name becoming Schill Bros. Co., of which John A. Schill is a stockholder and director, W. H. Weaver being president. They work with a capital of \$200,000. Since January, 1911, Mr. Schill has been additionally interested as a merchant, with quarters on the corner of Thoman and Bucyrus streets, a full line of hardware, stoves of all descriptions, and farm implements, being carried and the firm also are tanners and roofers.

At New Washington, O., Mr. Schill was married to Miss Louisa Mutt, who was born in Auburn township, Crawford county, and their children range in age from twenty-one to four years: Charles E., Clement A., Helene R., William Joseph, George A., Maria I., Leo F. and Paul E. They have been educated in the parochial school of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and also in the public schools. Mr. Schill is a Democrat in politics and is identified with the fraternal orders of C. K. of O., and the W. O. W.

AARON MAPLE, a general contractor and builder at Galion, O., whose activities in this direction have covered a period of 18 years, was born near Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, May 20, 1866.

The first Maples came from England to Princeton, N. J. Six brothers emigrated to Huntington, Pa., in the year 1761. William Maple and his brother Thomas came from Port Homer, Jefferson county, Ohio, they being two of the six brothers above mentioned, coming here from Huntington. William Maple married Kessiah Larrison in the year 1791. When the state was admitted to the Union in 1803 he bought a farm, paying for it with Continental money. He was a farmer and

veterinary surgeon by occupation. To this union were born four sons—William, George, Benjamin and Jacobs, and five daughters—Abbie, Polly, Sarah, Clara and Kessiah. William emigrated to Bourbon county, Kentucky. George emigrated to Coshocton county, Ohio. Benjamin married Mary Rick and was the father of 23 children and was captain on the northern lakes in the War of 1812, but still retained his residence in Jefferson county, Ohio. Jacob married Catherine Adams, and lived in Jefferson county, Ohio. Polly married Robert Maple and lived in Jefferson county, Ohio. Sarah married John McClain and also lived in Jefferson county, Ohio, of which marriage there were eleven children born. This John McClain was the grandfather of the mother of the subject of this sketch, consequently a maternal great grandfather. Clara married James McClelland. Kessiah married George Culp. Abbie, who was the eldest daughter, married her cousin, Aaron Maple, son of Thomas, this Aaron being our subject's great grandfather in the direct paternal line. To them were born two sons—Thomas, who died in infancy, and Aaron (2nd), the latter being the grandfather of the present Aaron Maple.

Aaron Maple (2d), above mentioned, was born May 19, 1798. In 1822 he married Catherine Bowers, who was of German descent and born in Jefferson county. In 1826 he secured land from the Government, the deed being dated Oct. 6th and signed by President J. Q. Adams. This document is now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Aaron Maple of Galion. Aaron Maple (2d) died in 1873, having attained his 75th year. His wife Catherine lived to the advanced age of 86, dying in 1888. They were good people in every relation of life and worthy members of the English Lutheran church. To them were born three sons and three daughters: Abbie died June 6, 1850. Thomas Maple married Elizabeth Wright of Jefferson county, Ohio and moved to Alexandra, Kansas in 1878. William B. Maple married Anna Maple and moved to Pawnee, Kansas in 1881; to them were born nine children. Sarah Maple married William Heisler and moved to Harrison county, Ohio; to them were born two sons—John T. and Henry A. Anna Maple married

George Maple and to them were born ten children. Tillie Maple moved to Columbiana county, Ohio and resided with her niece, Mrs. Thomas Randolph.

George B. Maple was born January 4, 1826. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, of which he came into subsequent possession and where he continued to live until his death, which took place in 1893, when he was 67 years old. He was married Sept. 10, 1857 to Jane McClain, by the Rev. L. Grier, a United Brethren minister. She was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, her people having been early settlers in Jefferson county. She died there in 1889, when aged 57 years. Both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran church. To them were born four sons and one daughter: Lewis H. Maple married Moody McClain of Harlem Springs, Carroll county; in 1888 they moved to Galion, O., where he worked on the Erie Railroad for 22 years in the carpenter and interlocking department. In 1911 he resigned, to take a position with his brother Aaron in the building line. To them were born five sons—John R., Lewis M., Dean P., Joseph D. and Roderick W. Etta Maple married George W. McClain and lives on the old homestead. William M. and Olive C. died in infancy.

Aaron Maple, the direct subject of this sketch, whose nativity has been already given, attended country school and worked on the farm for his father until he was 21 years old. He then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was employed until 1891, when he went to Galion, O., and worked four years there for the Erie Railroad in the carpentering department. In 1895 he resigned this position and entered into his present occupation as contractor and builder. He is a competent and reliable contractor and for many years has done a large share of this work in Galion.

Mr. Maple was married at Galion, May 21, 1896, to Miss Bertha M. Aukerman, of Galion, who was born in this city and graduated from the Galion High school in the class of 1895. Her parents, James L. and Sarah C. (Cockrell) Aukerman, were natives of Wayne county, Ohio, where they lived before coming to Galion. Mr. Aukerman was identified with the Erie Railway from the time it was built until his death in 1898, at the age of 53 years.

Mrs. Maple's mother resides in Cleveland, O., and is now in her 66th year. A brother of hers, Clayton E., succeeded his father with the Erie and resides at Galion, with wife and son, James McClure. Mrs. Maple has one sister, Winifred, now the widow of William Ritzhaupt, who left five children—Roy, Laura, Catherine, Mary and Hazel.

Mr. and Mrs. Maple have one daughter, Georgetta, who was born March 26, 1899. They are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Maple is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Order of Ben Hur, and he belongs also to the Commercial Club.

JAMES L. MORROW,* secretary of the Burch Plow Works Company, at Crestline, O., has been connected with this important business concern since 1907, and is recognized as one of the able young business men of this city. He was born in February, 1883, a son of Truman J. and Mary M. (Smith) Morrow.

The parents of Mr. Morrow were born in Crawford county, O. Among the early settlers near Leesville, came James and Aseneth Morrow, his grandparents, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They secured land there and James Morrow operated a stone quarry for some years, in after life moving to a farm near what is known as Porchers' Corners. There he and wife died in advanced age. Of their children, Truman J., father of James L. Morrow, was born Oct. 17, 1859 and now resides on his farm in Jefferson township, having always lived in Crawford county. He was married in Jefferson township to Mary M. Smith, a daughter of Isaac W. and Susan (Sechrist) Smith, and three children were born to them: James L., Oscar C. and Hazel E.; Oscar C., who was born in 1889, operates a stone quarry on his farm near Leesville. He married Olivia Retting, daughter of Nicholas Retting, and they have one son, Burwell; Hazel E. is the wife of John K. McKean and they reside at Bucyrus. James L. Morrow and wife are members of the United Brethren church.

James L. Morrow was educated at Crestline and at the Northern Ohio University at Ada, O. He afterward became bookkeeper for the Leesville Stone Quarry Company dur-

ing the summer seasons and taught school during the winters for five terms. In December, 1907 he became bookkeeper for the Burch Plow Works Company at Crestline, later assistant secretary and in December, 1908, was elected secretary, a position that he fills with the greatest efficiency.

Mr. Morrow was married in 1905, in Jefferson township, Crawford county, to Miss Jessie S. Hart, a daughter of Salmon and Elizabeth (Helfrich) Hart. Mrs. Morrow was born in Jefferson township, March 30, 1885, and lost her father when quite young. Her mother subsequently became the wife of Henry Dopper and they still reside in Jefferson township. They are members of the German Lutheran church, while Mr. and Mrs. Morrow belong to the English Lutheran church. The latter have one daughter, Lucile E., who was born Dec. 7, 1906. Mr. Morrow is a Republican in his political affiliation.

ELMER J. FRY,* who lives on the old homestead farm of over 140 acres, which is situated in section 27, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., belongs to an old Crawford county family that was established in Cranberry township by the grandfather, John Fry, who secured this land during the administration of President Andrew Jackson. Elmer J. Fry was born here June 24, 1867, and is a son of John C. and Mary A. (Becker) Fry.

John C. Fry was born in Crawford county, one mile north of Sulphur Springs and did not settle on this farm until after he married, when he purchased it from his father. He was an educated man, having attended Oberlin College in youth, afterward engaging in farming. He continued to live in Cranberry township until he retired, when he moved to Tiffin, O., but subsequently returned to the farm to end his days among early surroundings. He married Mary A. Becker, who was born near Harrisburg, Pa. Her people later moved to Crawford county and her father lived one mile south of Sulphur Springs for a number of years and then moved to Michigan. She died Jan. 4, 1898, her husband surviving until Feb. 3, 1911. They had three sons and one daughter, namely: Eugene, who was born June 30, 1864, married Ida McKeehen, and they live in Cranberry township north

of the home farm; Elmer; William, who was born July 24, 1872, married Catherine Bozenville and live at Toledo; and Minnie, who is the wife of Clarence Hathaway, and they live at Lansing, Mich. The father of the above family was a lifelong Republican, and he and his wife were faithful members of the Methodist Protestant church.

Elmer J. Fry not only remained at home through a happy boyhood but was able to attend school without leaving his father's land, the old log building utilized for school purposes then standing eighty rods south and west of the present residence. His tastes proved to be agricultural and after his school days were over he decided to remain with his parents and cultivate the home estate and has continued here, purchasing the property when his parents died. He still has twenty-five acres in valuable woodland but all the rest of the land is under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Fry married Miss Leeanna McCammon, who was born in Sandusky township, a daughter of R. B. and Sarah McCammon, former well known residents of Sandusky township. Mr. and Mrs. Fry have had three children, the youngest, Bertha, alone surviving. She is a bright little seven-year old school girl. Robert R. died when almost two years old and the second born, a son, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Fry attend the Lutheran church, Mrs. Fry being a member. Mr. Fry has always been a citizen interested in public matters and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has been a school director and for six years served as a trustee of Cranberry township.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER BELTZ, one of the old and well known residents of Crawford county, lives on his farm of 84 acres, in Polk township, three miles west of Galion.

His father, Christopher Beltz, was a son of Christopher and Wilhelmina (Barkins) Beltz, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the morning of July 8, 1791. He was married to Elizabeth Wetzel, who was born near Sunbury, Pa., Aug. 8, 1789. By this union were the following children: Elizabeth, born June 23, 1814 in Center county, Pa., died Aug. 31, 1903; Lydia, born April 4, 1816, died Feb.

8, 1889; Isaac, born Sept. 30, 1818, died Aug. 1, 1889; Catherine, born Dec. 11, 1820, died Oct. 10, 1895; John C., our subject, born April 19, 1823; Margaret, born Jan. 25, 1826, died Feb. 16, 1879; William W., born Oct. 28, 1827, died Aug. 16, 1874; Eliza, born April 20, 1830, died Oct. 5, 1851; Sarah, born March 28, 1832; and Elias, born July 4, 1834.

Christopher Beltz came to Crawford county with his family in 1829, spending the first winter in Galion, and in 1830 he purchased 160 acres of John Brown for \$450, and on a part of this land the subject of this sketch still resides.

John C. Beltz came to this county with his parents when a boy of six years. He was born in Center county, Pa., April 19, 1823. He assisted his father on the farm and received his schooling in the old log school house which stood on his father's farm, attending school when the weather was too bad to work. He has lived on the farm ever since he came to the county, a period of 83 years. On April 19, 1845, his 22nd birthday, he married Miss Nancy Ree, who died Dec. 26, 1899 and was buried at Galion. She was a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Pletcher) Reed, who had the following children: Jacob, Catherine, wife of Jacob Ramer; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Pletcher; Andrew; Nancy, the wife of our subject; and David.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Beltz had the following children born to them: Sarah Jane, the wife of William Shearer; Elias, who died in 1864; Jemima Jane, who was married first to John Kiefer and secondly to John Shumaker; William M., Elizabeth, who married William Wiggs; Willard John, who died in 1864; and Alonzo Perry and Nancy Margaret, who live at home with their father. All these children were born in Polk township.

Mr. Beltz is a Democrat in politics and was trustee of Polk township several terms. He belongs to the English Lutheran church.

FRANK A. WALTHER,* one of the representative business men of Bucyrus, O., who has been engaged in the hardware line at No. 201 Sandusky street, for the past sixteen years, was born in this city, May 23, 1862, and is a son of Christopher and Margaret (Schuler) Walther.

Christopher Walther, was born in 1839, in Baden, Germany, and was ten years old when he accompanied his parents to America. His father, Christian Walther, settled in Liberty township, Crawford county, O., and there he and wife died in old age. They had three sons and two daughters, all surviving, Christopher being the first born. He grew to manhood in Liberty township, where he learned the carpenter's trade and afterward moved to Bucyrus, where he later became a well known contractor. He built many business blocks and other structures in this city, including the Union schoolhouse, but has been retired for some years. He still takes much interest in local matters, especially in the material development of Bucyrus, and occupied a comfortable residence on the corner of Poplar and Charles streets. In politics he is a Democrat and at times has served in civic offices very satisfactorily. At the time the city charter was granted he was a member of the city council and served two terms.

Christopher Walther was married at Bucyrus, to Miss Margaret Schuler, who was born in New York in 1833, being an only child. Her parents were born in Germany, married in New York and later were residents of Bucyrus. Mrs. Walther spent her entire life in this city, where she died in 1902. She was a member of the Lutheran church. To Christopher Walther and wife five children were born, namely: Metta, who is the widow of Paul Bovaiter and resides with her son at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Frank A.; Fred E., who died at Grand Rapids, Mich., in January, 1911, and is survived by his widow; Lena, who is the wife of Charles Flocken, of Bucyrus, and has one child; and Lizzie, who is the wife of Philip Marquart, residing at Crestline, O.

Frank A. Walther obtained his education in the public schools of his native city and then learned the carpenter's trade with his father, although he has devoted but little time to it. For some five years before he became interested in the hardware business, he operated a flax mill. The hardware store with which Mr. Walther has so long been identified was started in 1895, by the firm of Fisher & Howe, Mr. Walther later taking over the Howe interest and still later assuming the position of head of the concern, when the style became F. A.

Walther & Co. which continued until 1905, when he bought the other interests and since then has been sole proprietor. He carries a complete line of shelf and builders' hardware, stoves, furnaces and tinware, together with roofing of all kinds and all goods connected with the roofing business. As one of the substantial business men who has proved his reliability, Mr. Walther easily leads the hardware trade in this city.

Mr. Walther married Miss Otilia Renkert, who was born at Bucyrus, Sept. 21, 1864, a daughter of Christian and Helen (Wolrath) Renkert. They were born in Germany, came to America when young and were married in this city. For many years Mr. Renkert was in the shoe business here. Mr. and Mrs. Walther have two children: Harry George F., who was born Feb. 18, 1883 and was graduated from the Bucyrus High School in the class of 1903. Since leaving school he has assisted his father in the hardware business. He is also active as a citizen and has served two terms as a member of the city council. He married Miss Nellie Bachman, of Galion, O. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Walther, Cora E., was born at Bucyrus, November 30, 1887, and was graduated from the Bucyrus High School in the class of 1906. She is her father's capable bookkeeper. She is well known in social circles and is also an earnest church worker and belongs to the Y. W. Missionary Society and the Young People's Society of the German Lutheran church, to which her parents and brother also belongs. Mr. Walther and son are Democrats in politics and both have been useful to the city as members of its board of aldermen. Mr. Walther belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, at Bucyrus.

JOHN B. DECKER, who has lived in comfortable retirement in the city of Bucyrus, O., for a number of years, for a long period was a successful agriculturist and still owns an excellent farm of 120 acres which is situated in Liberty township, Crawford county, O. Mr. Decker was born in Sandusky township, Crawford county, Sept. 17, 1852, and is a son of Aaron and Nancy (Bishop) Decker.

The Decker family is of German ancestry. Previous to becoming residents of Crawford

county in 1830, the Deckers lived in New Jersey and many of the name still may be found there. Aaron Decker was born in New Jersey, a son of James Decker, who established the pioneer home in Liberty township, Crawford county and died soon afterward. His widow survived until 1856 and perhaps it was through her thrift and industry that the farm continued the property of the family. As evidence of her frugal housekeeping, her descendants preserve several implements that she used in weaving cloth from flax and wool. She was the mother of seven sons and six daughters and one of the latter survives in the person of Mrs. Emma Trimble, widow of William Trimble. She has long since passed her four-score and ten years and owns and lives on the old homestead in Liberty township.

Aaron Decker, father of John B. Decker, was born at Paterson, N. J., but was reared in Crawford county where he helped his mother on the farm for a time and then learned the carpenter trade, after which he located in Whetstone township. He was a skilled workman and accumulated capital which he invested in land and thus acquired 430 acres which he put under a fine state of cultivation, devoting his personal attention to it after middle life. His death occurred on his large farm, July 17, 1887. In politics he was a staunch Republican and gave active support to the candidates of that party. He married Nancy Bishop, who was born in Ashland county, O., in 1826, and died July 29, 1911, being then within six weeks of her 86th birthday. Both Aaron Decker and wife were members of the English Lutheran church. They were unpretentious, virtuous and worthy people who faced every situation that life presented to them, with an abiding faith that all was for the best. Four children were born to them, namely: Melvina, who is the widow of E. L. Swonger, and who now resides in Arkansas and has eleven children; Elizabeth, who is the wife of David Eickelberger, residing on a farm in Sandusky township, and has three sons and three daughters; James, a farmer living and owning a part of the old estate of his father in Whetstone township, who married Alice Briggs and has one daughter; and John B., of Bucyrus.

John B. Decker obtained his schooling in Whetstone township and afterward engaged in farming on the home place and later on a farm given him by his father. That property he subsequently sold and bought 120 acres in Liberty township, on which he resided until 1891, when he moved to Bucyrus, where he served some years as superintendent of streets but is now entirely retired from both business and office. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Decker was married in Holmes township, Crawford county, to Miss Mary Steifel, who was born in Huron county, O., April 1, 1853, and was seven years old when she accompanied her parents to Crawford county. They were Dr. John and Catherine (Brubach) Steifel, natives of Fryeburg, Baden, Germany, where they were reared and well educated and subsequently married. Fully 63 years ago, Dr. Steifel, wife and one child Louis Philip, left Germany on a sailing vessel and after a voyage of three months, reached the United States in safety. He had been educated as a physician but after reaching America he endeavored for a few years to become a successful farmer. In this profession he was scarcely successful for it requires training and knowledge just as surely as do other professions. Dr. Steifel then moved to Crawford county and for some time engaged in the practice of medicine in Holmes township, after which he came to Bucyrus and here became a well known practitioner of medicine. He died March 17, 1903, being then 78 years of age, having survived his wife since March, 1901. She was within one month of being 76 years old. They were active and liberal members of the German Lutheran church and were examples of the sure reward in love, respect and esteem, that is given to those who live worthy and estimable lives, marked with usefulness and unselfishness. They had nine children and six of these live in Ohio.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Decker, as follows: George E., a railroad man, who lives at Enid, Okla., and who married Emma Heinlen; Clara A., a graduate of the Bucyrus High School in the class of 1897, who married H. C. Field, of this city, and has two sons—James Edward, born June 20, 1904, and Robert Eugene, born Feb. 18, 1910; W.

Ernest, who manages and operates his father's farm in Liberty township, who married Florence F. Heft; and Lewis Leroy, who resides at home and is in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Decker and family are all connected with the Lutheran church.

Harry Wayne Decker, a son of John B., was born Aug. 29, 1888 and died in February, 1891.

JAMES FREER,* who is an engineer with the great Erie Railway system, an experienced man in this exceedingly responsible position, and well known in railroad circles all through this section, was born at Dundee, Scotland, in March, 1856, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hunt) Freer.

Robert Freer and wife were born in Scotland and in 1870 the family came to America and settled at Kent, in Portage county, O., where Mr. Freer became connected with the Erie Railway and continued with that corporation for many years. Later in life he retired to a small farm near Kent and there his death occurred in 1902, when he was aged eighty years, having survived his wife, who died in her fifty-fourth year. They were good people, faithful members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. They were parents of a large family but only three survive, namely: James; Isabel, who is the wife of Charles Brown, who is a resident of Kent, O., and they have one daughter, Maybell; and Anna, who is the wife of James Bradley, residing at New Castle, Pa., and has one son, Paul, and a daughter, Bessie.

James Freer was fourteen years of age when the family came to the United States and shortly afterward he entered the employ of the Erie Railway Company with which he has remained ever since. In 1892 he came to Galion where he has since resided and is a valued citizen here. Mr. Freer has been an engineer with the above company since 1885 and it is a tribute to his carefulness and resourcefulness that he has avoided accidents, never having had a serious one and seldom having been brought face to face with a dangerous situation from which his quick judgment and ready action have not sufficed to extricate him and safeguard the lives and property committed to his charge.

At Akron, Ohio, Mr. Freer was married to Miss Minnie Coffey, who was born at Greenville, Pa., a daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Conners) Coffey. The parents of Mrs. Freer were born in Ireland and came when young to the United States and settled at Greenville, Pa. Mr. Coffey was a shoemaker and followed his trade at Greenville and Akron until 1902, when he came to spend his declining years with his daughter, Mrs. Freer. He died at Galion, in February, 1910, when aged seventy years. The mother of Mrs. Freer survives and is a beloved member of the latter's household. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Coffey, Mrs. Freer being the only survivor. Two sons died from accident: Frank, from inhaling gas, and Edward, who was killed while performing his duties as brakeman on the Erie Railroad, at Girard, O. Both left widows and children who live at Akron, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Freer have three daughters: Nellie J., Isabel B. and Jean. Nellie J. Freer, born Jan. 3, 1893, graduated from the Galion High School in the class of 1910 and then entered Meadville College, at Meadville, Pa., as a member of the class of 1914. Isabel B. Freer was born March 22, 1894, and was graduated from the Galion High School in the class of 1911. She now occupies a position in the office of Mr. Gunther, who is superintendent of the public schools. Jean Freer was born Nov. 29, 1897 and is a student in the Galion High School. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Freer belongs to Rockton Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M. at Kent, O. and to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, while Mrs. Freer is a member of the latter's auxiliary order and of the Eastern Star.

WILLIAM HENRY GEISSMAN, who in the fall of 1911, entered the service of the U. S. Government as a mail carrier, working from Chatfield, O., is a well known and substantial citizen of Crawford county, O. He was born in Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., June 14, 1860, and is a son of S. W. and a grandson of Christian William Geissman.

Christian William Geissman was born in Saxony, Germany, attended the old time Ger-

man schools and learned the blacksmith's trade. He was married there and with his wife Sophia and his two sons, S. W. and Charles, emigrated to America in 1852 and subsequently—in 1854—settled in the southern part of Chatfield township, Crawford county, O. There he bought sixty acres of land on which the family lived for some years, when he sold and moved to another place situated one and a half miles south of the village of Chatfield. He and wife spent their closing years of life with a son, S. W. Geissman, where the latter died at the age of 75 years, he surviving to be 82 years of age. They attended the Lutheran church and her burial was in the old Lutheran cemetery.

S. W. Geissman was eighteen years of age when the family came to America. He assisted in his father's blacksmith shop and then learned the cooper's trade, at Bucyrus, O., and later engaged in farming, now being retired but still owning a 60-acre farm. He is a Democrat in politics and formerly served as a member of the board of township trustees. He married Caroline Baldosser, who was born at Pittsburg, Pa., a daughter of Christian Baldosser, and the following children were born to them, all in Chatfield township: W. H.; Matilda, who died at the age of twelve years; Charles F., who married Sophia Lenstoll, and has five children—Leo, Reuben, Milo, Daniel and Frederick; Lewis, who died when two years old; Gustave, who died when aged twenty-eight years; Emma, Annie, who is the wife of William Hoffsis, and has four children; Clara, who is the wife of Christian Leutholt, and has eight children; Edward, who married Edna Bacon, and has five children—Marcella, William, Milton, Ethel and Robert; Minnie, who is the wife of Clarence C. Margraft, and has four children; Albert, who makes his home in Portland, Ore.; Callie, who lives at home; and an infant daughter, deceased. The mother of the above children died in 1900, aged fifty-nine years.

William H. Geissman obtained his education in the public schools and chose farming as his business. He was married to Mary A. Seimenstoll in 1881. After marriage he resided for one year in Holmes township and for nine years in Chatfield township, moving then to his farm of 114 acres, south of New

Washington, where he resided until the fall of 1910. He then rented his farm in Cranberry township and retired to Chatfield, one year later accepting his present position. He owns also twenty acres in Auburn township. His first wife died in 1904, at the age of forty-one years, the mother of the following children: John E., Bertha Louisa, Lizzie Matilda, Washington Irving, Lillie Alvina, May Ruth, and two now deceased. He was married secondly to Mrs. Rose Klink, widow of Daniel Klink. Mr. Geissman has always been a Democrat in politics. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Pietisten church, located two and a half miles south of Chatfield.

LOUIS H. SUTTER,* who is engaged in the plumbing business at Crestline, O., with quarters at No. 141 Seltzer street, is an expert workman along a line that is one of the most useful and necessary factors in all modern building. Mr. Sutter was born near Crestline, in Jefferson township, Crawford county, O., in March, 1879, and is a son of Henry and Matilda (Bigland) Sutter.

Henry Sutter was born and reared near Sutter Hill, in Richland county, O., where several families of the name settled when the country was yet wild, sometime in the thirties. The older members died there while some of the younger ones established homes in other sections, Grandfather Henry Sutter coming to Crawford county and locating in what was then Vernon township, and there spent the rest of his life, he and wife dying when aged people. Henry Sutter married Matilda Bigland and they survive and reside on Mr. Sutter's fine farm situated in Jackson township. They are members of the Settlement Roman Catholic Church, of the same faith as their parents. Of their eleven children all survive except one, who had been born a twin. Of the ten survivors all have reached maturity, Louis H. being the eldest, and three have married and have families of their own.

Louis H. Sutter secured his education in the public schools near his father's farm and afterward learned his trade at Crestline and at Mansfield, for a number of years afterward working as a journeyman. Since 1909 he has been in business for himself and has a well

equipped shop and does plumbing and installs heating and lighting apparatus under contract for the best builders in this city. He is known to be an honest, experienced and capable workman.

Mr. Sutter was married at Bucyrus, O., to Miss Anna Fisher, who was born at Kirby, O., but later accompanied her parents to Bucyrus, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Sutter have one daughter, Dorothy Marie, who was born July 15, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Sutter are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Crestline. In his political views, Mr. Sutter is a Democrat.

WILLIAM R. CUNNINGHAM,* superintendent and master mechanic for the American Clay Machinery Company of Bucyrus, O., is one of the clearheaded, rapid-thinking men demanded by modern industries in their responsible offices, and his years of experience have amply qualified him for his present work. He was born at Lafayette, Ind., in January, 1854.

Although not so many years have passed since Mr. Cunningham was a small boy selling papers on the railroad train between Lafayette and Fort Wayne, Ind., carrying water and wood and running errands for passengers and train men, it seems far back in the light of improvements along every line of industry and the strides made by Mr. Cunningham along his path of self imposed toil until the present time when he finds himself the right hand man in one of the largest industries in the state of Ohio. He was only ten years old when he began to work in a woolen-mill and later was employed in a box factory and also in a printing office and he probably faced every problem that comes to a boy dependent upon himself at a tender age. While he had thus tried different lines of work as circumstances guided him, he had a natural aptness for mechanics, together with an ambition to improve himself and it was fortunate that about the time of making a choice of life work that he met a man who sympathized with him and was able to give him judicious advice. This was John Black, who was a master mechanic, a native of Lima, O. Following the advice of this friend, Mr. Cunningham bought such books as he could afford and studied the tech-

nical points of mechanics while he learned practical details in the Union Machine Works, at Lafayette, where he became an apprentice in 1869 and remained connected more or less with these works until 1886. In the meanwhile, from 1875 until 1878 he was superintendent of the foundry of John Barret, of Lafayette and also was at the head of the city fire department and also had worked in a foundry both at Lima and Dayton, O. For fourteen years before coming to Bucyrus and accepting his present position, he had been with the Wallace Manufacturing Company of Frankford, Ind.

Mr. Cunningham became superintendent of the American Clay Machinery Company in May, 1900, and here, as in every other position he had filled, he has rendered satisfactory service. He enjoys not only the confidence of his employers but also the respect and esteem of the workmen he has in charge, his manner with the latter not being that of a hard taskmaster but of a firm manager who thoroughly understands all industrial conditions and demands only what is just both to the firm and the employes. This has resulted in quiet and contentment with no interruption of business.

Mr. Cunningham was married at Lafayette, Ind., to Miss Priscilla E. Moore, who died in 1903, survived by three children: Arthur F., who resides in California where he is manager of a brick plant, married a lady there and has two children; M. Elizabeth, who resides with her father; and Auburn S., who is at the head of one of the departments of the American Clay Machinery Company and married a daughter of John H. Meyers, of Bucyrus. Miss Cunningham is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Cunningham is a Republican. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, Elk and Mason, having been admitted to the Scottish rites in the Masonic order at Indianapolis.

ISAAC W. SMITH, a retired farmer residing in Galion, O., was born in Broomfield township, Perry county, Pa., Oct. 1, 1834. His parents were Christian and Nancy (Kirkpatrick) Smith, both natives of Pennsylvania, and he is a grandson of John Jacob Smith, who was born in Germany, July 25, 1767. The given names of the latter's wife was Mary

E., but her family name has not been ascertained. She was born May 14, 1765 and in her native Germany was married to John Jacob Smith. Sometime before the beginning of the nineteenth century they came to the United States settling in Perry county, Pa. on a farm, where they resided until they both died, each at an advanced age. They belonged to the German Reformed church. They had eight children—Catherine E., Jacob, Christian, George, Mary E., Daniel, Henry and Joseph—all of whom grew up, were married and had families, and all are now deceased.

Christian Smith, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Perry county, Pa., April 29, 1801. He grew up in his native county and there married Nancy Kirkpatrick, who was born in that locality Oct. 1, 1806, and who died Oct. 27, 1860. He died in Jefferson township, Crawford county, O., Dec. 29, 1871, when in his 71st year. They were substantial people, and were consistent Christians, belonging to the Presbyterian church. He was a Whig and later a Republican in politics. Christian and Nancy Smith were the parents of nine children, whose record in brief is as follows: Anna married William Osborn and had five children. Catherine, now deceased, married George Hiltner and had children. Isaac W. is the direct usbjct of this sketch. Richard B. married Jane Brokaw and both are now deceased; they left children. Ellen J. married Harvey Brokaw and died, leaving issue; her husband is also deceased. Wilmina married William McKain and both are now deceased; they left children. Amelia Jane, a twin sister of Wilmina, became the wife of James B. Murray and both died, leaving no issue. Hiram F. is a well to do business man, residing in North Robinson, this county. He married Harriet Slatterbeck and they have a family. Edwin G., the ninth member of the family, is a business man in North Robinson. He married Alice Major and they have children.

Isaac W. Smith grew up on the farm, but from 1862 to 1874 was associated with his brother Richard B. in a mercantile business at Leesville, this county. In the year last mentioned he purchased 100 acres of fine land in Jefferson township, which he still owns, and on which he resided until 1888, in which year

he went into business at North Robinson, where he remained thus engaged for 15 years, meeting with fine success. He then retired and took up his residence at No. 229 Erie street, Galion. In 1873 he was commissioned by Gov. Edward F. Noyes, as a justice of the peace, but held office only one term.

Mr. Smith was married in Galion, O., June 29, 1862, to Susanna Sechrist, who was born in Franklin county, Pa., March 27, 1844, a daughter of George and Mary A. (Jackson) Sechrist. Her parents, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio and located in Wayne county on a farm when she was only six months old. Mr. Sechrist, who was born in Franklin county, Pa., Sept. 19, 1808, met his death suddenly in 1848, being killed by a runaway team. After his death his widow married for her second husband, Dr. Jacob Schaffer, of which union there was a son, Alonzo E., born, who is now deceased. Dr. Schaffer dying, his widow married for her third husband Peter Snyder, by whom she had no children. She died in North Robinson, O. (Crawford county) Nov. 8, 1902 at the age of 85 years, having been born in Washington county, Md., Aug. 23, 1817. She was a member of the United Brethren church.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Smith have been the parents of twelve children, as follows: (1) Mary M., born in Crawford county, O., married Truman Morrow and lives on a farm near Leesville. She has three children—Roy, Clifton and Hazel. (2) William S., resides on the homestead. He married Alice Rhinehard and they have two children—Glenn and Wayne. (3) Alverta A. married James Morton, a merchant of North Robinson, and has two children—Orpha and Lelia. (4) Luna P. died at the age of fifteen months. (5) Della L. is the wife of William Kibler, a Crawford county farmer; her children are Ralph, Harold and Louis. (6) Edith G. married Harry Knell, a farmer in Whetstone township; has four children—Lorin, Edwin, Myron and Mildred. (7) Alice M. is the wife of Dr. J. B. Kring of Calidonia; no issue. (8) Pearl married Luther Ness; they reside in Galion and have a daughter, Alice I. (9) R. Kelley is a merchant in North Robinson; married Daisy Shank and has two children—Linden Arthur and Donna. (10) Leslie M.

married Tacy Gladdle, and they live on a farm in Jefferson township; no issue. (11) Harrison G. is a merchant at North Robinson; married Retta Ehrickson and they have a son, Norwood. (12) Bessie N. is the wife of Robert Bogan, assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Galion, in which place they live. The mature members of the Smith family are all connected with the United Brethren church, in which Mr. Isaac W. Smith is an official. He is a Republican politically and is a sterling citizen, widely known and respected.

EPHRAIM H. BAKER,* who is one of the best known residents of Auburn township, Crawford county, O., a retired farmer owning 96 acres situated in section 5, was born in this township, three quarters of a mile south of his present farm, Jan. 22, 1839, a son of Enoch and Sarah (Hutchinson) Baker.

Enoch Baker was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and Virginia parentage and in early manhood came to Crawford from Licking county, O. Here he married Sarah Hutchinson, a native of Virginia, and they had eight children, the three survivors being: Mrs. Phebe Grafmiller, who lives in Auburn township; John, who is a resident of Shelby, O.; and Ephraim H. Enoch Baker entered eighty acres of land in Auburn township, on which he lived for many years. He then sold and moved first to Richland and later to Knox county, where his death occurred when he was aged ninety years, his burial being in Auburn township, by the side of his wife, who died in 1850. They were members of the Methodist Protestant church.

Ephraim H. Baker attended the district school in boyhood and remained at home with his father until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted for service in the Union Army, entering Co. C, 101st O. Vol. Inf., in which he served faithfully for three years and received an honorable discharge. He returned then to Crawford county and resumed farming in Auburn township and shortly afterward was married to Miss Averta Osburn, a native of Van Wert county, O., and since then has lived on his present farm. He continued to actively superintend the work until 1906, since which time he has been retired. His land is well drained by a ditch which was started by his father, who finished it in one season,

with the help of one hired man, a pretty big undertaking when it is remembered that this ditch is 12 feet wide, 6 feet deep and a mile in length and now is a part of Honey Creek. This farm lies one and one-half miles north and five miles east of New Washington and thus both country and town life can be enjoyed by Mr. Baker and family.

To Mr. Baker's first marriage the following children were born: Margaret, who is the wife of Wentz Becker, of Auburn township; Annie, who is the wife of William Robinson, of Cranberry township; Mary, who lives at home; Elda, who is the wife of Andrew Wenslick, of Plymouth, O.; and an infant son, deceased. Mr. Baker's second marriage was to Miss Elvira Hills and they have had three children: Irene, who is the wife of William Fourquer, of Richland county, O.; Carney, who died at the age of eighteen months; and Ross E., who lives in British Columbia. Mr. Baker casts his vote with the Republican party.

JOHN GOLDEN BARNEY,* now a prominent and honored retired citizen of Crestline, O., for many years was active both in business and in public matters in this section of the state. He was born in the village of Clyde, near Galen, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1833, a grandson of a Revolutionary patriot and of Irish-Welsh ancestry.

William Barney, grandfather of John G. Barney of Crestline, was born in New Hampshire. He served as a private soldier in the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle, took part in the battle of Concord and continued until the termination of the war, receiving wounds at the battle of Cowpens. After peace was declared he lived in New Jersey, later in New York and in his 82nd year died at Galen, N. Y., April 20, 1839. He was one of the early members of the religious denomination known as the Free Will Baptists. William Barney married Ruth Golden, who was a granddaughter of Governor Slade, of New Hampshire, and died at Galen, N. Y., in 1836, at the age of 65 years. They had the following children: Jacob, Nathan, Benjamin, Moses, John and Deborah, all of whom, with the exception of John, who served in the War of 1812 and died from sickness then contracted, married and reared families of their own.

Moses Barney, son of William and father of John G. Barney, was born Feb. 1, 1795, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. During the War of 1812 he belonged to the reserved military force but saw little of active service, being only once called out, and then returned to the activities of his farm, situated near Galen, N. Y. His accidental death occurred ten days before that of his aged father, when he was 44 years old. In politics he was a Whig and for many years he was a deacon in his church. At Galen, N. Y., he married Matilda Powers, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and died at Cooperstown, when aged 78 years. They had the following sons and daughters born to them: Clarissa, who died in 1904, who was the wife of John Hines also deceased, and is survived by one son; Eliza, who died in 1907, who married Nelson Rase and is survived by one son and four daughters; William, who died at the age of 18 years; Benjamin, who died in infancy; Lavina, who was the wife of Burton Banhan, also deceased, and left two sons; and John G., subject of this article.

John Golden Barney lost his father when he was five and one-half years old. He obtained a district school education and then applied himself to farm work until 1858, when he came to Ohio. For a number of years afterward he was associated with V. L. Marshall in the fruit juice trade, with headquarters at Mansfield, Mr. Barney maintaining his residence until 1868, at Butler and Bellville, at that time coming to Crestline. For some years afterward he was engaged here as a merchant and then turned his attention to fire insurance and real estate and continued active in these fields until 1908, in which year he retired from business. Prior to coming to Crestline, however, Mr. Barney had been a very prominent citizen of Bellville, an ardent Republican, a delegate to all important conventions, a justice of the peace for three terms and mayor of that city for one term.

In August, 1862, Mr. Barney enlisted for service in the Civil War, and as he had already established a record as a marksman, he was assigned a branch of the Sharpshooters under command of Capt. Pierce, in the 116th N. Y. Vol. Inf. Shortly afterward he was detailed as a recruiting officer. On Feb. 14, 1864, he reenlisted, entering Co. A, 187th O. Vol. Inf.,

under Capt. W. W. Copley, and two days later was sent to the front, having been made orderly sergeant. At Dalton, Ga., he was promoted to be sergeant-major and two months later was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. I, and afterward was made first lieutenant of Co. D, and continued with that rank until the close of the war, when he was appointed commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, succeeding General Wilder. Mr. Barney continued in that difficult position until January 29, 1866, having had 29 counties under his jurisdiction. Mr. Barney was an enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and stumped the state, making his maiden political speech at Bellville. Since coming to Crestline he has continued his activity in public affairs and served as postmaster under the administration of President Harrison and until recent years has been active in party councils.

Mr. Barney was married in Schoharie county, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Clemens, who was born there March 29, 1830, of an old Presbyterian family. Mrs. Barney died at her home in Crestline, Aug. 22, 1887. She was a highly educated, cultured and refined lady, was a graduate of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., in the class of 1850, and possessed a life certificate as a teacher. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barney: William, who died in infancy; and Emma F., who is the wife of Dr. W. P. Bennett, a well known physician and surgeon at Crestline. They have one son, John B., who after graduating from the Crestline High School, went into business in New York City, where he married and has one daughter. Since 1865 Mr. Barney has been a member of the Presbyterian church.

DAVID MACKEY, who was for many years up to the time of his death, Dec. 11, 1906, one of the most prominent citizens of Galion, O., was born in Franklin county, Pa., April 3, 1835, a son of William and Katharine (Leonard) Mackey. William Mackey, the father of our subject, was of Scotch parentage; his wife, the latter's mother, was of English ancestry. They were married in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Katharine Mackey died there when her son David was about three years old. A few years later William

Mackey, with his small family, removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where for some time he was engaged in business as a builder and contractor. He later returned to his old home in Pennsylvania and was there married to his second wife, Rose Ann Gingerly, whose father was a prosperous miller. Accompanied by her, William Mackey then returned to Zanesville and continued in business there as a contractor and builder until his two sons by his first wife—James and David—were grown to manhood. Then, not long before the Civil War, they came to Galion and established a prosperous business here as contractors and builders, being kept pretty busy most of the time. William, the father, died here at the age of 84 years, a well known and much respected citizen. His second wife had passed away some years before when not so old. They were both members of the English Lutheran church, were prominent in the work of the church and supporters of many worthy enterprises. In politics he was a Democrat.

The two sons, James and David, after the death of their father, which occurred in August, 1887, continued the business and were thus associated together until the death of James in 1890, after which it was continued by David alone. The latter, in addition to his other activities, also became president of the Galion Lumber Company, a flourishing concern, and held this position at the time of his death. He had then for years been one of the most prominent citizens of Galion and was as highly esteemed as he was widely known. He built and owned the Mackey block on South Market street, the City National Bank building, the Commercial and Savings Bank building, besides other business blocks and many fine residences. He was also largely influential in bringing various important industrial enterprises to the city or in causing them to locate here, and was a large property owner. An active Republican in politics, he served conscientiously and ably on the city council. He was also a director of the old Galion National Bank. To sum up, it may be said that he was the type of man that is a help and inspiration to any community in which he may reside and in his death the city of Galion suffered a loss not easily made good.

David Mackey was married in Galion to

Miss Sarah Traul, who was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio about 1837 and who, at the age of three years came with her parents to Galion, O., where she has since resided, having witnessed the growth of the city to its present size and prosperity. Her parents were Conrad and Rachel (Knisely) Traul, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. Her mother was a daughter of Abraham Knisely, who came at an early day to Ohio and purchased a farm on what is now the site of the thriving city of New Philadelphia, which he originally laid out. There he and his wife lived for many years and many of their descendants are now scattered throughout Tuscarawas county and the vicinity.

Conrad Traul, Mrs. Mackey's father, on coming to Galion established the first tannery here and conducted it until his death at the age of 47 years. His widow subsequently married George Money Smith and died in 1888, when 89 years of age. She left no issue. They were members of the English Lutheran church. Mrs. Mackey was one of eleven children—four sons and three daughters yet living, all of whom are married and have issue. She, herself is the mother of two daughters, Martha and Sarah. Martha is the widow of Homer Reisinger, D.D.S., who was a son of Dr. Reisinger, a well known Galion physician. Homer Reisinger died in early manhood, leaving two children—Elton, who is now a salesman in the employ of the Cleveland Lumber Co., and Bertha, who is married and lives in Galion. Sarah, Mrs. Mackey's other daughter, like her sister, graduated from the city high school and completed her literary education in the North Ohio University at Delaware, O. She is the wife of Harry A. Pounder, who was born in England, and who is now manager of the Galion Lumber Co. They have two sons, Reuben and Donald, the former of whom is a graduate of the Galion High School, class of 1908. Mrs. Mackey and her family are all members of the Presbyterian church.

HARRY A. POUNDER, manager of the Galion Lumber Company, is a well known and enterprising citizen of Galion, O. He was born in Staffordshire, England in 1862, being the scion of a good family, with a long line of worthy ancestors. He was educated in the

public schools of Hull in his native country and was later graduated from the Technical department of the Government schools in that city as a marine engineer. Afterwards he worked under his father, Edward Pounder, who was manager of the Earl Shipbuilding and Engineers Company, of Hull. Subsequent to this he entered the employ of the Portuguese Government as an expert marine engineer, was made a subject of that country and was sent to Africa, where he was engaged for some time in the exercise of his profession. He then returned to England and in 1883 came to the United States, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where as an expert engineer, he was employed by the Atlantic & Western (now the Erie) Railway Co., and remained with them four and a half years. He then took charge of the engineer's department of the Cleveland (O.) Forge & City Iron Co. In 1890 he became vice president of the Galion Lumber Co., in 1890 he became vice-president of the Galion Lumber Co., in which position he has shown marked business ability. He has been especially active in locating enterprises to help build up the city. He was one of the chief promoters and organizers of the Commercial Club (the leading and most active business men's association of the city) and has since served as a director and in other official capacities, being chairman of one of the active committees. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Pounder married Miss Sarah Mackey, daughter of David and Sarah (Traul) Mackey, of Galion, O., and they have two sons, Reuben and Donald, the former of whom is, as elsewhere stated, a graduate of the Galion high school.

SAMUEL W. NUNGESSER,* a leading citizen of Jefferson township, Crawford county, O., a prominent Democrat who is at present serving in the office of township assessor, owns property at Crestline but carries on farming on a 40-acre tract which belongs to his mother. He was born in Polk township, Crawford county, June 16, 1861, and is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Morkel) Nungesser.

Both parents of Mr. Nungesser were born in Germany where their families were neigh-



EPHRAIM B. MONNETT

bors. They were five years old when their parents came to America on the same boat, settled near each other in Pennsylvania for five years and then came together to Crawford county, and here Christian Nungesser and Elizabeth Morkel were married. He learned the shoemaking trade but later engaged in farming in Polk township, where he died in September, 1902. His widow still lives on the old homestead and in September, 1912, will see her 84th birthday. She is widely known and is much beloved by family and friends. The following children were born to Christian Nungesser and wife: Mary Ann, who is the wife of Samuel Beach; Lucinda, who was the wife of William Freeze; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Daniel Waterbeck; Samuel W.; and Albert, Christian, John, Emma and Henry. The parents of this family reared their children according to the German Lutheran faith.

Samuel W. Nungesser attended the public schools with his brothers and sisters and has devoted himself mainly to agricultural pursuits. He gives considerable attention to market gardening and poultry raising, favoring the Black Orpington strain, and finds a ready market both at Crestline and Bucyrus. As an active member of the Democratic party, Mr. Nungesser has become well and favorably known all over the county, has served in all the minor township offices and at present is township assessor, in which office he served continuously for five years, on a former occasion. Mr. Nungesser is a member of the Crawford County Democratic Central Committee.

In 1885 Mr. Nungesser was married to Miss Jennie Schaad, who was born in Crawford county, O., a daughter of John and Margaret (Uhl) Schaad. The father of Mr. Nungesser was an undertaker and cabinetmaker at Leesville, O., where his death occurred. The mother, now in her 86th year, lives at Delaware, O. They had the following children: Benjamin, Brice, John, George, Lewis and Edward; Catherine, wife of Albert Graham; Savilla, wife of John Buchanon; Elizabeth, wife of William Radford; Rosa, wife of Lewis Hurr; Jennie; and Emma, wife of William Price. Mr. and Mrs. Nungesser have four children, namely: Ralph; Bessie, who

married Frank Bogan, and has one son, Ralph; Hazel, who is the wife of Delbert Plotner; and Edna. Mr. Nungesser and family attend the English Lutheran church at North Robinson. For six years, in addition to his other public duties, Mr. Nungesser served as one of the board of directors of the Crawford County Infirmary and during all that time was secretary of the board, with the exception of a few months. He belongs to the M. W. A., at Galion, the Eagles, also at Galion, and the Elks at Bucyrus.

EPHRAIM B. MONNETT, for many years one of the active business men of Bucyrus, O., traces his ancestry back to French emigrants who landed in the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War. He was born March 21, 1837, in an old log cabin, in Scott township, Marion county, O., the family having been established in this state by his grandfather, who was a pioneer preacher of the Methodist faith.

Rev. Jeremiah Crabb Monnett was born in Maryland. His religious activities covered sections in many states, including Virginia, Maryland and Ohio, and in very early days he traveled to points then regarded as frontier posts. From Pickaway county, O., he came to Crawford county and here continued his ministerial work into old age. He married Aley E. Slagle, who was born in Ireland and was brought to this country in youth. She was reared a Roman Catholic but later joined the religious body with which her husband was always connected. She was a woman of force of character and her descendants show many of her admirable characteristics.

Abraham Monnett, son of Rev. Jeremiah and father of Ephraim B. Monnett, was born in Maryland, Oct. 12, 1811, and was one of a family of 14 children. After coming to manhood he traded a wagon and horse and \$40 for a tract of 160 acres of land, subsequently purchased 80 acres more, and kept adding to his land until at his death he was the owner of 4400 acres in Marion and Crawford counties. He first moved into a primitive log cabin, which stood on his place, but later built a larger and more comfortable house and otherwise improved his property, on which he lived until he retired from active life, moving

then to Bucyrus. Here he died in 1887, respected and esteemed by all who knew him and leaving behind him the record of a blameless life. In his early years he was a Whig and later affiliated with the Republican party. He refused public office but his advice was frequently asked and his judgment relied on in matters concerning the public welfare. He was a constant and liberal contributor to the Methodist church. Abraham Monnett married Catherine Braucher, who was born near Circleville in 1815 and died in 1875. Twelve children were born to this happy union, all of whom survive except three—Oliver, John and Mrs. Mary Hall. The others are married and have children.

Ephraim B. Monnett is the eldest of his parents' family. He had admirable home surroundings which tended to the development of character. His first employment as a boy was to pen up his father's sheep to protect them from the wolves, the woods at that time being filled with wild game and Indians. While his educational opportunities were somewhat limited, on account of lack of early school privileges, his life has associated him with developing events and wide awake people and he is a man of well rounded knowledge. In early manhood he assisted his father in the latter's business of shipping cattle and he became one of the largest shippers of livestock in the county. He has been prominently identified also with financial institutions for many years and through his business foresight and excellent judgment, has been one of the main organizers of at least two successful banking concerns in Crawford county and one in Marion county. He was one of the founders and for many years was vice president of the Caledonia Bank, helped to organize the Bucyrus City Bank, of which he was president for seven years, and also is identified with the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, of which he has been a director for 22 years. He has always been credited with being a shrewd business man, but his integrity has never been questioned and he takes pride in the fact that notwithstanding his large volume of business dealing, he has never had a law suit brought against him, nor did he ever consent to bring one against any debtor. Politically a Republican, he held many of the local offices while

living in Dallas township and in the execution of public business he showed the same fidelity and efficiency that he displayed in his own.

Mr. Monnett was married first in 1859, at Bucyrus, to Miss Ellen C. Barton, who was born at Pittsburg, Pa., July 6, 1840, and died Jan. 13, 1888. She was a daughter of William and Esther (Booklacker) Barton. She was survived by five children, namely: Richard O. and Clarence D., who died young; Ephraim Guy, who died when aged twenty-two years; William A. who died March 7, 1910, and is survived by his widow and one daughter, Edna G., who are residents of Monnett Station; and Annetta G., who is a resident of Cardington, O. Mr. Monnett's second marriage was to Miss Cornelia Yost, who was born Oct. 8, 1852, a daughter of Jeremiah N. and Elizabeth (Woodside) Yost, natives of Dauphin county, Pa., who came early to Bucyrus. The father was a saddler and was a highly respected citizen. His death occurred March 4, 1908, he having lived to the rather unusual age of ninety years. He was a Methodist in religious faith, while his wife was a Lutheran. The latter died in January, 1892, aged about sixty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Monnett have one daughter, Nellie Lorie, who was born Dec. 19, 1892. She is a bright, engaging young lady and a favorite in her class in the High School, where she will be graduated in 1913. With her parents she belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which her father has been a trustee since 1882. The family home is a hospitable one and its members enjoy much of the quiet, social life of the city.

PETER DRUMM,* one of Crestline's capitalists and representative citizens, was born in Summit county, O., in 1850 but has been a resident of this city since boyhood. He came of German and French ancestry, for over 200 years his forefathers living on the same estates in Alsace-Lorraine, where his parents, Peter and Magdalena (Babst) Drumm were born and married.

In the early forties the parents of Mr. Drumm came on a sailing vessel to the United States and settled in Summit county, O., where the father first followed his trade of

cabinetmaker and later was connected with the car building department of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and in this relation came to Crestline, where he lived some 40 years, his death occurring Dec. 2, 1905, when he had passed his 90th birthday, having survived his wife since Dec. 11, 1887, she being then aged 67 years. They were members of the German Reformed church. Of their four children, three grew to mature years and two survive: Peter and Lena, who reside together, neither having married.

Peter Drumm, Jr., was young when his parents came to Crestline, where he attended school and later learned the art of photography and for many years conducted a studio in this city but retiring from business to a large degree fully 20 years ago. His time is fully occupied in looking after his large property interests, he being one of the heavy tax payers of the city. In politics a stanch Democrat, he has been active in party matters and has been loyal in his support of party measures and candidates.

J. O. HARER, whose valuable farm of 154 acres is situated in section 25, Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, July 14, 1878, a son of Caleb and Mary Harer, whom he accompanied, when six years old, to Lykens township where they still live.

J. O. Harer remained at home and gave his father assistance until he was twenty-three years of age, in the meanwhile doing contract work on the turnpikes in the township, after which he was in the livery business at New Washington for five years. He then sold his stables and went more largely in the horse business, buying and selling, in which he is yet interested. In 1909 he bought his present farm, on which he has resided since his marriage, all of which is well tiled, and all but one acre, still in woodland, is under cultivation.

Mr Harer married Miss Bertha Geissman, a daughter of Henry and Mary Geissman, of Cranberry township, and they have two children, Lulu May and Herbert. In politics Mr. Harer is a Democrat but has too many business interests to make him a seeker for office. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to

the Cranberry Township Grange, taking much interest in these organizations.

JOHN ROBERTS,* deceased. Among the old and substantial families of English extraction who have assisted in the developing of many of the interests of Ohio, may be mentioned that of Roberts, and the pioneer of this family in Crawford county was John Roberts, a man of broad mind, enterprising spirit and financial independence. He was born in Lycoming county, Pa., April 7, 1805, and died near Bucyrus, O., in 1884. His father, George W. Roberts, was of English birth and was in early manhood when he came to Lycoming county, Pa., in 1800. He was a fine specimen of physical manhood, a fact to be noted as his descendants inherited, with many of his worthy qualities, his noble stature and abounding health. After the death of his wife, in Lycoming county, he started out to see something of what was then the great West and on this trip visited in Ohio but subsequently located in Iowa, where he went into the banking business with a son-in-law, and died at Brighton, in that state, when more than 80 years of age.

John Roberts was one of a family of seven children and all but two of these spent their lives in Pennsylvania. He remained in Lycoming county until late in the twenties, when he decided to come to Ohio. He had married Lavina Walton, who was born in Lycoming county, Dec. 30, 1799, and died near Bucyrus when aged about 72 years. When the decision was made to break up the old home ties in Pennsylvania, Mr. Roberts found in his young wife a ready helper and she cheerfully assisted him in all his undertakings although at that time she had the responsibility of an infant. Mr. Roberts in the course of time became one of the wealthy men of Crawford county, the owner of 1500 acres of land and one of the shrewdest and most successful stock buyers and dealers in the country. In those days there was much to contend with in his business but he was endowed with perfect health and indomitable courage and was never known to be defeated in any of his many undertakings. He identified himself with everything of public interest although he refused public office and being a man of such excellent

judgment was a leading factor along almost every line of development during his active years. Finally he consented to accept a life of ease but it was only when old age had reached him, and he died in his comfortable home, his residence being located just north of Bucyrus, in 1884. In early days a Whig, he later became a Republican. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, their conversion having been accomplished at the same time when they were in attendance at a camp meeting on the banks of the Susquehanna river.

To John Roberts and wife four sons and one daughter were born. The daughter, Mary Jane is the widow of James Cobb and is a resident of Bucyrus, being now in her 78th year. The eldest son, Fleming, was the babe brought to Ohio by his parents. He died early leaving a widow and one son in Marion county, O. Another son, George Washington, who was born in 1835, is a wealthy retired stock dealer and large landowner in Marion county. Edwin, the youngest son, was born in 1840 and died in Harrison county in 1908, survived by a family.

Wesley Roberts, father of Thomas E. and Charles W. Roberts, of Bucyrus, was the second son in the above family and was born in 1829, in Crawford county, O., and he was reared in Whetstone township. In a remarkable degree he inherited his father's appearance and characteristics. He loved hard work and in endurance could excel any of his associates from boyhood. At one time he owned 2800 acres of land in Crawford county, while his fields and pastures showed herds of fine cattle and horses, droves of fattening hogs and flocks of sheep. He was, like his father, a careful and judicious business man and in a business in which there is large opportunity to fail, he met only with prosperity. For years he was designated as the leading breeder, feeder and buyer of stock in this section of the state. His perfect health continued into advanced life and the slight digestive trouble that caused his death was at first looked upon as of little consequence, so unaccustomed had he been to illness. Like all strong men he had settled opinions of right and wrong and he had the courage to live up to his convictions. In politics he was a believer in the superiority of the principles of the Republican party and

when he worked for a candidate he did that task as he did every other, with all his strength, but was never willing to accept political preferment for himself. He was a Methodist in religion.

Wesley Roberts was married first to a Miss Monnett, a member of a very prominent old family of the county. She died in Whetstone township, survived by two sons: Isaac, who is a prominent stockman in Nebraska; and Madison, who is a farmer in Scott township, Marion county, O. His second marriage took place in Morrow county, O., to Miss Elizabeth Newson, who was born there in 1832. She died at the home of a daughter, in Bucyrus, Feb. 7, 1889, and her memory is tenderly preserved by the following surviving children: Frank H., Joseph, Charles, Marcellus M. and Ida. Belle died at the age of seven years. Frank H. and Willis G. are both prominent in the livestock industry at Bucyrus. Marcellus M. is part owner of a fine farm in Dallas township. Ida is the wife of Harry Keil, who is a large landowner and stock dealer in Illinois.

JOSEPH W. ROBERTS was the eldest born son to his father's second marriage, and was born in Dallas township, Crawford county about 1860. He inherited the tastes and business acumen of his father and grandfather, along with their physical build, and has devoted his attention since reaching manhood to agricultural activities and handling of stock. During the larger part of his life he has resided within the borders of Crawford county. In 1911 he established a residence at Bucyrus, where he is in partnership with his brothers in a livery business and standing stables. Politically he is a Republican but is active only as a voter. He is a man of large means, is charitable and public spirited and has many personal as well as business friends. In Marion county he married Flora B. Miller, who died there without issue in 1901, at the age of 35 years. Mr. Roberts was married (second) at Bucyrus to Miss Pansy G. Neish, a daughter of the late Byron Neish.

CHARLES WESLEY ROBERTS was born in Scott township, Marion county, O., Jan. 15, 1862, but was mainly reared in Craw-

ford county. He scarcely required the hardy discipline that prevails on a large farm, to develop his muscles and ensure his health, for he, like his brothers, father and grandfather and even farther back, possessed these gifts from kind Nature. At one time it pleased the five sons of the family to test their added weight, each claiming some 200 pounds, and the aggregate was 1100 pounds. With sound constitution, clear mind and steady habits, Mr. Roberts, like other members of this rather remarkable family, has been very successful in his business undertakings, which have been along the line of the family industry almost exclusively. In 1901 he came to Bucyrus, from his farm in Caledonia township where he had sold and bought stock for six years previously, having moved from his former farm in Marion county. For some years he has associated his business interests with those of his brothers.

Mr. Roberts was married near New Winchester, Crawford county, to Miss Malinda Loyer, born in Marion county, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Heinline) Loyer, of German stock. The father of Mrs. Roberts died at the age of 40 years but the mother lived to be 70 years old. They were German Reformed church people. Four children have been born to Charles W. Roberts and wife: Earl W., who was accidentally killed in Montana, at the age of 24 years; George W., who owns and successfully operates a sheep ranch in Montana; and Helen and Franklin Harry, who resides with their parents.

CHARLES E. SWITZER,* one of Galion's leading business men, senior member of the wholesale and retail firm of Switzer & White, dealers in grain, hay and seed and operators of elevators at both North Robinson and Monnett, O., was born in Miami county, O., Dec. 3, 1869, and is a son of Jacob and Mary C. (Kunkle) Switzer.

The parents of Mr. Switzer were born and married in Pennsylvania and for many years after coming to Ohio were farming people in Newton township, Miami county. In 1910 they left the farm and now live in comfortable retirement at Covington, O., where they are attendants and supporters of the Brethren church. Their family consists of five children.

After attaining his majority and completing an educational course at Ada, O., Charles E. Switzer went to Columbus and began work in the clerical department of the grain and hay firm of J. B. McAllister & Company, and remained with that house for twelve years, coming from there in 1900, to Galion, to go into business with Mr. White. The present company was established in 1906 by Charles E. Switzer and George M. White and is one of the important business enterprises of Crawford county. In their elevators they carry more than 30,000 bushels of grain and in all other commodities are large dealers, their market being anywhere in the state. Their methods are those of a progressive firm and their prosperity is assured.

Mr. Switzer was married at Columbus, O., to Miss Margaret J. Evans, who was born in Wales and was nine years old when her parents brought her to America. They settled at Columbus, O., where her mother died, and after working at his trade—that of stonemason—until some twelve years since, her father went to Montana. There he married again and still resides. Mrs. Switzer was one of a family of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer have three children: Edith M., born May 10, 1905; Herbert C., born June 20, 1907; and Malcolm Evans, born Feb. 25, 1911. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Switzer is a good citizen but is not particularly active in politics. He votes with the Republican party.

ALEM MOORHEAD,* who is one of the well known citizens of Crestline, now living retired, for a number of years was in the real estate business here and owns valuable city property. He was born on a farm in Jackson township, then in Richland now in Crawford county, July 7, 1847, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Barber) Moorhead.

Robert Moorhead and wife were born at Milton, Pa., and when they came to Ohio they settled in Jackson township, when all that section was a wilderness. Mr. Moorhead was forced to cut down trees in order to make a space on which to build his log cabin. He persevered, cleared land and improved it, and he and wife spent their subsequent lives here, the mother passing away shortly after the

birth of their son Alem, when aged 50 years, but the father lived into advanced age, dying when nearing his 94th birthday. They were members of the Presbyterian church and a brother of Mrs. Moorhead; Rev. Daniel Barber, was a prominent divine of that body. Of their family of 12 children, nine reached maturity and eight married. The survivors are: Alem and Mrs. Clarissa Courtright, who is a childless widow and a resident of Mansfield, O.

When 18 years of age, Alem Moorhead heard the call for soldiers issued by the President of the United States, to assist in putting down rebellion, and he was one of the first to enlist, in April, 1861, in Co. I, 1st O. Vol. Inf., under Capt. McLaughlin and Col. Cook. This regiment was rushed to the front and took part in the first battle of Bull Run, which Mr. Moorhead survived and served out his enlistment. Soon after his honorable discharge he came to Crestline, which city has been his chosen home ever since. In politics Mr. Moorehead is a staunch Democrat.

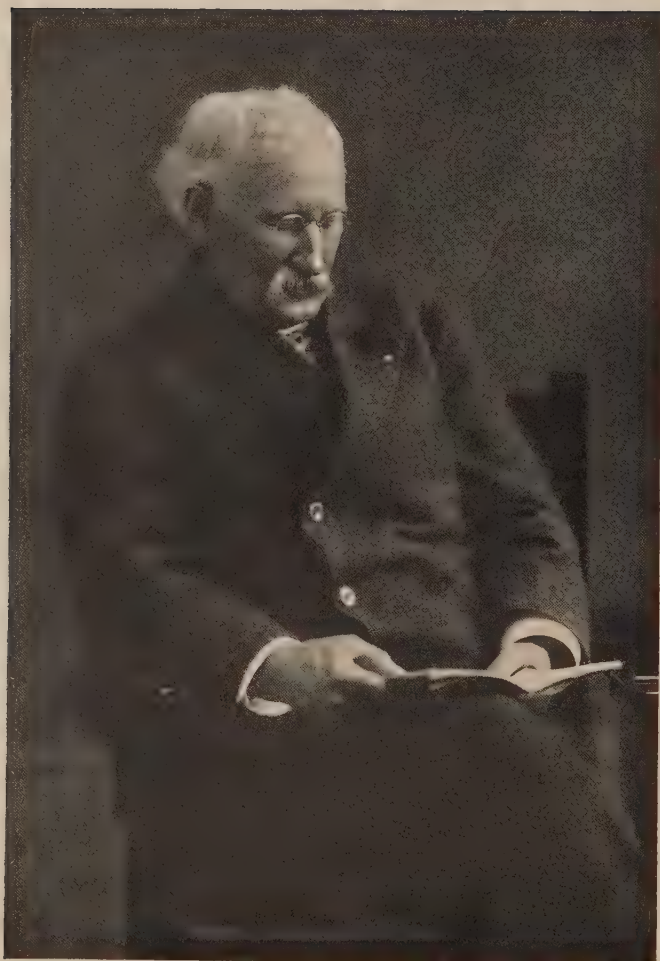
In early manhood Mr. Moorhead was married to Miss Margaret Miller, who died at the age of 54 years, leaving four children: Charles A., who is with the Pennsylvania Railway Company; Flora I., now deceased, who was the wife of William Bagley, and who is survived by one daughter, Genevieve; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Everett Sutton, residing at Bloomington, Ill., and has two daughters, Effie and Beatrice, and an infant son; and Howard, who was accidentally killed by a railroad train on a grade crossing, when aged 27 years, and is survived by a widow and one daughter, Margaret. Mrs. Moorhead was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was an active worker in the Woman's Relief Corps, Mr. Moorhead being identified with Snyder Post, No. 97, G. A. R. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN HARRISON TRAGO, who is a retired farmer and well known citizen of Crawford county, O., resides on his excellent farm of 120 acres, situated in section 17, Auburn township, was born in this township, on an adjoining farm, May 31, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Waters) Trago.

Daniel Trago was born in Honeybrook

township, Chester county, Pa., May 8, 1796, and died in Ohio, Jan. 3, 1876. After coming to Ohio he lived for five years in Columbiana county and then located on 160 acres, which tract at that time was in Richland county, but is now included in Auburn township, Crawford county, later buying the 120 acres on which his son resides, paying eleven dollars an acre for the same. Still later he purchased eighty more acres and for that tract paid \$35 per acre. All this land was heavily timbered at the time of purchase and each farm was cleared and improved by Daniel Trago. On December 20, 1826, he was married to Sarah Waters, who was born in Chester county, Pa., Jan. 1, 1806, and died May 22, 1871. Ten children were born to them, the family record being as follows: Samuel Waters Trago, who was born in Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pa., Nov. 3, 1827; Ann Elizabeth Trago, who was born Sept. 21, 1829, died Feb. 21, 1841; Elnira Trago, who was born Feb. 12, 1831, was married to John Griffith, Dec. 28, 1852, and died July 12, 1878; Agnes Trago, who was born in Smith township, Columbiana county, O., in Nov. 1833, died Jan. 27, 1854; Francis Marion Trago, who was born in Smith township, Columbiana county, O., Dec. 17, 1835, enlisted for service in the Civil War as a member of the 64th O. Vol. Inf., and was killed at Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864; Vincent T. Trago, who was born in Smith township, Columbiana county, O., Feb. 28, 1838, enlisted in Co. I, 15th O. Vol. Inf. and served four years in the Civil War, living to return, his death occurring April 14, 1880 (was married first to Laura Carlisle on Dec. 25, 1866, and secondly to Mary E. Dull, May 5, 1870); John Harrison Trago; Alice Ann Trago, who was born July 14, 1843, died in 1852; Mary Trago, who was born April 22, 1846, married William N. Keller, April 17, 1870, and lives at Monroeville, Ind.; and Morris Winfield Trago, who was born Jan. 24, 1848, died in March, 1849.

John Harrison Trago remained on the home farm with his father and has always been interested in farming and stock raising. For some time he has been retired from active labor and now rents out his farm on shares, finding this plan satisfactory. From early



COL. WILSON C. LEMERT

manhood he has given his political support to the Republican party, but has never been particularly active in politics—just an interested citizen who has exerted his influence to make this a law-abiding community.

Mr. Trago was married, first, Oct. 21, 1866, to Miss Nancy Mount, who was born in Richland county, a daughter of James Mount, of Irish ancestry. She died Feb. 9, 1892, and her burial was in Oakland Cemetery, near Tiro, O. She was the mother of four children; Fannie, who was born Sept. 1, 1867, was a successful teacher at New Washington, for seventeen years; James Justus, who was born May 23, 1873, is a civil engineer residing at Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Andrew Edmund, who was born Aug. 18, 1876, died May 10, 1892; and John Henry. The last named was born July 9, 1879 and was accidentally killed while at work in a saw-mill, on June 1, 1900. The mother of the above named children was a faithful member of the Lutheran church.

On Oct. 11, 1902, Mr. Trago was married secondly to Mrs. Mary (Baker) Reed, at Bloomdale, Wood county, O. Mrs. Mary (Baker) Trago was born at Fredericksburg, near Wooster, in Wayne county, O.

COL. WILSON. C. LEMERT was born in what is now Texas township, on March 4, 1837. His grandfather, Joshua Lemert, was an officer in the War of 1812, and with his family had settled in Coshocton county just before that war. Lewis Lemert, son of Joshua, was born in Loudon county, Va., Aug. 4, 1802. He came with his parents to Coshocton, where, on Jan. 2, 1823 he married Jane Perdew. In 1826, he came with his bride to what is now Texas township, then a dense forest. Here he raised a large family of children; was one of the prominent men in that section; assisted in building the first church in 1834, and was one of its first trustees, and remained a member until his death, which occurred on the 80th anniversary of his birth, Aug. 4, 1882. His son, Wilson C. Lemert, assisted his father on the farm, attending school in the little log school house; later he taught school, attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, graduating in the class of '58. While here he was one of the ten charter members of the Sigma Chi

fraternity; more than half a century passed, and ripe in years, on June 11, 1912, he was one of the three charter members still living when the handsome new structure of the society was dedicated. Leaving college he read law, graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, was admitted to the Bar, practiced for a year in Bucyrus, and then removed to Greensburg, Ind. He had only commenced to practice there when the war broke out, and he promptly relinquished what was already a lucrative practice and responded to the President's first call for troops. His patriotic enthusiasm secured the enlistment of two companies, and of one, Co. G, Seventh Indiana, he was elected lieutenant, declining the captaincy. But promotion speedily followed, and he was given his captain's commission for bravery on the field at Winchester. He visited home, and being a brilliant speaker and a soldier from the front, addressed meetings, stirring up enthusiasm for the Union cause. At one of these meetings at Mansfield he spoke from the same platform with Ohio's great war Governor, David Tod, who finding he was an Ohioan, promptly commissioned him as Major, and later as Colonel of the Eighty-sixth Ohio. In 1863 his regiment was sent to Zanesville to stop the course of the Morgan Raiders. Here they became mounted infantry, horses being secured from every available source, and the wild chase began without rest, day or night, after the daring Confederate leader, the exciting race never ending until the final surrender of Morgan at Salineville, in Columbiana county. The raid ended, he returned to the front, and was engaged in the campaigns in eastern Tennessee, and was placed in charge of the strategic point of Cumberland Gap, as commander of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, an organization of 7,000 men, with 30 pieces of artillery and when Gen. Grant visited the post, the taciturn warrior commended the commander for his skillful handling of the important post.

After the war he turned his attention to industrial channels, organizing and managing railroads and manufactories, and in the 22 years that followed he raised over four million dollars to place in successful operation the many companies with which he was con-

nected. His first venture was the Bellefontaine Cotton Company, to re-establish the cotton industry in the south, and in spite of the floods and the devastated condition of the country made the venture a success. When the T. & O. C. was built, he was the general manager in its construction, and when troublous times came, in the spring of 1880, he went along the line, and almost unaided, enthused the despondent, made 40 speeches at as many different points, and raised \$100,000 which tided the road over its difficulties, and it was built, and later he secured the shops of the road for his home town of Bucyrus. In 1881 he built a road 51 miles long from Corning to the Ohio river; in 1882 he built the St. Louis & Emporia railroad; in 1883 he began the construction of a railroad from Findlay to Columbus, and was also connected financially with the building of the Nickle Plate, which afterward was sold to the Vanderbilts. During the building of the T. & O. C. he purchased the land and laid out and started the towns of Corning and Rendville in Perry county. In 1878 he organized the Moxahala Iron and Coal Companies, opened mines and built furnaces, and was president and general manager of both. He became interested in natural gas, and under his management the Northwestern Natural Gas Company was organized, which supplied all northwestern Ohio with this fuel, and later he had general supervision of the Brice-Thomas interests in the gas fields of Ohio and Indiana. In 1887 he became the owner of the gas and electric light plants at Bucyrus, consolidating the two companies into one. When the T. & O. C. was building a company was organized to build cars in the old Buckeye Reaper and Mower Works. The company failed, and Mr. Lemert purchased and reorganized it, and it later became the Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Works. He organized and managed the Buckeye Wood Works. In 1889 he bought the brick machinery plant, which resulted in the organization of the Frey-Sheckler Company, he arranged for its consolidation with the Penfield & Son brick machinery plant at Willoughby, and the American Clay Company was the result. In his half century of industrial development he has been interested in many other companies.

On Aug. 2, 1860, he married Miss Mary L.

Jones, only daughter of Dr. A. M. and Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Jones being a daughter of Samuel Norton, the founder of Bucyrus. By this union there were two children, Katie E. Lemert, and Mrs. Blanche L. Wise.

For the past ten years Col. Lemert has retired from the active management of any of the many industries he founded. He is at present vice president of the First National Bank. He has a cottage in Florida where he spends his winters, and the summers he passes in Bucyrus which is indebted to him for more of its progress than any other of its citizens. He has made several trips to Europe and the continent, into Africa and Asia, leisurely visiting the out-of-the-way-places, and last year made a tour around the world.

Notwithstanding a life of strenuous commercial activity, Col. Lemert for more than half a century has taken time to devote considerable attention to politics in every campaign. For years he was the head of the Republican party in this county, later took charge of the first campaign which sent Charles Foster to Congress from this district, and in 1879 managed the campaign which gave that gentleman the nomination for Governor, after the most brilliant fight that ever occurred in Ohio politics, Mr. Foster winning the nomination by only $6\frac{1}{2}$ votes. In his later years, while his more active party work has ceased, his loyalty to the principles of his party have become more intense. He has never been an aspirant for political office. On March 19, 1867, he was appointed postmaster at Bucyrus, only serving until a postmaster could be selected, and on July 19, 1867, he retired in favor of the man recommended by him. In 1884 he was delegate from this district to the National Convention at Chicago, casting his vote for James G. Blaine for the Presidential nomination. He has been delegate times innumerable to state and district conventions, State Central Committeeman, declined the office of Adjutant-General of the state under Gov. Foster, and now that 1912 has arrived, after 50 years of political contests, in which he has fought a straight fight, respecting his legitimate adversaries and being respected by them, neither asking nor receiving quarter, he is still championing the cause of true and regular Republicanism.

GEORGE M. HOOVER,* who is identified with one of the great industries of Bucyrus, O., being connected with the ordering department of the American Clay Machinery Company, was born in Delaware county, O., in the city of Galena, in 1858, and is a son of Isaac M. and Sylvia (Pond) Hoover.

Isaac M. Hoover was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Maryland, and their families moved to Granville, O., where they met and were married in 1836. When a young man he learned the marble and stone cutting trade but later he became a cooper and found the cooperage business a profitable one while living at Chillicothe and Galena. This was before the day of machine-made barrels and Mr. Hoover was able to secure his raw material from the forest and perform every operation that turned it out a completed barrel or hog-head. He was a very deft worker in wood and made a specialty of manufacturing measures of various capacity, all of his work bearing the stamp of the honest craftsman. His death occurred from an attack of heart failure, at Columbus, in 1885, when he was aged 74 years. His widow survived him for three years, her death occurring at the home of a daughter, Mrs. J. J. Mazurie, at Urichsville, O. Formerly they were identified with the Baptist church but later became Presbyterians. Three of their sons served as soldiers in the Civil War.

George M. Hoover enjoyed excellent educational advantages, attending school at Galena; later at Scio College he pursued higher branches and subsequently was graduated from the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For some years he was interested in the hotel and restaurant business and afterward engaged in raising high grade stock at Bradford Junction, in Miami county, and in partnership with Abner Jennings, at Urbana, O. Mr. Hoover then conducted the Sea Side Hotel at Delmar, Calif., for twelve years and then returned eastward, purchasing a stock farm near Terre Haute, Ind., which he managed for five years. In 1893 he became agent for the Pennsylvania Short Line Railroad, a position he filled for eight years. This road was built by the firm of Frost, Stearns & Hoover (the junior partner being Mr. Hoover's brother), as contractors, and when the

road was entirely completed, Gilbert C. Hoover served as treasurer of the operating company until his retirement from business in 1900, his death following later. He was one of the substantial and representative men of the city. In July 1901, George M. Hoover came to the American Clay Machinery Company and since then has been the efficient head of the ordering department.

Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Rachel A. Grass, who was born and educated at Covington, O., and they have two sons: Harry G., who is office manager of the Gulbranson Piano Player Company, of Chicago, Ill., and married Celia Auck, of Bucyrus; and Herbert R. B. Mr. Hoover and family belong to the Presbyterian church. In politics, with his sons, he is a Republican.

FRANK R. GREEN,* who is manager and part owner of an exceedingly valuable property, consisting of 500 acres of finely improved land, situated in Washington township, Morrow county, O., not far from Galion, is a member of one of the prominent families of this section. He was born at Galion, O., the second in a family of four sons, his parents being James Henry and Leonora Hathaway (McClain) Green, and his grandparents, Aaron and Nancy (Berry) Green and Dr. Marcus H. and Lucy (Reed) McClain.

Frank R. Green, with his brothers, Howard A., Dahl and James H. Green, were educated in the schools of Galion. The eldest brother, Howard A., is a contracting decorator at Galion. He married Grace Blossier and they have two children, Grace Leonora and Frank. His next younger brother, Dahl Green, is secretary and directing manager of the Galion Shoe Company, of Galion, O., doing business on Main street, has been in the shoe business for the past sixteen years. He married Bessie Gates, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and they have two children, C. Gates and Helen Louise. James H. Green, the youngest brother, is a director of The Galion Shoe Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He married Addie Crowley and they reside at Galion. The father of the above family for many years was president of the Citizens National Bank of Galion, which he organized. His death occurred Aug. 7, 1894.

After his school days were over, Frank R. Green assisted his father in the bank for some years and then went to Cleveland, where he accepted a position as chief clerk in one of the leading hotels and continued there for twelve years. Failing health caused his physician to order an outdoor life and this led to his assuming the management of the highly improved farm of 500 acres, which is jointly owned by himself and brothers, it having been a family possession for a great many years. Under Mr. Green's intelligent and judicious management this property has been a source of large revenue, and in devoting himself to its development and improvement, Mr. Green has regained his normal health. He considers Galion his home and is identified here with many pleasant social organizations and is interested in the public movements which are bringing Galion prominently forward as a most desirable city in which to carry on business or in which to make a permanent home. He is active in Masonry and, with his brother, Dahl Green, belongs also to the Knights of Pythias. All four brothers are stanch Republicans.

CHARLES F. ETSINGER,* who conducts a large and well arranged meat market at Crestline, O., where he has been in the business for the past 12 years, was born in this city, Feb. 16, 1860, and is a son of John and Eba (Smith) Etsinger.

The parents of Mr. Etsinger were born, reared and married in Germany and three of their children—Jacob, Adam and John—were born prior to 1858, when the family came to the United States and located at Crestline. Both died here, the father when aged 73 years and the mother at the age of 69 years. The father became a strong supporter of the Democratic party and he and his wife were members of the German Reformed church. One son, Charles F., was born after the family came to America and he and John are the only survivors, the latter being connected with the Big Four Railroad at Indianapolis, Ind. Both Adam and Jacob married in Ohio and at death left families.

Charles F. Etsinger has spent his life as a resident of Crestline and received a good, public school education. When 19 years of age he

became a fireman for the Pennsylvania Railway and continued for three years, when he entered the meat market of Fred Fidler, where he learned his trade and then went into business for himself after working as a butcher for 14 years. He is thus a fine judge of meat and a practical man in every detail of the business. He does a large business at his present location, No. 207 East street, which property he owns.

Mr. Etsinger was married at Galion, O., to Miss Katie Cook, who was born in Crawford county in 1869, a daughter of William Cook. The father of Mrs. Etsinger was born in Germany and in young manhood came to Crawford county and purchased land in Jackson township on which he resided for many years and then moved to Richland county, where both he and wife died. They were members of the German Lutheran church. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook three children were born: Adam, who is a resident of Canton, O.; Mrs. Etsinger; and Maude, who is the wife of William Krichbaum, of Crestline. Mr. and Mrs. Etsinger have one daughter, Bertha, who was born April 19, 1893, and resides with her parents. The family belongs to the German Lutheran church. Like his father, Mr. Etsinger has been identified with the Democratic party and formerly served as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

WILLIS H. BRAUSE, a prominent citizen of Crawford county, O., and one of the substantial men of Lykens township, of which he is a trustee and is serving in his second term, was born in this township, March 13, 1861, and is a son of Rudolph and Catherine (Klink) Brause.

Rudolph Brause was born in Saxony, Germany, and was brought to the United States when six years of age. In 1830 he came to Crawford county, O., and spent the remainder of his life in Lykens township, becoming a prosperous farmer. He frequently related how, in his youth, he would accompany his mother when she walked from two miles south of Lykens village to Bucyrus, carrying her butter and eggs, and receiving three cents a pound for her butter and four cents a dozen for eggs. Game was still plentiful and there

were many wild turkeys. He learned many wood-craft expedients and possessed a certain bone secured from a raccoon and fashioned into a whistle, with which he attracted the early flying turkeys and frequently he would shoot several turkeys before breakfast. He was known far and wide as a successful hunter.

Rudolph Brause married Catherine Klink, whose parents came from Wertemberg, Germany, to the United States when she was six years old, and in 1828 they came to Liberty township, Crawford county. A few words suffice to tell that one of the early settlers entered land, but in almost every case, at that time, the entering was accomplished through considerable hardship. Mr. Brause has heard his Grandfather Klink tell of some of his experiences. When ready to enter land he found there was no Government station at Bucyrus and that entailed a long trip to Tiffin and as he had no means of conveyance, he walked the whole distance from Ridgton to that city. He had carefully carried his purchase money, \$96, with him but when he reached the land office he was confronted with the statement that he had four dollars too little, the sum of \$100 being needed for the purchase of eighty acres, the smallest tract on sale. Fortunately he was carrying two watches and by pawning these he secured the required capital and received his deed for eighty acres of land. This left him, however, with no means with which to purchase food for the long journey back home, but, feeling that the sooner he reached there the better, he set out over the uncleared country, following Indian trails, as there were no roads, until, finally, worn out, he rested on a log and gave way to tears. In some mysterious way, after again resuming his homeward journey, he was led into a path where some former traveler had lost a twenty-five cent piece. This was a fortune to Mr. Klink and at the first log cabin he came to he spent it, one-half for potatoes and the other half for pancakes.

To Rudolph Brause and wife the following children were born: Caroline, who died when aged twenty-one years; George A.; John; Fidelia, who is deceased, was the wife of Jacob Zeigler; Willis H.; and Emma, who died when aged four years. The parents were members of the Lutheran church.

Willis H. Brause attended the district schools during a part of each year until he was twenty years old and was his father's main helper three years longer. He then rented land for eight years, after which he bought 160 acres, which he subsequently sold. In 1895 he bought his present farm of 470 acres. He carries on general farming and deals extensively in Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses and Delaine sheep, having some 500 head of sheep annually. He owns three registered Percherons—Hindu, Lyman and Idoic—their total value being estimated at \$4,000. Additionally he has a farm of forty acres situated in Seneca county.

In December, 1884, Mr. Brause was married to Miss Mary Susannah Zeigler, who was born in Seneca county, a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Keller) Zeigler, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Zeigler had a family of eight children, namely: Jacob, Henry, John, Mary S., George, Christian, Adam and Emma. To Mr. and Mrs. Brause seven children have been born, as follows: Earl George, Lloyd, William, Virgil, Emma, Ida and Raymond. Mr. Brause and family attend the Reformed church. In politics Mr. Brause is a Democrat. He has many business interests but is a conscientious citizen and tries to do his part in public position when called upon. In him Lykens township has a reliable and honest official and he has brought business methods to the board of trustees which have been of value in the considerations of that public body.

WILLIAM A. LEONHART,* one of the leading citizens of Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., president of the board of Education and owner of 100 acres of valuable land situated in section 10, situated two and one-half miles west and one-half mile north of New Washington, was born in this township, Oct. 11, 1866, on a farm adjoining his present one. He is a son of John and a grandson of George and Margaret (Zabst) Leonhart.

George Leonhart and wife were both born in Germany and soon after marriage came to the United States and for the first four years lived in Stark county, O., and then moved into Chatfield township, Crawford county, where he purchased a tract of wild land which

he cleared and improved. Six children were born to George and Margaret Leonhart: John; Elizabeth, wife of Adam Reichart, of Chatfield township; George, residing in Kansas; Catherine, wife of Conrad Hamer, both deceased; Adam, of Bucyrus, O.; and Gustave A., of Chatfield township. George Leonhart resided on his Chatfield township farm until his death, at the age of 76 years and was survived by his wife who lived to be 86 years old. Their burial was in the Lutheran cemetery at New Washington.

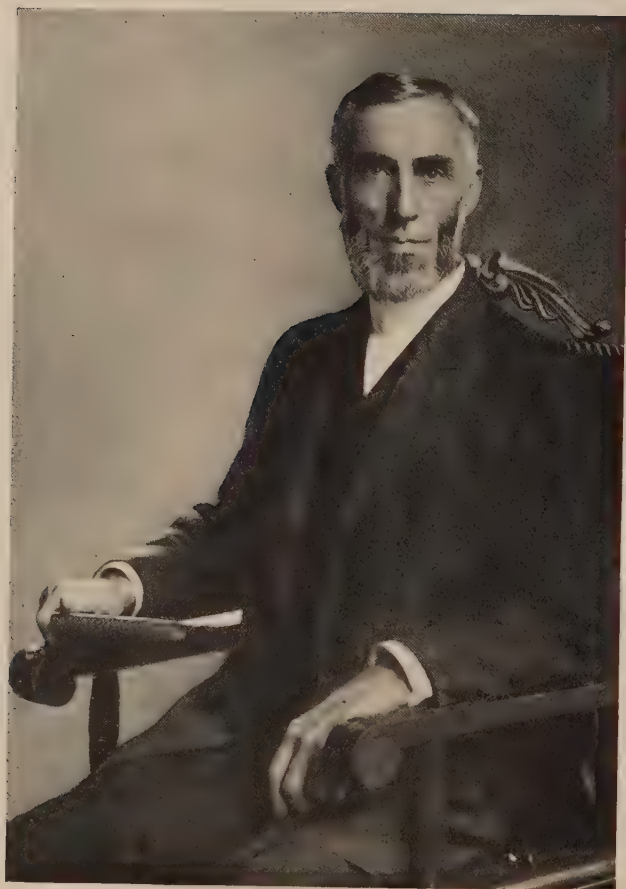
John Leonhart grew up on the home farm and taught school for some time before marriage and afterward settled on 40 acres of land in Chatfield township, which he rented from his father, subsequently acquiring the home farm and adding to his possessions until at the time of death, when aged 72 years, he owned 380 acres, all in one body, situated in Chatfield township. He was a leading man in the Lutheran church and prominent also in public matters in the township, serving several terms as township trustee and in other capacities. All his land remains in the family and all of it has been cleared by the Leonharts. He married Elizabeth Ackerman, a daughter of David and Catherine Ackerman, and the following children were born to them: Catherine, who married Lewis Carrick and moved to Kansas and has five children—Lloyd, Walter, Ross, Mabel and Goldie; Jefferson; G. W., who married Anna E. Gaugluff and has two children—E. L. and Maud A.; F. E., who married Emma Marquart, and has two children—Minnie and Clarence; W. A.; Matilda, who is the wife of C. W. Foster, of Mansfield, and has four children—Ethel, Ray, Helen and Harry; Caroline, who married George Marquart of Cranberry township; G. A., who married Minnie Shade and has two children—Charles and Anna; and Emma, who is the wife of W. A. Gaughuff, of Chatfield township. The mother of this family died at the age of 73 years and her burial was in the Lutheran cemetery at New Washington.

William A. Leonhart attended the public schools in Chatfield township and three years in the New Washington schools, and afterward taught school for seven terms in Chatfield township. He decided then to turn his entire attention to agricultural pursuits and

began for himself on his present farm, where, as time has passed he has made numerous improvements which include the erection of substantial buildings of modern construction. He carries on general farming and has all his land under cultivation with the exception of eighteen acres of woodland.

Mr. Leonhart married Miss Catherine Schaffer, who is a daughter of Valentine Schaffer, a farmer in Chatfield township. Mr. and Mrs. Leonhart have two children: Marvin W. and Alma E. In politics Mr. Leonhart has always been a staunch Democrat but the only public office he has ever accepted has been membership on the school board of which body he is the very efficient president. With his family he belongs to the Lutheran church at New Washington, O.

JAMES A. CASEY,* assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Galion, O., was born in this city Feb. 3, 1882. His parents were James and Clara (Shumaker) Casey, the former of whom was born in Crawford county, O., and the latter in Fairfield county, O. They were married in Galion. James Casey was a railroad engineer on the Big Four Railroad for 42 years. He served in the Civil War as a non-commissioned officer in Company K, 81st O. Vol. Inf., and escaped the more deadly perils of war, but was once captured, later, however, making his escape. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea and on the close of the war took part in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. He subsequently resumed his occupation as railroad engineer. He died in Galion at the age of 69 years, June 27, 1908. He was a Republican in politics and belonged to Dick Morris Post, No. 130, G. A. R. His wife died here July 27, 1911. She came to Galion as a child with her parents, Joseph and Susan (Felton) Shumaker, who later died here when quite advanced in years. They were farmers by occupation. Mrs. James Casey was 52 years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are now living. They are as follows: Forest, who is a member of the firm of Rush & Casey, is married and has children. Susan A. was educated in the Galion schools and is residing at home. James is the subject of this sketch and



EDELBERT A. BRYAN

will be further mentioned herein. Mary is the wife of John C. Wigg and they reside at Morgan Park, Ill., where Mr. Wigg has been commandant of the Morgan Park Military Academy for some four years. They have two children—James and Robert. Lloyd Atwell, who was educated in the Galion schools, is now in the employ of the Eastern Ohio Gas Company, in the clerical department. He is unmarried.

James E. Casey was graduated from the Galion high school in the class of 1900. He then obtained a position as clerk in the hardware store of Resch & Casey. In 1902 he entered the First National Bank as teller, becoming assistant cashier in January, 1911, in which capacity he has proved himself a capable man. He is also secretary and treasurer of the McCoy-Raviland Company, confectionary manufacturers, having been one of the organizers of this company. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, having been secretary of the last mentioned lodge since its organization. He is unmarried.

EDELBERT A. BRYAN, one of the representative business men of Galion, O., who is proprietor, with his wife, of the Bryan Coal Company of this city, with quarters on the Big Four Railroads and South Market street, was born in Polk, Ashland county, O., June 21, 1850 and belongs to one of the old and solid families of this state. The record of the Bryan family is as follows:

"John Bryan was born Oct. 18, 1777, nothing being known of his parents, except that they were probably of English stock and that they came from West Virginia to Ohio. John Bryan was married on Sept. 22, 1801, to Rachel Younger Mackrill, who was born Aug 17, 1781, where, not known. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Younger) Mackrill, who were married Feb. 16, 1754. He was born Feb. 16, 1730, and she was born Jan. 12, 1737. Their children were: Ruth, born near Lancaster, O., Sept. 12, 1802; Shadrach, born Sept. 14, 1804; John S., born April 19, 1809; Silas A., born May 28, 1812; Caleb, born June 25, 1814; and Calvin, who was born July 28, 1817, in Mohican township, Ashland county, the parents having removed

from Fairfield county to Ashland county in 1815. They remained in Mohican township until 1824 and then moved to Jackson township, settling on a tract of land on which the village of Polk is built. They cleared up enough of the land to do considerable farming, but much work had to be done before the ground was in condition to raise crops. The father and mother were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were devoted to its interests, their home being always open to traveling preachers of that faith who came into the neighborhood. The only daughter, Ruth, married William Millington but they had no children. They lived until Mr. Millington's death, at Ashland, O., where he was engaged in the drug business. She remained a widow and for some years previous to her death, lived with relatives at Polk, O.

"Shadrach Bryan, father of Edelbert A. Bryan, was reared on the home farm and his early life was not one of ease, but a life of many hardships and constant toil. His school privileges were very limited, one term of school being all he was permitted to attend, during which he managed to complete Green's Arithmetic and to secure enough learning, with what he had acquired at home and what he gained afterward, to teach several terms of school. Of course the demands made on a teacher in those days are not to be compared to the present, but, if he had had the educational advantages of the present, he would have been an intellectual giant. His especial delight was mathematics, and at the age of 80 years he was more proficient in this branch than any of his children, although some of them had taught school. He had an analytical mind and loved to debate, and for several years was a member of the literary societies of the neighborhood. In appearance he was a well built man, measured six feet and one inch in height and weighed about 220 pounds. His muscles were well developed and he was strong and active, had a well formed head and a good-looking face.

On June 9, 1829, Shadrach Bryan married Persis Goff. They were both Christians and when they began housekeeping they established the family altar the first day and kept it up as long as they lived. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their home

was headquarters for the circuit preachers who came to hold meetings. Shadrach was one of the leading men in the local church and for a good many years held a local preacher's license and also served as recording steward of the Circuit for several years. In politics he was a Republican and during the fifties and sixties, during the fierce anti-slavery agitation, was the leading Republican in his township. His party being in the minority, was held in contempt by the Democrats. He was fearless and outspoken in the cause of abolition and was often bitterly reproached for his attitude. His last vote was cast with the Prohibition party, in 1886."

Shadrach moved from Polk to Galion in 1871, where he died in 1877 at the age of eighty-two. Persis, wife of Shadrach, died in 1878.

The children born to Shadrach Bryan and wife, were the following: Rachel, March 29, 1830, who died without issue in 1900, was the widow of Dr. Campbell who for several years was a prominent physician of Galion; Myra, born December 10, 1831, was a school teacher for many years, married Samuel Elliott of Edinburg, Portage county, a railroad contractor, and later a farmer. He died in 1889. Mrs. Elliott moved to Galion in the same year and died there in 1907, without children. For several years Mrs. Elliott was a member of the Bryan Coal Company. Abner G., born December 15, 1835, who died without descendants, in 1902, was a member of McKinley's Regimental band for three years during the Civil war, after which he entered the service of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad as fireman, and in due time was promoted to the position of engineer, which he held for eighteen years. In 1879 he left the road and formed a partnership with his brother, E. A. Bryan and went into the coal and builders' supply business. Abner G. was a resident of Galion for thirty-seven years, most of which he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Martha, who is the wife of Alvin Beymer, of Warren county, Iowa, was born May 5, 1838, they have three living children, two being now deceased. Charles H., born March 20, 1840, who served in the Civil war, was connected a good many years with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and was for several years a member of the Bryan

Coal Company, but is now retired; has lived in Galion for about forty years. Irena and Benson, both died young. Sarah A., born June 26, 1854, is the wife of William Sloane of Galion; they have been residents for about forty years. They have three sons, Ralph C., Supervisor of Music in the public schools of Sullivan, Indiana; Hugh L., telegraph operator for the Big Four Railroad at Galion; Clinton B., employed by the American Express Company at Galion.

On the maternal side of the family record has been gathered as follows:

"Abner Goff, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Bryan of this record, was born November 4, 1782, in Rutland county, Vt., a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Goff, Scotch people. On June 4, 1800 he married Patty Hudson. In 1813, with his family and his brother, Christopher and his family, they left Vermont in covered wagons, for Ohio and in their journey to Licking county they passed through Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Zanesville. The brothers purchased, each, 100 acres of forest land near what is now the village of St. Louisville, of William Stanberry, also a native of Vermont, who owned a strip of land about fifteen miles long between Newark and Utica. Abner Goff was an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church and in his early ministry traveled a six weeks circuit which covered several counties, his children in the meanwhile, clearing and cultivating the land. He lived to be seventy-five years old, and during his long life of useful self-sacrifice, accomplished a great amount of good. His wife, Patty Hudson, was an admirable woman in every way. She was born at Boston, Mass., November 9, 1782, and had two brothers and one sister, one of the former serving as a captain and the other as a lieutenant in General Washington's army. After the close of the Revolutionary War they settled in North Carolina. Mrs. Goff often told her children of seeing both General Washington and General LaFayette. After the death of her husband she lived with her daughters, her death occurring at St. Louisville, O., November 9, 1871, in her ninetieth year. For sixty years she was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church."

Edelbert A. Bryan was educated in the public schools of Ashland county. In 1870 he

came to Galion and for nine years was connected with the Atlantic & Great Western, now the Erie Railroad Company. He began as fireman, was promoted engineer after a few years, which position he held until he left the road.

In Edinburg, Portage county, O., August 8, 1872, Mr. Bryan was married to Miss Ada E. Hudson, a daughter of John and Emma (Elliott) Hudson. Mrs. Bryan lost her father when she was thirteen years old, and her mother died in 1905. She has two living sisters: Mrs. Portz of Loudonville, Ashland county, O., and Mrs. (Rev. Stowell) Bryant of Windham, Portage county. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have one daughter, Grace E., who was born July 30, 1873, and was graduated from the public schools, and after her graduation taught in the same schools until her marriage. She is the wife of Reuben O. Morgan of Galion, who is superintendent of the Crawford County Gas and Electric Company, which operates the electric light plant at Crestline. They have one daughter, Eleanor Persis, who was born March 6, 1902. Mr. Morgan's family are members of the Presbyterian church of Galion. Mrs. Bryan is a member of the Presbyterian church, also, while Mr. Bryan is a member of the Free Methodists and for several years did considerable evangelistic and pastoral work. For the past twenty years he has been chairman of the Prohibition County Committee of Crawford county.

Mr. Bryan is a great enemy to the liquor traffic; he does not give any quarter nor ask for any. He has demonstrated to the public that a business man does not have to compromise principle to make a success in business. Not only this, but he is rigid in his manner of keeping the Sabbath; all business is laid aside, with all work not actually necessary until the Sabbath is past, and he believes he is better off in every way for his attitude in this.

JACOB KNAPP,* deceased, for many years was a successful farmer and highly respected citizen of Vernon township, Crawford county, O., and he was born in Vernon township, Oct. 13, 1841, and died June 4, 1901, on the same farm. He was a son of George W. Knapp.

The parents of Jacob Knapp were natives

of Wurtemberg, Germany, where George W. Knapp was born in 1797. There he was reared and after a certain period of schooling, learned the tailor's trade, and when he reached manhood married in his neighborhood and settled down to domestic life. After the birth of four children, George, Christine, William and Emanuel, he and wife discussed the matter of finding a more lucrative way of gaining a sufficient income to take care of the increasing family, and finally decided that emigration to the United States would be the wisest move, opportunity perhaps awaiting them there to secure land and thus bring their children up as farmers. This was the dream of many devoted fathers and mothers about that time, when thousands of acres of land in Ohio and other states could be secured for a small amount of capital and under the industrious and thrifty working of Germans, have been developed into richest agricultural sections of any land. It was in the thirties that George W. Knapp and family reached Crawford county, O., and from the Government secured a tract of virgin land in Vernon township. He was no trained farmer but he was very ambitious and industrious, and as he was an excellent tailor soon built up a large line of customers, reaching even as far as Sandusky and Mansfield. According to the custom of the day he traveled to his customers instead of their coming to him but made it profitable and was able to take excellent care of his family while his boys were growing up, built a comfortable log house and little by little cleared, cultivated and improved his farm. There his death occurred in 1879, he having survived his wife for 20 years. They were members of the German Lutheran church. After reaching America three more children were born to them, Jacob, Fred and Mary, the whole family now being deceased except Emanuel, who resides in Henry county, O., where he married and has a family.

Jacob Knapp was reared on the home farm and had comparatively few educational opportunities. After he married he purchased the homestead, to which he added 70 acres, erected new dwelling and barns and spent time and money in making improvements. His widow owns the old farm of 110 acres. He was one of the leading members of the Luth-

eran church in Vernon township and was an upright, Christian man.

Jacob Knapp married Miss Elizabeth Weaver, who was born in Vernon township, Crawford county, Aug. 21, 1848. She continued to live in her native township until she came to Crestline, where she built her handsome residence which she occupies, at No. 215 William street. Her parents were John and Elizabeth (Derr) Weaver, who were natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. In his native land, John Weaver married in early manhood a German lady who left four children at death. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Derr and in 1843 the family came to America, subsequently settling in Vernon township, Crawford county, O., securing wild land and living at first as pioneers. They died in Vernon township, in advanced age, well known and much respected people, German Lutherans in their religious faith. Two children were born to Mr. Knapp's second marriage before the family left Germany, and two more after reaching Crawford county. The surviving children are one daughter of the first and two of the second marriage and all have families. To Jacob Knapp and wife four children were born, namely: Anna M., who is the wife of Bradley Fletcher, who is proprietor of a hotel at Atlantic City, N. J., and at St. Augustine, Fla.; Samuel, a dry goods merchant at Crestline, who married Emma Freed and has three children—Lucile, Stanley and Bedford; John G., a resident of Toledo, O., who married Maria Sacridge; Cora N. C., who is the wife of Alvin Farber, a clothing merchant at Crestline, who make their home with her mother, Mrs. Knapp. They have one son, Alvin Monroe, who was born July 19, 1911. Mrs. Knapp and family are members of the German Lutheran church.

WILLIAM BURGBACHER, who for 29 years has been a member of the board of education of Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., and one of the well known men of the county, was born in Chatfield township, one mile north of his present farm, Sept. 9, 1856, a son of John and Susan (Koenig) Burgbacher.

John Burgbacher was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 23, 1824, a son of Johannes

and Rosina (Bippus) Burgbacher. In June, 1835, Johannes Burgbacher with wife and children set sail for America and were safely landed in the United States after 62 days on the ocean, making harbor at New York. From there they proceeded by river, canal and lake to Sandusky and from there by team to Crawford county. By trade he was a wagonmaker but after reaching Ohio devoted his attention mainly to farming. He bought 80 acres of partly cleared land on which stood a log cabin. The country was yet so wild that deer came from the heavy timber and fed with the cows at the hay rack. The grandfather of Mr. Burgbacher died in 1842, when aged 67 years and was survived by the grandmother until 1850. They were parents of five children.

When he assumed the management of the home farm, John Burgbacher was 18 years of age but, notwithstanding his youth, carried on the farm development with success. He became a very prominent man in this section, in 1862 being elected a county commissioner and served three terms of three years each. In 1853 he was a justice of the peace and a trustee of the township, also a school director for some forty years. He was a liberal member of the Lutheran church. On July 3, 1849, he married Susan M. Koenig, who was born in Germany, a daughter of William and Maria L. (Fay) Koenig and the following children were born to them: Otto P., Mary, John, William, Rosa, Henry, Jacob, Elizabeth and Herman. John Burgbacher died March 28, 1909, aged 84 years, nine months and four days; Susan M. (Koenig) Burgbacher died March 24, 1905, aged 75 years, three months and 24 days.

William Burgbacher was reared and secured his schooling in Chatfield township. Afterward he was engaged for eight years in the saw mill business in Defiance county and also spent six months in Illinois and then returned to Chatfield township, Aug. 5, 1880, marrying Miss Helen Goller in Defiance county. Afterward he settled on his farm of 120 acres in section 7, Chatfield township, one mile west and one-half mile north of Chatfield, and all his children were born on this farm. He has made many improvements here and has a modern residence and substantial barn and other buildings and has all his land with the excep-

tion of 15 acres, well tiled and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Burgbacher grows some of the finest fruit in the county and has a herd of valuable Polled Angus cattle.

The first wife of Mr. Burgbacher died June 14, 1904 and her burial was in the Windfall Lutheran Cemetery. She was the mother of seven children, namely: Frank I. and William Earl, twins, the former of whom is bookkeeper for the T. O. C. Railway Company, at Kenton, O., the latter being deceased; Rosa B. Schwarzbek, who is deceased; Emma E., who is Mrs. Willson, residing at Bloomville, O.; Charles H., senior partner of the firm of Burgbacher & Willson, proprietors of the City Meat Market, at Bloomville, O., and Fred G. and Lorena H. On May 20, 1908, Mr. Burgbacher was married (second) to Mrs. Caroline (Straley) Kauffman, widow of William Kauffman. Mr. and Mrs. Burgbacher are members of the German Lutheran church. He has held many public offices—constable, township trustee, and was elected justice of the peace but declined to serve. On three occasions he has been sent as a delegate to state conventions and has served on many important committees in the councils of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM McCARTHY,* one of the old, tried and trusted employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Crestline, O., entered the service in April, 1869 and has been continuously connected with it with the exception of one year, which he spent attending the Crestline High School. He was born at Derry, Ireland, April 15, 1849, and is a son of John and Ellen (Burns) McCarthy.

John McCarthy, the father, was born in Ireland and was twice married in his own land. Three children were born to his first union: Ellen, Dennis and Jeremiah. Three of the children of his second marriage are living, namely: William; Deborah, who is the widow of John Marooney, resides on East Scott street, Crestline and has three children; and Elizabeth, who is a resident of Chicago, Ill. In 1847 John McCarthy and family took passage on a sailing vessel which safely landed them in the port of New York eleven weeks later, and from there they came to Freedom, O., where Mr. McCarthy settled for some

years and followed railroad construction, moving then to Lucas county and in 1851 to Crestline. Here he assisted in the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a small contractor. His subsequent life was spent here, where his death occurred at the age of 83 years, his wife surviving a few years longer. They were members of the Roman Catholic church and faithful in all religious observances.

William McCarthy obtained his education in the parochial and later the Crestline High School and early decided on a railroad career. In April, 1869 he was made a fireman and continued as such until February, 1873, when he went into a shop preparatory to taking charge of an engine, and on May 15, 1873, took out his first engine as an engineer, making the run on the Alliance Division known as Division B, the beginning of a long and satisfactory term of service in this line of work. Since 1892 he has been detailed over the whole division, at times running from Pittsburg to Chicago. Until 1889 his services were confined to the freight department, but since then he has engineered passenger trains.

Mr. McCarthy was married at Crestline to Miss Rosanna Finnegan, who was born, reared and educated in this city, a daughter of James and Ann (O'Neil) Finnegan. They came from Ireland to the United States early in the fifties, with four children, locating at Crestline and here Mr. Finnegan became connected with the construction department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Both he and wife died in this city well advanced in years, and faithful members of the Roman Catholic church. They had eight children, Mrs. McCarthy being the first one born after coming to America. One sister, Maggie, is the widow of Jerry Wallace and lives at Columbia City, Ind.; another sister, Bridget, is the wife of W. K. Moore, of Carnegie, Pa.; and the third sister, Jennie W. married David A. Clark and they live at Cincinnati and have one daughter.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy: Anna, who died young; Maude, who is the wife of W. S. Zink, of Chicago, and has one daughter, Rose Mary; and William Francis, who is a machinist with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and lives at home. Mr. McCarthy and family all belong

to St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He and son are nominally Democrats but are quite independent in their political views.

PETER F. HERR,* for many years a well known and highly respected citizen of Galion, O., and a veteran of the Civil War, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1846, and died at his home in Galion, in 1897. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Snyder) Herr, and the family came to this city when Peter F. was a young man. They were members of the Reformed church.

Peter F. Herr learned the carpenter's trade after his school days were over, partly under the instruction of his father, who was a skilled mechanic, and during the greater part of his life he followed this trade, in his later years becoming a contractor. When the Civil War broke out he immediately left home and enlisted but as he was still under age his parents requested that he return home. He remained with his father until he reached his majority and then enlisted a second time, from Galion, and served faithfully until the close of the war, being continuously with his regiment with the exception of a period when he was confined in a hospital, suffering from smallpox. Mr. Herr was never very active in politics but was a good citizen and lived up to every public responsibility. He was a Democrat in his political view.

Mr. Herr was married in Morrow county, O., to Miss Margaret M. Shafer, who was born in that county April 2, 1851, a daughter of Conrad and Catherine (Snyder) Shafer. The parents of Mrs. Herr were born in Germany and came to America in 1833, landing at Baltimore after 53 days on the Atlantic Ocean. They were sturdy and resourceful German people and the necessity of walking the entire distance from Baltimore to Mansfield, O., where they wished to locate, was not, to them, an undertaking of unusual difficulty, for they had been feared to labor and take exercise and throughout the whole of their long lives were examples of strength and hardihood. In Morrow county Mr. Shafer bought an improved farm and at the time of death owned 210 acres of valuable land. In 1897 they came to Galion. Both passed away at the home of Mrs. Herr, in 1899, Mrs. Sha-

fer dying Oct. 29, at the age of 85 years and Mr. Shafer surviving until Nov. 4, being then in his 90th year. They had been reared in the Reformed church but for many years had been united with the Methodist Episcopal church. They had four daughters and one son: Mrs. Elizabeth Burkhart, who lives with her family in Marion county, O.; Caroline, who is the wife of Abraham Burkhart, a retired farmer residing on Jefferson street, Galion; Louisa, who is the widow of Jacob Sifer, residing on Gill avenue, Galion; Mrs. Herr; and John, who resides with his wife and three children in Morrow county. A son and daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Herr, the latter, Louisa, dying unmarried at the age of 32 years. John H. Herr now resides on his farm in Morrow county and is a contractor. He married Mercy Swinfelt and they have one son, Edwin, who is a bright student in the Galion schools. Mrs. Herr owns some very valuable residence property at Galion. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FREDERICK SOLZE, a general farmer in Lykens township, Crawford county, O., where his 110 acres of valuable land are located, was born in Lykens township, Jan. 20, 1851, and is a son of John Frederick and Frederica (Fotenhaver) Solze.

The parents of Mr. Solze were natives of Germany who came to America probably after marriage and settled on a farm in Lykens township, Crawford county, O., where both died in advanced age. They rest side by side in the Brokensword Cemetery. They were estimable people and were members of the German Lutheran church. Frederick Solze is the youngest of their family, the others being as follows: Christian, who was killed in the Civil War; Ferdinand; Louisa, wife of Henry Blinn; Charles; Gotfried and Caleb (twins) Adam and Tillie.

Since his school days ended, Frederick Solze has been occupied with farm pursuits on the old homestead, with the exception of two years during which he was in the livery business at Tiffin, O. He bought the interests of the other heirs and in 1891 secured his title. In addition to the homestead he owns a residence at Brokensword. In 1875 he was married to Miss Caroline Baldaser, who died



FRANK LEWES HOPLEY

March 10, 1912. She was a daughter of Conrad and Sophia (Menlen) Baldaser and had two brothers, August and William.

To Mr. and Mrs. Solze six children were born: Louisa, who is the wife of Frank Haller; Frederick; Charles F., who married Clara Bower and has two children—Carl and Alice; Lawrence; Hattie, who is the wife of Harry Lahman and has one child, Helen; and Albert. Frederick, Lawrence and Albert died of diphtheria in 1891. Mr. Solze and family attend the Protestant Methodist church. In politics he is a Democrat but has never sought public office. He is one of the township's most reliable and respected citizens.

WILLIAM D. BAUER,* one of the representative men of Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., whose well improved farm of 170 acres is situated in section 7, was born in this township, Feb. 26, 1868 and is a son of Peter Adam and Catherine (Fike) Bauer.

Peter Adam Bauer was born in Germany and probably was about 18 years of age when he came to the United States and in New York learned the shoemaking trade. After coming to Crawford county he followed his trade first in Lykens township and afterward in Chatfield township, in the latter also becoming a farmer. He bought 180 acres, on the most of which stumps were still standing, and after clearing up engaged in farming until he retired, after which he lived on a tract of 80 acres, adjoining on the east. He was a Democrat in politics but had no desire for public office. He died when aged 63 years, his widow living to the age of 72 years. They were members of the German Lutheran church and their burial was in the Windfall cemetery. Five children were born to them, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frank Lutz, residing in Chatfield township; Laura, now deceased, who was the wife of Fred Leonhart; Emma, who is the wife of Jacob F. Knecht, living in Chatfield township; William D.; and Louisa, who is the wife of Daniel Schimf, of Chatfield township.

William D. Bauer attended school in Chatfield township and assisted his father, being the only son, and has always lived on the home farm which owes its fine improvements to him. It is well drained and tiled and all the

buildings now standing have been placed here by the present owner. General farming is carried on and some high grade stock and cattle are raised.

Mr. Bauer was married to Miss Malinda Knieriemen, a daughter of John and Rosetta (Koehler) Knieriemen, residents of New Washington, and four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bauer; Edwin S., Clayson E., Hilda M. and Carl. Mr. Bauer and family are members of the German Lutheran church. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and he has served for five years on the school board and for several years has been road superintendent.

FRANK LEWES HOPLEY was born in Bucyrus Oct. 29, 1866, and has always made Bucyrus his home. He is one of the "live wires" of the town. He talks Bucyrus and works for Bucyrus with an ease and efficiency which have made him generally recognized as the leading "booster" of the city. His education was obtained at the Bucyrus public schools. Of a naturally bright mind, and being early introduced into the newspaper work because of association with the papers of his father and brother, he took much interest in, and gave great thought to the matter of effective advertising. His work for the Bucyrus Evening Telegraph was so markedly clever and excellent that Col. W. C. Lemert, head of the old Frey-Sheckler Company, employed him to take charge of the advertising end of that manufacturing business. He continued with the company when it became the American Clay Machinery Company, and he has studied and talked his line so persistently and with such good effect that his friends say he is all wrapped up in clay-working machinery and clay products in general. He believes in brick and originated a campaign of nation-wide scope which stimulated brick for building. He has great ability in other lines, and the productions of his pen have made popular many departments in his newspaper. In addition to his work as advertising manager of the American Clay Machinery Company, he was, in 1911, elected secretary and manager of the Clay Products Exposition at Chicago, and was one of those responsible for the tremendous success of that educational event. Being the first thing of the kind ever held in

this country it naturally required much originality of thought and intelligent direction to accomplish the success of the exposition which was held in March, 1912, and many of its attractive features were due to the efforts of Mr. Hopley. He was elected secretary and manager of the Clay Products movement for their second exposition to be given in February-March, 1913. Mr. Hopley is secretary of the Bucyrus Industrial Association, a position in which he has done much good for Bucyrus, and in fact in some campaigns for Bucyrus betterment he has mastered important affairs almost entirely alone. In early campaigns for more lawns, more trees, better walks and improved streets he gave direction to public thought to an extent that shows results in the beauty of the city of Bucyrus. It was through his individual initiative, persistent and intelligent effort that the Marion-Bucyrus electric railway was built and his energy and far-sighted enthusiasm bids fair to bring to Bucyrus other traction enterprises and other substantial advancements for the city. Mr. Hopley is unmarried.

GEORGE T. CARPENTER,* superintendent of the Burch Plow Works Co., at Crestline, O., has been identified with this important business concern, in one capacity or another, since 1891. He was born near Crestline, but in Richland county, O., June 28, 1866, and was only two years old when his parents, Jeremiah J. and Lydia (Fox) Carpenter, came to Crestline, the family moving on a farm in Jefferson township, two years later.

Jeremiah J. Carpenter was born also in Richland county, 72 years ago, and for 23 years has been in the woodwork department of the Burch Plow Works, being a skilled mechanic. He married Lydia Fox, who was born in 1839 and died in August, 1897. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, as is her husband. To them three sons and five daughters were born, as follows: Edwin B., who is employed in the Burch shops; George T.; and three daughters yet surviving, of whom we have no record, the others being deceased.

George T. Carpenter attended school and made himself useful at home until about 18 years of age when he went to the West and

spent about eight years working on railroads as brakeman and engineer, in several western states. When he returned to Crestline he accepted a minor position with the Burch Plow Works Company and has continued, being advanced from one position to the other and like his father and brother, is a practical mechanic. The combined years of service with this company of the three Carpenters, father and two sons, aggregate 66 years. When present plant was founded by Nicholas Burch but since January, 1896, the business has been conducted by the present management, Jacob Babst being president of the company, while Mr. Carpenter has entire control of all the departments, employment being given to from 43 to 45 men and no period of business depression has ever caused a closing of this plant.

Mr. Carpenter was married at Crestline to Miss Elizabeth Frye who was born at Mansfield, Feb. 9, 1874, a daughter of John and Anna (Pletcher) Frye, natives of Ohio. The father of Mrs. Carpenter died here when aged more than 60 years, but the mother still lives at Crestline. Politically he was a Democrat and he was a member of the Presbyterian church. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter: Grace, who is 16 years of age, and who attends the High School; Helen, Mildred and Bertha, all of whom are in school; and Edna, who is aged two years. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter attend the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican, and for the past 16 years he has been identified with the fraternal order of Maccabees. One of the fundamental principles of success in any undertaking is assiduous application to hard work and this combined with technical knowledge, good judgment and firmness of character, have been valuable factors in keeping Mr. Carpenter in the responsible position which he has so long and capably filled.

WILLIAM A. McCLENATHAN, who is one of Galion's well known and highly esteemed retired citizens, was born Aug. 2, 1837, in what was then Marion county but is now Morrow county, O., a son of Samuel and Rachel C. (Dalriple) McClenathan, and a grandson of William McClenathan.

The McClenathan family originated in Ireland and prior to the Revolutionary War the

great-grandfather of William A. McClenathan came to America and became a resident of Berks county, Pa. He followed an agricultural life and lived on his farm in that fertile section of Pennsylvania until death, passing away when aged 80 years. The names of all of his children have not been preserved but one son named William and he became the grandfather of William A. McClenathan, of Galion, O. He was born in Dauphin county in 1780 and in early manhood married Mary Colson, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of English parentage. After marriage William McClenathan and wife moved to Washington county, where he entered 160 acres of Government land, improved the same after clearing it and there he and wife spent their lives. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Their family of eight sons and three daughters grew to mature years and all married and reared families of their own.

Samuel McClenathan, the eldest son of William and Mary McClenathan, was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pa., Feb. 15, 1803, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He married Rachel C. Dalryple, who was born in Amwell township, Washington county, in 1809, a member of an old New Jersey family that was of English ancestry. In 1832, Samuel McClenathan, wife and their one child, came to Ohio. He entered eighty acres of land in Marion county, purchased eighty more and an additional eighty acres in Richland county. He thus became a large landowner and engaged in farming during all his active life. He died on his well improved farm on the day following his 70th birthday. His widow survived some years longer, passing away in her 86th year. They were people who were held in high regard by all who knew them and were devoted members of the Presbyterian church. They were parents of the following children: Mary A., who married John Dalryple, a farmer residing in Kansas; William A.; Sarah E., who married Chester Rhodebeck, resides at West Point, Morrow county, and has three sons and two daughters, all of whom are married, and John McClenathan, who is a farmer in Morrow county and has a family of two sons and four daughters.

William A. McClenathan grew up on the old homestead and obtained his education in

the public schools. After his first marriage he located at Huntington, Ind., in 1862, and went into the furniture business, moving from there to Goshen in 1870, where he resided until 1890. He then sold out and traveled until 1896, when he returned to Ohio. For some years Mr. McClenathan has lived retired at Galion.

Mr. McClenathan was married first to Miss Martha A. Robinson, who was born in Morrow county, O., March 26, 1838, and died Jan. 24, 1885. She was the mother of the following children: Florence, who married and removed to Kansas and is now a resident of Topeka; John, who is connected with the U. S. Express Company, lives at Buffalo, N. Y., and has a family of two sons and two daughters; Nettie C., who married John B. Rust, of Elyria, O.; William S., who is a resident of Chicago, Ill., where he is secretary and treasurer of a labor organization; George F., who died at the age of one year; Ida, who married George Davison and is now deceased, being survived by one daughter; and Maybell B., who is the wife of Dr. J. W. Boss, of Birmingham, O., and mother of one son and one daughter.

After returning to Ohio following several years of absence, Mr. McClenathan was married to Miss Violet G. Iiams, who was born in Morrow county, O., Oct. 26, 1844, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hardesty) Iiams. The father of Mrs. McClenathan was born at Baltimore, Md., but was reared in Washington county, Pa., and died in Morrow county, Feb. 16, 1862, when aged 72 years. Mrs. McClenathan's mother was born in Belmont county, O., and lived to the unusual age of 101 years, seven months and twenty-seven days. Mr. and Mrs. Iiams were pioneers in Congress township, now Morrow county, and he developed a fine farm from an absolute wilderness. They had three sons and ten daughters born to them, all of whom survived early youth and four of whom are yet living. Mrs. McClenathan was reared in the Christian church, while Mr. McClenathan, like his parents, is a Presbyterian. He maintains an independent attitude in politics.

EDWIN DEISLER,* whose valuable farm of 50 acres lies in section 8, Chatfield township, Crawford county, O., has additional

business interests and is well known all through this section of Ohio. He was born in Seneca county, O., Nov. 12, 1862, and is a son of Conrad and Emeline Deisler, the former of whom died Jan. 5, 1912. The latter survives and resides at Attica, O.

Edwin Deisler was reared and attended school in Seneca county and engaged in business there for some years. On April 9, 1902 he came to Chatfield township and as a renter, settled on the Lutz farm, which property he subsequently bought from the Lutz estate. He is enterprising and progressive and soon began the improvements which make this one of the finest in this section, erecting a handsome, modern residence which stands one and one-half miles north of Chatfield on the east side of the Columbus turnpike road. His other buildings are of substantial construction, his land is drained by tiling and he has a fine silo, which adds materially to the success which attends his dairy enterprise, shipments of cream being made to Cleveland. He raises considerable stock all of excellent grade. Mr. Deisler has been in the threshing business for a number of years and in this enterprise owns, keeps in order and operates two traction engines, doing custom threshing all through this section in adjacent counties, and he also owns two hay balers and operates a saw mill. He is one of the busy men of the day and has always considered himself too fully occupied to accept political office, although he has been, practically, a lifelong Democrat and intelligently interested in public matters.

Mr. Deisler married Miss Lucinda Shellhorn, who was born in Chatfield township, a daughter of John Shellhorn, and they have three children: Lester, Hadee and Helen, all of whom were born in Seneca county. Mr. and Mrs. Deisler are members of the English Reformed church. He is identified with Lodge No. 651 Knights of Pythias, at New Washington.

CHALMER DEVOE MORGAN, M. D.,* specialist, is owner and proprietor of a finely equipped general hospital at Galion, O., and is an eminent practitioner in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and a surgeon of such acknowledged skill that his reputation

extends all over the country. Dr. Morgan is a native of Ohio, born at Upper Sandusky, and is a son of Charles and Jennie E. (Henry) Morgan.

Charles Morgan was born in Wyandot county, O., Dec. 15, 1841, and died at Galion, Dec. 22, 1899. He was a prominent Republican and a leading Mason in the state and for some years was proprietor of the Central Hotel, at Galion. He married Jennie E. Henry, who was born and reared at Upper Sandusky, O., and died at Galion, June 8, 1909, when aged 64 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Following his graduation from the High School of Mt. Clemens, Mich., Chalmer D. Morgan kept right on with his studies, although he was almost entirely dependent upon his own efforts to secure further advantages, and succeeded in securing his M. A. degree at Ann Arbor, University of Michigan and later a degree from the Northern Ohio University at Ada, after which he pursued his medical studies and in the class of 1896 was graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, O. This, however, was merely a beginning as regards his medical education. He attended as a post graduate, the Physicians and Surgeons Medical College, Chicago, Ill., during 1898 and 1900; the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, in 1901; the great schools of Vienna, Austria, in 1910; studied also at Guy's Hospital, London, England; the Berlin University, Germany; worked with those world-wide known surgeons at Rochester, Minn.; under Kelley at Baltimore, Md. and under Deaver, at Philadelphia. Dr. Morgan makes a specialty of major surgery.

After graduating and receiving his medical degree, Dr. Morgan bought the practice of Dr. Kelly, then a prominent practitioner at Galion, and shortly afterward founded his hospital, this being the first one established as such at Galion. Since then many changes have been made, its size has been more than doubled and its equipments brought up to the latest devices in hospital furnishings. The present large brick building utilized for hospital purposes is located at Nos. 227-229 Columbus street, Galion. Patients come from every part of the country and receive careful scientific attention and with such beneficial

results that Dr. Morgan's name has become as a household word in many families. Dr. Morgan has associated with him Dr. D. W. Brickley, a competent and experienced surgeon who had charge of the hospital after 1901 while Dr. Morgan was pursuing his investigations abroad. Dr. Morgan is a member of the American Medical Association and the state and county organizations, and for many years has been surgeon for the Big Four Railroad Company and the United States Marine Corps here.

At Findlay, O., Dr. Morgan was married to Miss Fannie E. Allie, who was born, reared and educated in that city. They have one daughter, Ruth Eleanor, who is a student in the Galion High School, preparatory to entering the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, being a young lady with much talent in the direction of music. Dr. Morgan and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner and belongs also to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Democrat.

HOWARD B. PORTER, whose exacting profession is that of a railroad engineer, has been so identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since 1898, his first run being from Conway, Pa., to Crestline, O. Later he was given the coveted long run of 208 miles between Crestline and Pitcairn, Pa., which he has operated since June, 1910, being one of the first engineers to be entrusted with this duty. He was born at Canal Fulton, O., Nov. 8, 1864, and is a son of Richard A. and Sarah (Whitcraft) Porter.

The Parents of Mr. Porter were born and reared in the neighborhood of Lawrence township, Stark county, O., where they married. Richard A. Porter was a son of John and Mary (Scott) Porter, who came early to Stark county, from Pennsylvania. They settled on a farm in Lawrence township on which they died and the estate then came to their son, Richard A. Porter. The latter continued to live on the farm until 1909, when he sold it and retired to Canal Fulton. He is now living at the age of 84 years, though crippled as the result of a fall he had some months ago, at which time he broke his hip. His wife passed away April 3, 1901. She was, as he

is, a member of Presbyterian church. Of their children, one son, William O., was accidentally killed in a railroad accident, in April, 1902. Two daughters and one son, Howard B., survive.

Howard B. Porter was reared on the home farm above mentioned and remained there until he was 26 years old, when he came to Crestline and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Like all his people he is well fitted physically for the strenuous life of a railroad man, being six feet in height and thus easily carries his weight of 208 pounds. He is one of the best known railroad men in his division and deserves the popularity he enjoys.

Mr. Porter was married near Fort Wayne, Ind., to Miss Emma Kline, who was born in Stark county, O., a daughter of Martin and Fannie (Wingeter) Kline, the latter of whom died when Mrs. Porter was young. The father of Mrs. Porter, formerly a farmer and merchant, now lives retired at Auburn, Ind., in his 70th year. Mr. and Mrs. Porter reside in their handsome residence which stands at No. 615 West Bucyrus street, which Mr. Porter erected in 1903. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Lutheran church. For many years he has been identified with the B. L. E. and belongs also to the Junior Order of American Mechanics and to the Protective Home Circle.

CARL M. BABST,* attorney at law and an active member of the bar at Crestline since 1901, was born in this city, Feb. 19, 1875, and is a son of Hon. Daniel Babst, the well known jurist.

After graduating from the Crestline High School, Carl M. Babst spent two terms at Oberlin College and two years at Kenyon College, and after returning to Crestline, read law in his father's office and at the same time engaged in civil engineering work, being chief engineer for the Street Railway Company between Mansfield and Galion. Since being admitted to the bar he has somewhat divided his time. He was elected a justice of the peace for a term of three years but resigned after serving for a time in order to accept engineering work with a construction company in the West, and since resuming practice is serving in his second term as city solicitor.

He is a prominent factor in Democratic politics and for ten years has served as a delegate to Congressional conventions, and at present holds position in county, city and ward.

In 1901, at Crestline, Mr. Babst was married to Miss Effie A. Harworth, a daughter of Albert Harworth, of Crestline. Mr. and Mrs. Babst are members of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M. and Chapter at Lima, O., and the Commandery at Mansfield, the Elks at Bucyrus and the Eagles at Crestline. He has retained membership also with his Greek letter fraternity at Kenyon College.

LAFAYETTE YEAGLEY, secretary of the Crawford County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, has devoted himself more or less exclusively to this important business enterprise since 1904, prior to which date, for some 20 years, being a teacher and a farmer. He is a native of Crawford county, born near Bucyrus in 1856.

Mr. Yeagley enjoyed only such educational advantages as the public schools afforded but reading an active intelligence early qualified him for work as a teacher and for two decades he devoted his winters to educational work, while his summers were spent in agricultural pursuits. In 1904 he left the farm and school room and accepted his present position which he has filled with efficiency ever since.

The Crawford County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized and incorporated in 1877, under an act passed in March of that year. It is one of the substantial, sound and reliable companies of the state, giving insurance at a lower rate than any other company but having the financial backing and stringent laws together with admirable management, that makes this a great feature. Its officers are all dependable men, farmers with substantial properties. The president is Wesley Beal and vice president, Joseph H. Beard, while Mr. Yeagley is secretary and manages the affairs of the company from Bucyrus. The board of directors is made up of five farmers, there is one insurance adjuster and ten agents represent the company. The company has 6300 members, has issued 22,400 policies and has risks amounting to \$15,000,000.

Mr. Yeagley was married to Miss Jennie

Ross, who was born and reared in Bucyrus township. They have three children: Bertha M., who is the wife of D. C. Holtsberry, of Bucyrus, and has one daughter, Dorothy J.; Mabel A., who is the wife of C. H. Newmann, and has one son, Emerson; and Etha A., who is the wife of Charles Schmidt, a druggist of Marion, O. Politically Mr. Yeagley is a Republican and was candidate for mayor on the Reform ticket, but Bucyrus is largely Democratic and he was defeated by a small majority. As an able business man and public spirited citizen he is well qualified for any office. Mr. Yeagley is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the Commandery at Marion, O., and is past master of the Blue Lodge at Bucyrus. Both he and wife are active in the Methodist Episcopal church and he is financial secretary and a steward in the same. The family takes part in the pleasant social life that a large contingent of intellectual, earnest and cultured people make possible in this city.

ERWIN S. BAGLEY, freight and station agent for the Big Four Railway at Crestline, O., locally known as the Cleveland Division, has been connected with this road at this point since August, 1866, occupying the same quarters. From 1866 until 1875, he was a clerk and was then advanced to his present position. He was born in Clinton county, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1852, and is a son of William W. and Agnes (Richmond) Bagley.

William W. Bagley was born in Vermont, a direct descendant of a Revolutionary soldier. He was married in his native state to Agnes Richmond, who was of Scotch descent. In the early fifties he was connected with the Central Ohio Railway Company at Zanesville and Columbus, and in 1861 he came to Crestline to assume the duties of agent for the C. C. & C. Railroad, now the Big Four, and all through that period during which Crestline was one of the leading railroad centers of the country, he served as freight and passenger agent here. He died in 1866, when aged forty-two years. During the Civil War he was an outspoken Union man and more than once his life and liberty were threatened by Northern sympathizers with the secessionists of the South, but he possessed moral as well as physical courage and never retracted or disguised his opinions. He attended the Pres-



LAFAYETTE YEAGLEY

byterian church with his wife. She survived him many years, her death occurring at Crestline in February, 1909, when her age was 81 years, she at that time being one of the oldest residents. Of their family of four sons, Erwin S. was the eldest, the others being: James E., who makes his home at Washington, D. C., and who is prominent in musical circles; Frank J., traveling auditor for the Big Four Railroad, who resides at Indianapolis, Ind., married Emma, daughter of George Stull, of Crestline; and William H., who has charge of Standard Oil interests at Tulsa, Okla., and has two children.

Erwin S. Bagley, since he was fourteen years of age has been identified with railroad affairs and with his present company and has practically grown up with it, and with almost a proprietary interest has watched the wonderful growth and extension of this system. Changes has come about, new roads have been constructed, other transportation lines have to some degree relieved Crestline traffic but the road itself has made wonderful progress. No one is better informed concerning all this than Mr. Bagley. After his father's death George H. Lee succeeded as agent, he being a son of the late Judge Lee. Mr. Lee continued in the office until 1875, when he was promoted and sent to Indianapolis and subsequently to Columbus, where his death occurred after his retirement, a man well known in railroad circles. Mr. Bagley succeeded Mr. Lee. He has been a resident of Crestline since he was ten years old, completing his education here and subsequently identifying himself with the best interests of this city, marrying her and investing in property. He stands as one of the stable, reliable and representative citizens, for ten years serving on the board of equalization and cheerfully bearing all the responsibilities which provide for the enjoyment of the privileges of high class citizenship.

At Crestline Mr. Bagley was married, in 1880, to Miss Ione Reynolds, a daughter of F. B. and Margaret (Gauweiler) Reynolds. The parents of Mrs. Bagley were married in Morrow county, O., and came to Crestline in 1873, where the father died, the mother still surviving. Mr. and Mrs. Bagley have one son, Erwin E., who is a graduate of the Crest-

line High School and is his father's chief clerk. He married Miss Jennie Locus of Crestline and they have two children; Edwin M. and Marion L. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church.

JACOB BABST, sole proprietor and cashier of the Babst Banking House, at Crestline, O., is one of the prominent and progressive men of this city, his intimate connection with the banking interests of this part of the state, making him influential in financial affairs, while, additionally he is identified with all those movements which contribute to the substantial advancement of this section along other lines. He was born at Canal Fulton, in Stark county, O., Feb. 11, 1846, and is a son of Daniel Babst, who founded the Babst Banking House, in May, 1871.

Jacob Babst came to Crestline with his parents, in 1853 and has resided here ever since. After his school days were over he learned the trade of a tinner, and as a journeyman traveled all over several states. In 1862 he was with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and at the end of 12 months was offered an engine but declined the promotion, by the advice of his parents and continued work at his trade until January, 1867. In January, 1868, he went into the stove and tinning business and was thus occupied for three years. He then in May, 1871, became connected with his father's banking house. The father conducted the business for seven years, with Jacob Babst as cashier and in 1878, Jacob and Daniel Babst, Jr., took charge of the bank, Jacob continuing as cashier, and they operated it together until 1886, when he became sole proprietor, retaining the old name and signing, Jacob Babst, Banker. Mr. Babst has many additional business interests. He is president of the Burch Plow Works, started in 1887 and incorporated in 1897; president of the Crestline Telephone Company, since its incorporation in 1902; treasurer of the Crestline Building & Loan Association since its incorporation in 1891, treasurer of the Crestline Manufacturing Company, an enterprise eight years old; a director of the Crestline Publishing Company for many years; and a director and member of the executive committee of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company, of Columbus, O., which has

resources amounting to half a million dollars. In politics, Mr. Babst is a Republican and is a member of the Crawford County Executive Committee and many times has been a delegate to important conventions. He has taken an active part in shaping public sentiment when the welfare of the city has been at stake, and is a representative of the best type of citizen.

Mr. Babst has been identified with the Masonic order since 1868 and also belongs to the Order of Elks. He has long been a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church. He is a thorough master of every detail of his many business interests and yet finds time to keep in touch with the life of the outside world, doing his part and bearing his share of responsibility in making life better and of fuller meaning than the ordinary individual who works only for selfish ends ever understands.

Mrs. Jacob Babst was a daughter of George Frederick and Caroline Stoll the seventh of a family of twelve children, being born at Upper Sandusky, March 20, 1848 and christened Mathilde Caroline Stoll. Her father and mother were natives of Germany and came to America in 1832, after three months' sailing voyages. From New York they drove over the mountains to Pittsburgh, Pa., where they remained a short time before again taking up their migration to Ohio, which they did in 1838, finally settling with other members of the Stoll family at Upper Sandusky.

Her father was a man of prominence among the pioneers of Wyandot and Crawford counties, not only as the builder of the earliest public buildings, but as a leader in public and religious affairs. He was an accomplished musician and possessed one of the few collections of books among the pioneers of the thirties. During the earlier years of Mrs. Babst's childhood at Upper Sandusky, some of the Wyandot Indians were still a part of the community life. Her father's home, with its own large family, was the center of a still larger family circle long prominent in both counties.

Such was the childhood and girlhood surroundings of Mrs. Babst, much of which she passed in the companionship of her father, who inspired her with a desire for reading and education, which may be said to be the dominant purpose which influenced her entire life. Her

own education was obtained in the Bucyrus union schools, where she became a teacher, as well as later teaching in the district schools of the county. Upon the death of her father in 1867 she became a teacher in the Crestline union schools, resigning her place to marry Jacob Babst of Crestline, on April 22, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Babst resided in Crestline continuously, with the exception of the year 1872, when they were residents of Berea, Ohio, where Mr. Babst went to found the first bank of that town. Mrs. Babst died at Crestline on April 30, 1912, survived by her husband and their three children—Earl D., Jessie B. and Bertha S. Earl D. Babst, born July 6, 1870, graduated in law at Ann Arbor, Mich., in the class of 1894, and is now general counsel for the National Biscuit Company, of New York. He married Edwina Uhl, daughter of Edward F. Uhl, a prominent citizen of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was ambassador to Germany under President Cleveland's administration. Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Babst have two children—Catherine De Gormo and Alice Edwina.

Jesse B. Babst, born March 2, 1871, is the wife of Harry H. Cockley, formerly Secretary of the Shelby Tube Company, of Shelby, Ohio, but who is now engaged in the orange growing industry at Nordhoff, California. They have three children—Harriet B., Edith P. and Clayton B.

Bertha S. Babst, born December 6, 1878, was educated at Detroit, Mich. She married Henry E. Freeman, who is secretary and treasurer of the American Trust and Banking Company of Springfield, Ohio, and now resides in that city.

Mrs. Babst never tired of her kindly interest in young people and, in addition to maintaining a generous hospitality for the wide circle of personal and family friends, always found opportunity for stimulating others, especially young people, with an interest in literary and historical subjects. Her own children, under her immediate supervision, received their education in the Crestline public schools, and afterwards in the University of Michigan, for her son, and in the best girls' boarding schools of the larger cities for her daughters, supplemented by European travel.

As a member of the Presbyterian church of Crestline, she took an active interest in the

work of foreign missions and for many years took a leading part as an officer of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Bellefontaine Presbytery, reading many original papers, based on wide reading and requiring technical, historical and literary research.

As the constant companion and advisor of her husband through forty-three years of married life, in which he was the recognized leader in Crestline financial and commercial enterprises, she won wide respect and admiration, worthy of her inheritance. In the remembrance of her high ideals, her work for church and missions, her devotion to family and friends, there is an inspiration and example, which will long stimulate all who knew her forceful and commanding character. So high was the affection and esteem in which she was held that on the day of her funeral, for the only time in the history of Crestline, every business house was closed out of respect to her memory.

CHARLES M. HERSHNER,* stock dealer and livery man, conducting sales stables in the old Sam Hedrick barns, on Liberty Street, Galion, O., has been established here since 1897 and does a large business along each line. He was born in Morrow county, O., June 4, 1886, a son of Jacob and a grandson of Andrew Hershner.

Andrew Hershner was born in Pennsylvania and when he came to Morrow county, O., secured virgin land in Troy township, which he developed into a valuable farm, on which he died in his 86th year. In early life he was a school teacher. He married Mary Edinger, who died in Morrow county when aged 70 years. They were members of the United Brethren church. Of their nine children seven still survive.

Jacob Hershner was born in Troy township, Morrow county and spent his whole life on the old homestead there, where he died in 1905, when aged 56 years. He was a successful farmer and dealt in stock. He married Emma McCune, who was born in Morrow county, a daughter of Joseph McCune, the family being of Scotch ancestry. She died on the old homestead in 1899. They had three children: Charles M.; Bert, a street car conductor living at Columbus, who married there and has

one son, Avery; and Verda, now deceased, who was the wife of Irvin Colver.

Charles M. Hershner was reared on the home farm and before he reached his majority had proved a shrewd stock dealer and carried on a large business in handling stock while he still made his headquarters on the farm. Since coming to Galion he had added other business features and conducts one of the best livery stables in this section, having fifteen horses with complete outfits, together with all kinds of modern conveyances for hire. He has become one of the representative business men of the city.

Mr. Hershner was married in Troy township, Morrow county, to Miss Emma Meckley, who was born there and was a daughter of Andrew Meckley, who is one of the substantial farmers of Troy township, now in his 70th year. Mrs. Hershner died at Galion, Dec. 10, 1908, and is survived by two children: M. Adelaide, who is nine years old, and Laura M., who is in her seventh year, both little maidens being pupils in the public schools. Politically Mr. Hershner is a Democrat and fraternally is identified with the Elks and the Eagles.

EDWARD LIBINS,* bank clerk for the Babst Banking House at Crestline, O., was born in this city, Jan. 24, 1874, and is a son of John and Margaret (Kile) Libins.

John Libins was born in Germany and came to the United States in early manhood, locating at first in Maryland, where he married Margaret Kile. Some years later they came to Crestline, O., where John Libins died when aged about 45 years. His widow survives. They were members of the English Lutheran church. Six of their children survive, four of whom are married and all but one reside at Crestline.

Edward Libins obtained his education in the public schools and then became an employe of the Babst Banking House where he has continued for 23 years and is bookkeeper for the bank. He is held in high esteem by Mr. Babst who has watched his upward rise with interest and is not slow in showing appreciation of the honesty and fidelity of those in whom he feels he can repose the utmost confidence, Mr. Libins being one of these.

Mr. Libins married Miss Margaret E. Pow-

ell, who was born and educated in Morrow county, O., and they have one daughter, Marian K., who was born March 23, 1907, at Crestline. Mr. and Mrs. Libins are members of the Presbyterian church. He holds an independent attitude as to politics.

WILBUR GRIFFETH, a successful business man of Crestline, O., has been a dealer in livestock for the past 20 years and for the past eight years has also conducted a meat market in this city. He was born at Plymouth, O., was reared and educated there and some 13 years since came to near Crestline.

Levi Griffeth, father of Wilbur, was of Welsh ancestry, and lived on the farm in Ohio on which he was born and died there in 1899, when aged 73 years. He married Nancy Kelley, who was born at Plymouth, O., of Irish parents, and died when aged 63 years. They had four children: Ida, who died at Tiffin, O., who was the wife of Harold B. Adams; Wilbur, our subject; Benjamin F., a Baptist minister located at Granville, O., who has two daughters and one son; and Charles, who owns and operates the old home farm, and who has one son.

Mr. Griffeth owns a farm near Crestline and on that is located his slaughter house. He has been interested in the livestock business almost his entire active life and at times has shipped as much as a car load a week. He maintains his home on his farm which he carefully cultivates in addition to attending to his other business.

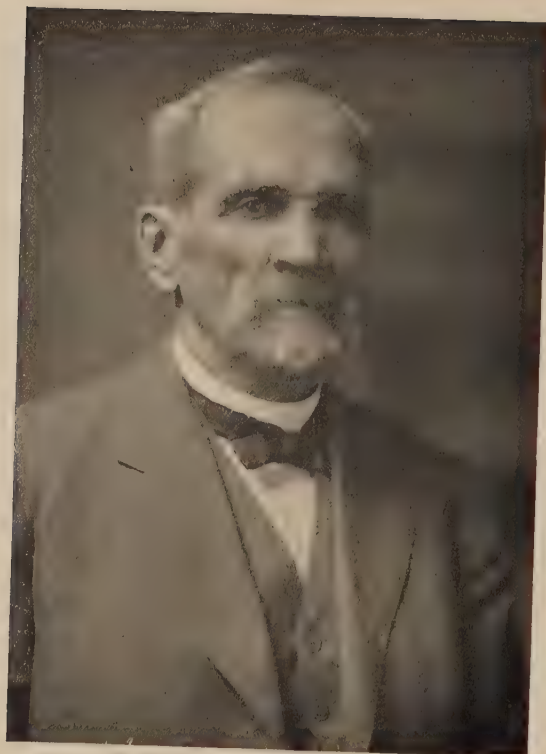
At Plymouth, O., Mr. Griffeth was married to Miss Phebe Smith, who was born at Crestline but was reared and educated at Plymouth, a daughter of Charles J. and Mary (Taylor) Smith. Mr. Smith was an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad for some years and then engaged in farming and died at Plymouth, O., at the age of 73 years, being still survived by his widow, who is now in her 72nd year. Mr. and Mrs. Griffeth have one daughter, Ruth M., who was educated at Crestline and resides with her parents. In politics Mr. Griffeth is a Democrat but is no seeker for office. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Crestline.

JOHN L. HAZLETT,* one of Crestline's best known citizens, for many years a rail-

road engineer and a veteran officer of the great Civil War, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in May, 1844. Mr. Hazlett can recall nothing of his very early life, his father dying when he was very young and his mother coming to the United States shortly afterward. He was reared by an uncle, with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to America and joined his mother, that being his earliest recollection of her. Landing at Philadelphia, Pa., he went to his mother at Wilmington, Dela. Later in life she came to Ohio and died in advanced age, in Perry County.

In 1860 Mr. Hazlett came to Crestline, O., and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railway. On October 6, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. K, 64th O. Vol. Inf., and was honorably discharged in January, 1866, having been made a veteran by re-enlistment in 1864, his rank being sergeant and orderly sergeant. He may well be proud of his record which shows him to have been a courageous, cheerful, obedient and active soldier, ever at the post of duty and uncomplainingly bearing the many hardships which fall to a soldier's lot. He was in the entire campaign from Shiloh to Nashville and the names of the historic battlefields are very familiar to him, his memory recalling their dangers, terrors and triumphs as he fought on their sites. He was never captured and but once was wounded, that being by a minie ball in the hip at the battle of Chickamauga. On many occasions he won hearty commendation from his superior officers, one of these being Captain, now General E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus. After the war closed Sergeant Hazlett returned to Crestline and resumed work with the railroads, becoming an engineer, and thus remaining until he was retired.

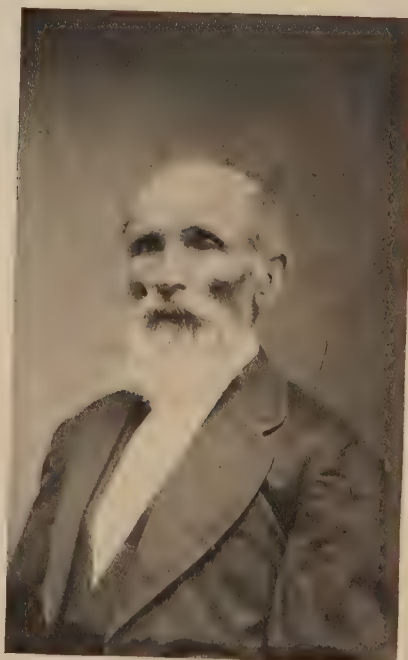
At Crestline, Mr. Hazlett was married to Miss Susan Fate, who was born in Crawford County, February 22, 1846, was reared in Jackson township, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Fate. Her father was of German extraction but was born in Pennsylvania, while her mother was born in Baden, Germany. At the age of sixteen years Elizabeth Baker accompanied her parents to Richland county, O. She was married at Crestline to John Fate and they secured and improved land in Jackson township, where both



GEORGE W. ALBRIGHT



DANIEL ALBRIGHT



JOSEPH ALBRIGHT

died. They were among the charter members of the German Lutheran church in Jackson township but later in life united with the Methodists. Of their eight children three are yet living, one of these being Mrs. Hazlett. To Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett four children were born, namely: Charles, who is a railway conductor residing at Newark, O., married and has one daughter, Florence; Orlando J., who is a conductor with the Santa Fe line, lives in New Mexico, and has two children—Nellie M. and Beatrice; Huldah V., who is the wife of Bruce Frank, who is a railroad man in California, and has two sons—Carl W. and Charles H.; and August, who died when about five years old. Mr. Hazlett is a member of Snyder Post No. 129, G. A. R. Mrs. Hazlett tells in a very interesting manner of the building up of Crestline and relates many incidents connected with railroad building in this section, her memory going back to the commencement of these great industrial developments.

GEORGE W. ALBRIGHT, a retired farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Bucyrus, O., was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., May 15, 1842, and is a son of Joseph Albright and a grandson of Daniel Albright.

Daniel Albright was born in Berkes county, Pa., about 1776, and was a brother of Rev. Jacob Albright, who was the founder of the religious body known as the Albright Methodists, which, to all intents and purposes, is now the Evangelical church and numbers many thousand in its membership. The father of Daniel and Rev. Jacob Albright, was born in Germany and he was the first of the family to come to America. He settled in Pennsylvania and died there in old age. Daniel Albright learned the brickmaking trade and also engaged in farming. He married Esther Wagner, who belonged to another old German family of Pennsylvania, and afterward resided in Berks and Juniata counties, Pa. From Pennsylvania Daniel Albright and family, in 1813, moved to Ohio, bringing their household possessions with them in wagons, and made settlement on new land near New Lisbon, Columbiana county, O. There he followed the trade of brickmaking and there the wife died, his death taking place in Crawford county.

Joseph Albright, son of Daniel Albright, was born in Juniata county, Pa., May 15, 1801 and thus was 12 years old when the family reached Ohio. In 1829, after marriage, he left Columbiana county and came to Crawford county, bringing his wife and their one child, together with an eight-day clock and another cherished piece of furniture, in an ox-cart. He purchased 20 acres of land of James Scott, who had secured great tracts of Government land at an early day, paying the sum of \$100 for the same. Here he started a brickyard and manufactured the first bricks ever made in Crawford county, and sold the first bricks used in the construction of the old Boyer residence, which is now within the city limits. It is now the property of the Crawford County Agricultural Society. Subsequently Joseph Albright purchased 20 additional acres of land and still later, 40 more acres, and this continued to be his home until the close of his life, his death occurring May 27, 1884. He had also, at times, bought timbered tracts which were very valuable. After 1840 he devoted his attention to farming and stock raising. In early life he was a Whig but later became a Republican. All his life he was a man of sterling character and after he experienced religion, at a religious gathering held under an oak tree on his own farm, was a consistent member of the Albright Methodist body and did much to advance its work in this section. At his hearthstone all the preachers were welcome and when they went on their missionary way it was not only with his assurances of good will but with substantial assistance that often was sadly needed.

About 1828 Joseph Albright was married in Columbiana county, O., to Hannah Jury, who was born March 1, 1812, a daughter of Silas and Anna (Thorp) Jury, of Welsh ancestry but natives of Virginia. Silas Jury died in his native state and his widow married a Mr. Banks and they moved to Crawford county, O. Mrs. Albright died Oct. 4, 1890. To Joseph and Hannah Albright the following children were born: Sarah A., deceased, who was the wife of D. J. Sheckler, also deceased; Daniel B., deceased, who was survived by two sons and two daughters—Charles, James, Cora and Flora; Emanuel, deceased, who was a farmer and was survived by nine children—

William, Joseph, George, Mary, Gertrude, Grace, Nellie, Fred and Margaret; Hester A., deceased, who is survived by her husband, James Ludwig, and who was the mother of an infant, also deceased; Joseph, Jr., who is a resident of South Bend, Ind., and has three sons and one daughter—Edwin, Zuah, Silas and Bertrum; George W., whose name heads this sketch; John Thompson, who is a farmer in Holmes township, Crawford county and has three children—Franklin, Anna, deceased, and Hannah; Marcia, deceased, who was the wife of W. T. Minnich, of Bucyrus, and has one child, Orris; Hannah, who is the wife of W. C. Kelly, of Bucyrus, and has three children—Hetty, Clarence and Bessie; and Frank, who resides at Bucyrus and has one son and one daughter—Cassius and Desdemonia.

George W. Albright was reared on the old home place and the larger part of the homestead finally became his own property. He engaged there in agricultural pursuits until 1910, when he retired to Bucyrus and in the following year erected his fine business block on South Sandusky street, his residence being at No. 210 on the same thoroughfare. Mr. Albright is independent in his political sentiments to a large degree but nominally is a Republican.

Mr. Albright was married in Whetstone township, Crawford county, in 1866, to Miss Jemima Scott, who was born in that township, Jan. 22, 1845, and is a daughter of James Scott and a granddaughter of James Scott.

James Scott, the grandfather of Mrs. Albright, was born in Pennsylvania and was there married to Esther Halstead, and in 1822, with their family they came to Crawford county, making the long overland journey in the great covered wagons drawn by oxen. In Crawford county James Scott entered 320 acres of Government land and it was from this far-sighted pioneer that Joseph Albright bought his first 20 acres of land. On this tract Mr. Scott developed a fine farm, made all necessary improvements and lived long enough to enjoy them, passing away when aged 60 years. His widow lived to be 72 years of age.

James Scott, Jr., son of James and father of Mrs. Albright, was born about 1796, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and died in 1851. He accompanied his parents to Ohio and in Holmes

township, Crawford county, was married to Caroline Martin. She was born in 1816, in England and in 1822 accompanied her parents to the United States and to Crawford county, O. They were James and Sarah (Hawks) Martin, the former of whom was born in Ireland and when 16 years of age made his way to England. There he entered the British Navy and while serving for 14 years as a sailor, through his own efforts acquired a good education and became a man of religious conviction. When he came to Crawford county he settled in Holmes township, on what is now the Gephart estate. He taught school and also was a preacher for a time and was one of the first auditors of Crawford county. He died when aged 66 years and was survived by his wife for eight years. After the death of James Scott Mrs. Scott married James Boner and died in Crawford county at the age of 48 years, Mr. Boner subsequently passing away at the home of a daughter, by a previous marriage. Mrs. Albright has one brother, Joseph Martin Scott, who resides with his family on his farm in Holmes township.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Albright: Georgianna, a popular teacher, who was educated in the schools of Bucyrus and at Berea College; Grace, who died at the age of 38 years, unmarried, a highly educated, cultured woman and a graduate of Baldwin University and of the Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.; Mercy, who died at the age of 27 years, was also highly educated and a college graduate; Silas J., who died in infancy; Carrie, who is the wife of Forest R. McFarland; and Roscoe D., who died at the age of 14 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Albright and all their children have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active and interested workers. Mr. Albright was a charter member of the old order of Patrons of Husbandry, in Whetstone township, Crawford county.

CHARLES GALLINGER. Among the lawyers of Crawford county Charles Gallinger stands as one of the most successful. He has won his standing at the bar by his careful attention to the legal phases of his cases and by bringing to his work an understanding of right and justice which enable him to make

convincing arguments and to present his cases either to court or jury in a thoroughly convincing way.

Charles Gallinger was born near Wingert's Corners, in Lykins township, Crawford county, Ohio, on June 26th, 1869. His parents were Philip and Louisa (Angene) Gallinger. His father was a Bavarian, and his mother was born in French (now German) territory. His father died in 1879, and his mother in 1905. The parents are interred in the Brokenword Cemetery.

Charles Gallinger is the youngest of five children, all living. He received a common school education, and was an applicant for a teacher's certificate when only 13 years old, but was refused a certificate on account of his age; he secured one the following year, however, when H. J. Tracht, Reuben Stahle and J. F. Kimerline were the county school examiners. He regularly attended each annual county examination, securing certificates, although he did not teach school until he was 18 years of age when he taught his home school three consecutive terms. Immediately thereafter he attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, for one year, at the end of which time he returned home for want of funds with which to complete a collegiate course, and while at home he continued to assist his brother on the farm, reading law during his spare hours. In September, 1893, he came to Bucyrus and commenced reading law in the office of Finley & Bennett, and in the following June he passed the law examination and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, standing third highest in a class of 63 applicants.

He did not commence the practice of law until December, 1896, when he started alone, but two months thereafter, on the expiration of the term of Gen. E. B. Finley as Circuit Judge, a partnership was formed under the name of Finley & Gallinger, which has continued ever since in the legal practice in all the courts, State and Federal.

In 1900 Mr. Gallinger was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford county, and held the office for six years. He has been an indefatigable worker in his chosen profession and has built up a large and very lucrative practice. He has been engaged in some of the most important cases in the courts, and his firm is

counsel for the New York Central lines in the county, and for a great many of the leading manufacturing plants.

Mr. Gallinger brought to his chosen profession a natural love for study and the mastery of intricate problems. It was by conscientious devotion to a study of the principles of law that he has been able to attain and hold the high position as a practicing attorney. He gives to every case a care and determination to win which have naturally resulted to the advantage of his clients and he has won success for them by understanding their cases and applying his legal talents for their benefit.

Mr. Gallinger was married July 14, 1903, to Miss Clara Hoffman, daughter of John and Anna (Burns) Hoffman, and she has been active in good works in and for the upbuilding of Bucyrus, her work as head of the Kings Daughters being especially noteworthy. Mr. Gallinger has always taken a firm stand in helping his home town and with both counsel and cash he willingly helps the city.

JOHN H. SHEETZ, cashier of the Farmers Exchange Bank, of New Washington, O., is a member of one of the old and substantial families of Crawford County, one that has been identified with many leading interests and activities of this section. Mr. Sheetz was born at New Washington, Ohio, August 29, 1852, a son of John A. and Margaret (Donnenwirth) Sheetz.

John A. Sheetz was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, Sept. 6, 1809. In 1830 he came to America, landing in New York City. From New York he went to Columbiana County, Ohio. For several years he was employed as a farm hand and at various occupations which would yield him an honest living, receiving but six dollars per month in the first capacity. From Columbiana County he went to Dayton, Ohio. About 1835 he came to Crawford County to visit his sister and while here became so favorably impressed with the agricultural possibilities of this section that he bought ninety acres of land situated in Auburn Township which tract includes the present site of the village of Waynesburg. He erected a log cabin and began the task of clearing his land and cultivating crops. John A. Sheetz was a man of enterprise and became one of local

importance. He was the first postmaster at New Washington and for several years prior to the establishment of the office here, carried the mails, once a week walking to a point four miles west of the village to meet the stage, its route not taking in New Washington. During his later years he was engaged in the mercantile business at New Washington. He was a sturdy, honest, self reliant man, whose whole life was an exemplification of the meritorious qualities which belong to the race from which he came.

At Dayton, Ohio, John A. Sheetz was married in May, 1836, to Margaret Weisenbacher, who died in July following. In October, 1837, he was married secondly to Margaret Weaver, who was born in Auburn township, Crawford County, and lived but a little over one year after marriage, being survived by a daughter, Catharine Agatha, who is the wife of William H. Donnenwirth, of Canton, Ohio. His third marriage took place at New Washington, Ohio, in 1842, with Mrs. Margaret (Donnenwirth) Hesse, daughter of George Donnenwirth and widow of Ehregott Hesse. Mrs. Sheetz was born in Alsace, Germany. Her first husband was a merchant at New Washington, and after his death she continued in the business until after her marriage with Mr. Sheetz, when he took charge of the same and carried it on until 1866, when his son Jacob became a partner under the firm name of John A. Sheetz and Son. In 1876 he went into the banking business, in which he remained until his death, which occurred Dec. 7, 1889. To the above marriage six children were born, four of whom are yet living, namely: Jacob, president of the Farmers Exchange Bank of New Washington, Ohio; Caroline, the wife of John L. Assenheimer, of Bucyrus, Ohio; John H. Sheetz, cashier of the Farmers Exchange Bank, and Louisa P., widow of the late John M. Guiss, of New Washington, Ohio.

John H. Sheetz attended the public schools at New Washington, and later at Oberlin College. He learned the principles of banking at Mt. Union business college, Mt. Union, Ohio, where he took a business course. During the last two years of his school life he spent the summer months on his father's farm. Agricultural pursuits being congenial to him, he desired to engage in farming, but in 1872 at

the earnest solicitation of his father, he became a clerk in the latter's store and served in that capacity until 1874, when he purchased his father's interest in the business and became a partner of his brother Jacob, under the firm name of Jacob Sheetz and Brother. This firm continued in business until 1904, when they sold their stock of goods to William Foos.

In 1876 the Farmers Exchange Bank was organized and our subject became cashier and financial manager. The success of the bank is largely due to his efforts, which have resulted in making this one of the leading financial institutions of the county. On Oct. 2, 1889, he was married to Miss Theresia W. Michaelis, who was born at Bucyrus, Ohio, and is a daughter of Rev. August Michaelis. The latter was born in Prussia and came to America about 1840, when a young man, subsequently entering the ministry of the Lutheran Church. To John H. Sheetz and wife the following children were born: John A., who is a student at Capital University, Columbus, O., a member of the class of 1913; and Walter F., who is attending the same educational institution and is a member of the class of 1915, both promising students and fine types of young American manhood. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Sheetz is a director in the New Washington Lumber and Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In political sentiment he is a Democrat.

FARMERS EXCHANGE BANK, of New Washington, O., was organized in 1876 and thus is one of the oldest financial institutions of the county and has enjoyed unusual prosperity. Its officers were: John A. Sheetz, president; Jacob Sheetz, vice president; and John H. Sheetz, cashier, and this board continued to operate the bank until the death of John A. Sheetz in 1889. The business was then re-organized with Jacob Sheetz as president; John M. Guiss, vice president, and John H. Sheetz, cashier, the directors and stockholders, in addition to the officers, being Mrs. Margaret Sheetz and Mrs. Louisa P. Guiss. The death of John M. Guiss in 1910 and of Mrs. Margaret Sheetz in 1892, called for changes and accordingly Jacob Sheetz continued as presi-

dent, Mrs. Louisa P. Guiss became vice president, John H. Sheetz continued as cashier; George H. Seitter became assistant cashier in 1904 and in 1910 Miss Ida L. Kimerline became bookkeeper.

This bank was organized with a capital stock of \$25,000.00. It now has a surplus account of \$25,000.00 and its undivided profits aggregate \$10,082.71.

The earliest location of the bank was in the back part of the J. Sheetz & Bro. store, which mercantile business was sold in 1904 to William Foos, and in 1905 the present commodious and modern bank building was erected. Its dimensions are 25x64 feet, two stories high, of brick construction, the entire first floor being devoted to the banking departments and the second floor occupied by the local telephone exchange and by tenants. The bank is equipped with a burglar and fire proof vault, with inside dimensions of 7x11 feet and an automatic time-lock door weighing three tons. Conveniences for the patrons of the bank have also been provided and the interests of all customers are carefully conserved. The officers of the concern are members of the American Bankers' Association; the Ohio Bankers' Association, and of the Ohio Private Bankers' Association.

GEORGE A. BRAUSE,* who owns 705 acres of land in Lykens township, Crawford county, was born in this township, May 29, 1855, a son of Rudolph and Catherine (Klink) Brause.

Rudolph Brause was a native of Germany but at the age of six years came to the United States and in 1830 located in Lykens township, Crawford county, where he became a well known farmer. He married, as before intimated, Catherine Klink, who was also born in Germany, in Wurtemberg, and who at the age of six years came with her parents to the United States, they in 1828 settling in Liberty township, Crawford county. To Rudolph Brause and his wife were born the following children: Caroline, who died when aged 21 years; George A.; John; Fidelia, deceased, who was the wife of Jacob Zeigler; Willis H., a resident of Lykens township; and Emma, who died when aged 46 years. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Brause belonged to the Lutheran church.

George A. Brause received his educational training in the common schools of Lykens township and then turned his attention to farming. He at first assisted his father in the cultivation of the home place, but when he was 25 years of age he had through his industry and frugality acquired enough capital to be able to purchase a tract of 80 acres with but little help from his parents. To this tract he has added until he now has 705 acres of valuable land, on which he carries on general farming along scientific lines, also raising some stock.

On February 12, 1889, Mr. Brause was united in marriage to Miss Mary Anna Green, who was born in Chatfield township, this county. Her parents, Jacob and Magdalena (Drefts) Green, were natives of Germany but came to this country when young and were married here. Jacob Green was a farmer. Both he and his wife are now deceased and are buried at Sheely cemetery near Sulphur Springs. To them were born the following children: John; Catherine, wife of Emanuel Ulmer; Daniel; Benjamin; Gottlieb; Edward; Louisa, deceased, who was the wife of John Bower; Sophia, the wife of Jacob Feightner; Mary Anna, the wife of our subject; and Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of of Abraham Clopfesteen. To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Brause have been born children as follows: Edward Rudolph, Walter George, Clarence Albert, Rosa Anna and Hattie Magdalena Catherine.

A Democratic in politics, Mr. Brause is serving as a member of the school board. He and his family are affiliated with the German Lutheran church.

EDWARD VOLLRATH has been a lifelong resident of Bucyrus. He was born of German parentage, 54 years ago, at the old homestead on the northeast corner of Mary and Walnut streets. He attended the public schools at his native city, graduating from the High School in the class of 1878. Part of his youth was spent in learning the trade of the cabinet-maker and joiner in his father's wood-working establishment at Bucyrus, and when he resumed his studies in the local schools he had become an expert wood worker. After graduating from the Bucyrus schools he entered Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, in the fall of 1878, and remained at this latter institution

until the close of his junior year in the spring of 1881. He subsequently entered Princeton College and graduated from that institution in the classical course with the degree of A. B. in 1883. He afterwards received the degree of A. M. from Princeton. After leaving college Mr. Vollrath began the study of law in the law office of General E. B. Finley at Bucyrus and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio in the fall of 1885. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Bucyrus and has continued in the practice of the law in this city since that time. In December, 1904, Mr. Vollrath was appointed Circuit Judge by Governor Myron T. Herrick for the Third Circuit of Ohio to succeed Judge Mooney who had died. Judge Vollrath occupied this position for a period of one year, being defeated at the ensuing election by Judge Michael Donnelly, of Napoleon. Judge Vollrath made a second campaign for this same position in the fall of 1906, but was again defeated by Judge Donnelly, who had an overwhelming democratic plurality behind him. Although defeated, Judge Vollrath had the satisfaction of reducing the normal democratic plurality of ten thousand to three thousand.

Mr. Vollrath was united in marriage June 27, 1888, with Miss Millie Wise, daughter of William and Eliza J. Wise, of said city. To this union were born five children, Jeanne Elizabeth, Edna Grace, Charles Victor, Carol Permylla and Edward Wise Vollrath. Mrs. Vollrath died February 1, 1910.

Mr. Vollrath became identified with the Ohio National Guard in April, 1884, enlisting as a private in Company "A" of the Eighth Regiment. He was elected and commissioned captain of his company in 1886, became major in 1892 and in that capacity served with his regiment during the Spanish-American war. The regiment saw service in the siege of Santiago in Cuba and assisted in the reduction of the province of that name. Major Vollrath was present at the surrender of Santiago and, returning to the states with his regiment at the close of the war, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the fall of 1899. Upon the organization of the Division, Ohio National Guard, Colonel Vollrath was elected and commissioned colonel of his regiment, the Eighth Ohio, with

rank dating from December 23, 1899, and has remained in command of his regiment since that date. This regiment, under Colonel Vollrath's command, has been called upon by the governor of Ohio on various occasions in aid of the civil authorities.

Colonel Vollrath has always been a Republican in politics. Socially and fraternally he is a veteran member of the Knights of Pythias. In his church relations he has been a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church of Bucyrus, Sunday school and church, since early childhood.

Colonel Vollrath, whose full name is Charles Edward Vollrath, is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Hocker) Vollrath. The father was a native of Schwartzburg-Rudelsdorf, Saxony, and the mother is a native of the grand duchy of Baden. The father, Charles Vollrath, who died December 26, 1902, was for long years prominent in manufacturing circles in Bucyrus and the head of the manufacturing firm of Vollrath Brothers. The manufacturing establishment on the corner of Mary and Walnut streets, Bucyrus, and the lumber yards in connection therewith, were long and well known to the older citizens of Bucyrus.

THE BRINKMAN FAMILY* of Tod township, Crawford county, O., is one well known and highly respected and was established here by the grandfather of the present representatives, William F., Edward F. and Jesse R. Brinkman. The grandparents came from Germany but the father, Jacob Brinkman, was born on the farm known as the Brinkman homestead, on which he passed his life as a farmer, and died March 17, 1895, when aged 52 years, four months and twelve days.

Jacob Brinkman did much to develop and improve his farm of fertile land, leaving to his family an estate of 229 22-100 acres, with substantial buildings, stock and machinery. He was a man of sterling character and commanded the respect of all who knew him either as a business man or as a neighbor. He married Augusta Smith, who was born in Germany and still survives, residing with her youngest son. Three sons were born to them: William F., Edward F. and Jesse R. William F. married Sarah Ferrall and they have had four children: Nina Harper, deceased, Clarence and Henrietta. Edward F. married Della

Shell and they have three children: Hazel, Lela and Robert. Jesse R. was married first to Gertrude Pickering, who died without issue, and second to Tornette Wingert. William F. follows the carpenter trade while the other sons carry on the farm industries and all are reliable and respected business men. It is a Democratic family and all the sons are active and interested citizens. William F. served for a number of years in the office of constable; Edward F. was township trustee for six years, while Jesse R., at the present writing, is his party's candidate for county commissioner. The brothers are closely united in all their interests. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES D. FERREE, newspaper reporter and historical writer, Bucyrus, Ohio, is a descendant from an old French Huguenot family and traces his ancestry back to Robert La Ferree, who in A. D. 1265 was confirmed to an extensive estate at Forchamps in lower Normandy and became the founder of the family. During the troubled period following the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, Daniel Ferree and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Warembur, with their family, escaped from France, made their way to Strasbourg, where they resided for some time, then went to Lindau in Bavaria, where the father, who was a silk manufacturer of wealth, died in a few years. A short time after his death his widow decided to emigrate to America with her children—three sons and three daughters. Her passport dated Bittingheim, March 10, 1708, as well as the family's certificate of standing and withdrawal from the French Reformed church at Pelican, of which they were members, under date of May 10th, 1708, are still in the possession of her descendants. They came via Holland and England; in the latter company they remained several months. Madam Ferree and family were introduced to Queen Ann by William Penn, both of whom extended many favors that greatly assisted the Madam in bringing her family to the new colonies. Her patent of naturalization and permission to colonize in America bear the date of August 27th, 1708. Upon the family's arrival at New York in the fall of 1708 they went to Esopus about 100 miles north of that place on the Hudson river, where they had relatives. In the

spring of 1712 they emigrated to the Pequea valley, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania and located upon a land grant of 2,000 acres, granted to the family by William Penn, the warrant bears the date of September 10th, 1712. There it was that the Madam with her children established their home in the new world and became the progenitors of all of the name in the United States. Shortly after her arrival in the Pequea Valley, Madam Ferree vested in the care of trustees a plot of ground for burial purposes for the use of the settlers. In early times it was known as the "Ferree Graveyard," but the farm upon which it was located eventually became the property of the Carpenter family and at the present it is known as the "Carpenter Graveyard." It is located near the village of Paradise, Lancaster county, and in it the Madam and many of her descendants are buried. Her posterity is numbered by the thousands and are to be found in nearly every state in the Union. Many of them have attained distinction in the various walks of life. The archives in the War Department at Washington contains the records of more than thirty of the name that were in the Revolutionary war, among the more prominent were Col. John Ferree, who commanded the Tenth Pennsylvania Rifles; Col. Joel Ferree, who commanded the First Battalion of Lancaster Associators; Major Michael Ferree and twenty-nine others who served as non-commissioned officers and privates. The Madam's descendants were also prominent in the war of 1812, among them was Col. Joel Ferree, who commanded the Pennsylvania troops that built the fort at Upper Sandusky and named it Fort Ferree in his honor. In the Rebellion large numbers were conspicuous, but we will pass them all by but one, whose great military talents and glorious achievements have not only shed a lustre on his Huguenot ancestry but covered his memory with undying glory—Major General John F. Reynolds, commander of the First Army Corps at the battle of Gettysburg.

Again in the Spanish-American War her descendants were conspicuous. Admiral Winfield S. Schley, the hero of Sanitago, was a great grandson of Rebecca Ferree, who was a great-granddaughter of Madam Ferree.

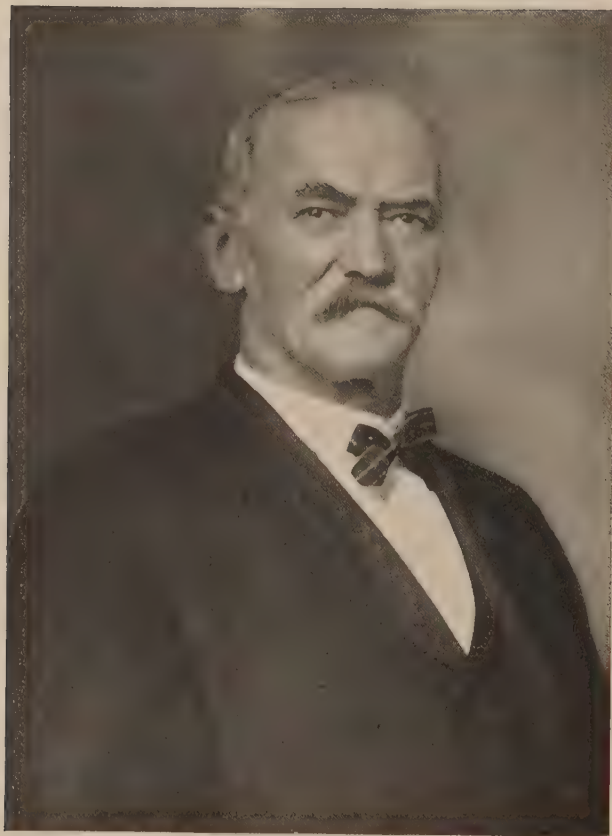
Our subject traces his lineage from Madam

Ferree through Philip, her youngest son, who died in the Pequea Valley and is buried in the old Ferree graveyard. Jacob, Sr., born in Lancaster county, died in York county. Jacob, Jr., born in York county and died in Adams county and was a Revolutionary war soldier. William, born in Adams county, July 14th, 1779, died in Richland county, Ohio, October 14th, 1846. He married at Carlisle, Pa., February 11th, 1808, Mary L. Le Boob, who was born in Adams county, Pa., March 2d, 1779, died in Richland county, Ohio, January 27th, 1849. She was of French and Swiss descent, her grandfather, Michael Le Boob, having been a Huguenot refugee and married a Swiss woman and came to America prior to 1760. It might be mentioned that the Le Boobs were the last of our subject's ancestors, on both paternal and maternal side to come from a foreign country. In 1826 William and Mary M. Ferree emigrated with their family of eight children from Cumberland county, Pa., to Franklin, now Weller, township, Richland county, Ohio. Their eldest son, James B. Ferree, born November 14th, 1808, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, died August 2d, 1862, in Richland county, Ohio. Married March 22d, 1842, at Mansfield, Ohio, Miss Elizabeth Davidson, born January 1st, 1803, at Carlisle, Pa., died March 8th, 1864, at Shelby, Ohio. They were the parents of twins, one died in infancy the other being the father of our subject. William Henry was born in Richland county July 26th, 1843, received his education in the country schools and the "Shelby Institute." Was married November 17th, 1863, at Shelby, Ohio, to Miss Eliza Dickerson, who was born January 29th, 1844, at Martinsburg, Knox county, Ohio, and died June 9th, 1911 at Bucyrus. Her ancestry is traced back to William the Conqueror's invasion of England, when Walter de Coen was given the manor of Kenson in Yorkshire, by the Conqueror as a reward for valor on the field of battle. Philemon Dickerson came over from England in 1630 with Winthrop's colonists. In 1643 he moved to the north shore of Long Island. His grandson, Peter, located in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1741; his son Silas lived and died in that state and among his children was Peter, who resided many years at Doylestown, Pa., and married Addie Kahl, of Egg Harbor, New

Jersey. Their last born, a son, was named for his uncle, Mahlon, who at that time was governor of New Jersey and later Secretary of War.

Mahlon Dickerson came to Ohio in 1838 and worked at the carpenter trade at Newark, where he married on September 23d, 1839, Miss Mary Cochran, who was born January 12th, 1823, at Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, and died at Shelby, Ohio, February 4th, 1884. Her ancestry were the Cochrans, Langleys, Stuarts, all noted pioneer families of old Virginia. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom grew to woman and manhood. After the marriage of William H. Ferree and Eliza Dickerson they resided for some years in Shelby, where he was engaged in the lumber and planing mill business, then moved to a farm in Richland county, where they lived a few years, then moved to Galion in 1873, and in 1881 to Bucyrus, where the family has since made their home. Five children were born to them: James D. (the subject of this sketch); Edna J., died at the age of nine years; Agnes L., married John C. Doll, and resides at Indianapolis, Ind.; Lois D., married Frederick J. Heine, resides at Klein, Montana; William F., died at the age of eight years.

James D. attended the public schools at Galion and was a member of the graduating class of 1882, but was compelled to leave before graduating by the removal of the family to Bucyrus in the spring of 1881. He learned the painter's trade under Samuel D. Welsh, which he followed until 1888, when he became a brakeman on the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway; he was promoted to freight conductor, July 7th, 1890. Was promoted to yardmaster at Columbus, September 1st, 1901, and resigned that position in 1902. Was engaged as superintendent of construction for the Crescent Lumber Company, on a lumber railroad in West Virginia in 1907, and held a similar position with the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railroad Company in Ontario, Canada, for several months in 1909. He was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors for several years while actively engaged in railroad work and filled the responsible position of general chairman of the first federated general committee for the Ohio Central lines during the years 1899, 1900 and part of 1901, and it



FREDERICK L. KOPP

was through his exertions and endeavors that the agreement and schedule of 1900 was granted the employes by the railroad company. He was the recipient of complimentary letters from Grand Chief Conductor E. E. Clark, of the O. R. C., and other leaders of railroad orders interested; also was highly complimented by the officials of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad for the businesslike manner in which the grievances were handled and presented. He was presented with a fine armchair by the Bucyrus Division, No. 193, O. R. C., as a token of appreciation for the services he rendered in their behalf.

He has served ten years in Company A, Eighth Regiment, O. N. G., under three enlistments and has a first-class record as a militiaman. He served nearly four years on the Bucyrus police force, and was considered by his superiors a first-class man. He some time ago took up newspaper work and is making a success of it. He was married April 3d, 1912, to Mrs. Helen M. Bressler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reichard, pioneer settlers in Chatfield township, Crawford county. William H. Ferree, our subject's father, resides with them at 837 North Sandusky avenue.

FREDERICK L. KOPP, one of Galion's best known and highly respected retired citizens, occupying his comfortable residence at No. 125 East Main street, for many years was active in business in this city, and is an honored veteran of the Civil War and a valued comrade in Dick Morris Post, No. 130, G. A. R., at Galion, O. Mr. Kopp was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 27, 1846, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Menner) Kopp.

The parents of Mr. Kopp grew to mature years in Wurtemberg and were married in the city of Stuttgart, Germany. Their one son and three daughters were born before they decided to make the great change in their lives of leaving their native land for one across the Atlantic Ocean, and they were led to this measure because they believed their children would have better opportunities than appeared possible, at that time, in Germany. After a voyage of 60 days the travelers reached New York and from there proceeded to Sandusky City, O., and from there, two years later, moved to

Marion county. It was there, in 1856, that the mother died and afterward the father went to Jay county, Ind., and his death occurred there, in the home of a daughter, in 1868, when he was aged 60 years. He had followed the shoe-making trade all his active life. Both he and wife were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Frederick L. Kopp was six years old when his parents, in 1852, came to America. He attended school as opportunity was afforded, in his boyhood, and grew up into sturdy and self respecting youth, so well developed physically that in the early days of the Civil War he had no difficulty in being accepted as a soldier, although he was aged but fifteen years and three months. He enlisted on June 21, 1861, in Co. K, 4th O. Vol. Inf., in which he served for three entire years, reenlisting in September, 1864, in Co. H, 7th N. J. Vol. Inf., in which he served until the war terminated, and was honorably discharged, with the rank of first sergeant, in June, 1865. He participated in many of the important battles of that great war. He was at Rich Mountain; was all through the Shenandoah Valley campaign; was at Petersburg, Gettysburg and Mine Run, and in innumerable skirmishes in which a brave comrade often lost his life. He was once seriously wounded, on Nov. 28, 1863, receiving a gun shot in his right foot.

After the war was over and his military duties well performed for his adopted country, Mr. Kopp returned to Galion and engaged in the bakery business here on East Main street, for many years and through his honest business methods prospered greatly. In 1892 he built the Phoenix Hotel which he operated for ten years and then retired. He erected a three-story brick building on East Main street which he rents for business purposes. He is prominently identified with the Democratic party at Galion and for six years has been a member of the city council.

In January, 1867, Mr. Kopp was married at Galion, to Miss Margaret Schneider, who was born in Crawford county in 1847 and has spent her life here. Her grandfather, John Schneider, was born in Germany and was married there to his first wife who died and left five children—William, Peter, Charlotte, Elizabeth and Catherine. The grandfather mar-

ried (second) Margaret Simond and they had three children born to them—John, Henry and Catherine. They came to the United States when William Schneider, Jr., was 18 years old and landed at Baltimore, Md. From there they came to Crawford county and located in Whetstone township. William Schneider became a well known minister in the Reformed church but late in life they united with the Methodists.

William Schneider, Jr., father of Mrs. Kopp, grew to manhood in Whetstone township. He was first married to a Miss Behler, who died one year later, with her infant. Later he married, in Morrow county, O., Miss Sophia Eichhorn, who was born in Baden, Germany, and was four years old when her parents brought her to America. Her father, John Eichhorn, followed his trade as a harness-maker in Morrow county, later became a farmer and still later moved to Mansfield, O., where he died aged about 70 years. The family is of the German Lutheran faith. The mother of Mrs. Kopp died at the latter's home, in March, 1905, when within a few months of her 85th birthday. Of her 11 children, eight grew to mature years, all married and the following survive: Catherine, who is the widow of John Betts and resides with Mrs. Kopp; Margaret, who is the wife of Frederick L. Kopp; Mary, who is the wife of Frederick Starr, residing at Bellefontaine, O., and has two children, Paul and Clara B.; and Calvin H., who is pastor of a Reformed church at Decatur, Ind., his family including three sons and three daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Kopp have had the following children: Clara Belle, who was born Aug. 31, 1869, died April 22, 1899, aged 22 years, a beautiful and talented girl, who had graduated from the Galion High School in the class of 1887; and Willard F., who was born May 12, 1872 and is now a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah. He married Hattie Shaw, who, at death, left one daughter, Margaret Helen, who was born Feb. 3, 1901, and is now in school. Mr. and Mrs. Kopp are members of the First Reformed Church at Galion, O.

CHARLES ROEHR,* proprietor of the lumber and planing mill business of The C. Roehr Company, with plant and offices on the

corner of Lane and Railroad streets, Bucyrus, O., is one of the enterprising and representative business men of this city. He was born July 26, 1835, in Saxony, Germany, and is a son of Henry and Caroline (Gresky) Roehr.

Charles Roehr attended school in his native land until he was 14 years of age and then became a clerk in a store where he remained for six years and gained his first ideas of business. He decided then to come to America and sailed from Hamburg in the summer of 1855, the sailing vessel on which he embarked taking six weeks to cross the Atlantic ocean, but landed him safely at the port of New York. His intended destination was Bucyrus, O., and when he reached here he became an apprentice under a German carpenter by the name of George Stoll, with whom he learned his trade. He remained two years with Mr. Stoll and then went into business for himself and had already become known as a reliable and capable contractor before he became a member of the firm of Stoll Brothers & Company, which association continued from 1868 until 1873. At that time John Stoll, one of the brothers, retired from the firm, after which Charles Roehr, Jacob Stoll and John Shealy became equal partners in a lumber and planing mill business. This concern was small at its beginning, but within ten years had more than doubled its force and had added to its plant. The members of the firm as above mentioned continued until 1880, when reorganization took place and since then Charles Roehr has been proprietor. He has acquired a large amount of realty in every part of the city and has shown commendable public spirit and local pride by improving it.

In November, 1858, Mr. Roehr was married to Miss Lizzie Eberth, of Bucyrus, and they have the following children: Kate, Edward, Emma, William, Helen, Henry, Carl and Alma. Mr. Roehr and family are members of the German Lutheran church. The family residence is located at No. 434 S. Sandusky street, Bucyrus.

JOHN FREDERICK KERN, deceased, for many years was a reputable and successful business man of Bucyrus, O., and had lived retired for some time prior to his death. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 27, 1835, and was a son of John and Regina (Bender)

Kern. He came to America in 1854 and died at Bucyrus, Jan. 31, 1897. His parents died in Germany.

John Frederick Kern was the youngest of his parents' children and he remained in his native land until he was 19 years of age, when he came to the United States landing at New York City and from there coming to Bucyrus, where he joined a brother and two older sisters, who had preceded him to America. In Germany he had learned the tailor's trade and this he followed for some years and then went into the clothing business and continued a clothing merchant until he retired. He was an honorable business man and worthy citizen. In politics he was a Democrat but was never active in public affairs but was ever ready to contribute time and money in the cause of charity or in times of public calamity. Mr. Kern was a member of the Blue Lodge in the Masonic order.

At Upper Sandusky, O., Mr. Kern was married to Miss Caroline Rieser, who was born in Baden, Germany, April 17, 1841, a daughter of John George and Regina (Denzler) Rieser. After the birth of five children, John George Rieser and family came to America in 1846, leaving the port of Hamburg on the sailing vessel Victoria, and landing at New York twenty-six days later. Mr. and Mrs. Rieser and children—J. F., George, Mary, Sophia and Caroline—crossed the state of New York to Buffalo and from there went to Upper Sandusky, near which place the father bought a farm. There both parents of Mrs. Kern died, her father at the age of 73 years and the mother in her 84th year. They were members of the German Lutheran church. In every relation of life they were good people, possessing the admirable traits for which the German nation is noted. Mrs. Kern has one surviving sister, Mrs. Sophia Myers, widow of Samuel Myers. She has nine living children and her home is at Cambria, Ia.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kern: John Edward, who is proprietor of a drug store on the Public Square, Bucyrus, and lives with his mother; George F., who died in infancy; Clara C., who died in infancy; Joanna Laura, who was the wife of Otto Wollweber, and who died in 1910 without issue; Jacob Frederick, who died in infancy; Sophia,

who is the wife of Adna E. Foulke, of Bucyrus, and has five sons; Anna Elizabeth, who died when five years old; Charles William, who is associated with his brother in the drug business and who married Alberta Geiger; and Mildred Anida, who is the wife of Charles F. Keiss and has a son, Jonathan Edward; Louisa Caroline married Charles Rorick and resides at New Winchester. She has one daughter, Aileen Juanita. Mrs. Kern and family are members of the German Reformed church at Bucyrus.

GEORGE H. BECK, who conducts a billiard parlor and cigar stand in the Opera House Block at Crestline, where he has been established since November, 1911, is one of the representative business men here and has excellent standing as a citizen. He was born at Mansfield, Ohio, April 28, 1875, but has lived in Crestline during most of his life.

He obtained his first employment when about 12 years old as call boy for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was afterward made a brakeman and served as such until he reached the age of twenty-five. Through an accident, which caused him to lose a leg, he then retired from railroading and went into the cigar trade, for nine years conducting a cigar store on Seltzer street, just opposite his present location. He takes an enthusiastic interest in all sports, believing in the necessity of wholesome amusements, and in his well regulated establishment he has installed a billiard table and four pool tables, which are well patronized. Here he also sells cigars, tobacco and soft drinks. His present building is a commodious one, with dimensions of 120 x 23 feet, and here his patrons have opportunities for healthful relaxation. In 1908 Mr. Beck completed one of the finest residences in the city. It is of brick and stone construction and located at No. 311 West Bucyrus street.

Mr. Beck was married at Crestline to Miss Alice B. Carrens, who was born, reared and educated here, being a daughter of R. M. Carrens, a well known railroad engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have one son, Frank, a bright youth of 14 years, who is now in his second year in the high school. Mr. Beck is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. For ten years he has been secretary of the

Crestline Local No. 327, A. F. of M. For 22 years he has been a member of the city band. He is also a member of the executive board of the Central Ohio Base Ball League, and for two years has been manager of the local Basket Ball Club, which has won every season game in the state contests.

EDWARD A. WHITEAMIRE,* one of the representative men of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., member of the school board and township trustee, resides on his excellent farm of 70 acres, and was born February 2, 1873, in Marion county, O. He is a son of John and Catherine (Guinther) Whiteamire.

John Whiteamire was born in Germany, a son of Michael Whiteamire, and died in Crawford county, O., April 15, 1911. He was seven years old when his parents brought him to America and his subsequent life was mainly spent in Ohio as a farmer. He was identified with the Democratic party and was a man of Christian life, a member of the German Methodist church. He married Catherine Guinther, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Guinther, and she still survives and resides in Whetstone township, one mile south of her son, Edward A. They had the following children: Sarah, who married Isaac Meyers; Simeon, who is deceased; Ella, who is the wife of Samuel Tupps; Edward A. and William.

After his school attendance period was over, Edward A. Whiteamire remained on the homestead with his father until he was 21 years of age, after which he rented farm land for one year in Whetstone township and for five years in Polk township, in the spring of 1899 purchasing his present farm from Henry Lupp. The old barn that stood on the place at the time, later was destroyed by fire, and in its place Mr. Whiteamire built the present substantial one, made repairs on other buildings and has everything quite comfortable. He carries on general farming and raises stock for his own use.

On February 16, 1893, Mr. Whiteamire was married to Miss Sarah Christman, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Beach) Christman. They were natives of Crawford county but later settled on a farm in Marion county and both are now deceased, the father's remains

resting in the Whetstone Cemetery and the mother's at Galion. Their fathers were Adam Christman and Henry Beach. Mrs. Whiteamire had the following brothers and sisters: John; Mary, wife of Fred Seiters; Ella, deceased; George and Francis. To Mr. and Mrs. Whiteamire three children have been born, namely: Edith, born August 20, 1893; Esther, born July 20, 1896; and Layton, born January 21, 1906. Mr. Whiteamire and family attend the Reform church at Galion. In politics he is a Democrat and is serving in his second term as township trustee and in his third year as a member of the school board.

JOHN A. CHESNEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, whose death on August 31st, 1912, deprived Bucyrus of one of her foremost citizens, was a man who had attained prominence in his profession, although not devoting all his energies to it, having also been actively connected with various important business enterprises. He was born November 10, 1857, at Marseilles, Wyandot county, O., a son of John M. and Jumelia (Thompson) Chesney. His paternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Mahon) Chesney.

Dr. John M. Chesney, father of Dr. John A., was born at Jamestown, Pa., of Scotch parents. He was educated in an academy at Jamestown, Pa., and later studied the science of medicine with an older brother, Dr. Robert Chesney. In 1853 he settled at Marseilles, O., and remained there until 1876, when he came to Bucyrus. Here he opened a drug store, which he conducted until his death in 1883. His wife was a daughter of James and Elizabeth Thompson, of Marion, O., to which place they came from Lynchburg, Va. James Thompson, who had served as colonel in a Virginia regiment during the Mexican war, became one of the leading citizens of Marion and served as sheriff of the county.

John A. Chesney was mainly educated at Wooster University, in Ohio. In the year that his father moved to Bucyrus, he entered the office of Dr. Cuykendall, a well known medical practitioner, and after studying under him, entered the Columbus Medical College, where he was graduated with the class of 1879. In 1880 and 1881 he was associated in medical practice at Oeola with Dr. J. N. Richie, in

the latter year entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he was graduated in 1882. Upon his return to Ohio he entered into partnership with Dr. Thrift, of Lima, who was then a professor in the Fort Wayne Medical College, which institution tendered Dr. Chesney the chair of physiology in the following year. The death of his father at this time recalled Dr. Chesney from Lima to Bucyrus, and this city was the special field of his professional and business activities from that time until his death. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, having patients from near and far, and his success in both medicine and surgery was very marked. He was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the West Virginia & Ohio, and the Cleveland & Southwestern Railroad companies. He was also widely known in business circles, being president of the Bucyrus Telephone Company, president of the Brokensword Stone Company, and a director in the First National Bank of Bucyrus; also a director in the Bucyrus Steel Casting Company. He was identified officially or otherwise with other important business concerns.

Dr. Chesney was married June 30, 1887, to Miss Cora A. Rowse, daughter of William and Catherine (Finn) Rowse. She died November 1, 1892, being survived by a daughter, Edith. In 1898 Dr. Chesney married for his second wife Mrs. Celia B. Mulford, of Hanover, N. J., who died February 18, 1912. The family residence at No. 255 East Mansfield street, Bucyrus, was the scene of many pleasant social gatherings, as both Dr. and Mrs. Chesney were exceedingly hospitable. Dr. Chesney maintained his office in his residence. He was identified with the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias. As a citizen he showed a marked interest in the welfare and advancement of Bucyrus, at all times faithfully performing a citizen's duties, and giving freely both of his counsel and cash to any good and worthy cause.

JOHN W. RUSSELL,* who is an honored veteran of the great Civil War, residing at Galion, O., and a retired engineer of the Erie Railway, with which corporation he was connected for 27 years, was born in Morrow county, O., December 23, 1838, and is a son of Charles and Margaret (Eners) Russell.

Charles Russell was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1773, and went from Virginia as a soldier in the War of 1812, and afterward received a pension from the government. He married in Virginia and they had born to them: Frances M., Robert T., Leedam, Sarah and Barton T. After moving to Ohio the family was increased, there being 13 children, ten of whom were sons and three daughters, and nine grew to maturity and had children and homes of their own. The only survivors are Barton T. and John W., the former being a resident of Mt. Gilead, O., and is now aged 85 years. His four sons and two daughters are all married. In 1849 the mother of the above children died and Charles Russell married Mrs. Sarah Dawson, who had no children born to this marriage, but had two sons and four daughters born to her first union. She survived her husband for eight years, during which time she drew her husband's pension, and died in 1878. After moving to Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and family lived for 11 years at Loudonville, in Ashland county, and then Mr. Russell moved to what was then Marion, but is now Morrow county, this being in the 30's, securing 160 acres of unbroken land. Mr. Russell secured an additional tract of 16¾ acres and that remained his home until his death, in January, 1878.

John W. Russell was the youngest of his parents' large family and he remained with his father, who, at his birth was a man past middle life, until he was 25 years of age. In 1864 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. E, 26th O. Vol. Inf., commanded by Capt. Kelly and Col. Clark, under General Thomas, and survived to be honorably discharged and mustered out, in Texas, October 23, 1865. He took part in many hard-fought battles of those stormy years including Buzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Sandy, fall of Atlanta, Nashville and Franklin, a long list considering that his life was endangered every moment on the battle field and only less so during the long and toilsome marches through the enemy's country.

When the war closed Mr. Russell returned home and lived on the farm in Morrow county until 1875, when he came to Galion and two years later entered the service of the Erie Railway in the capacity of brakeman. In 1885

he was promoted to the responsible position of engineer and continued until December 26, 1904, when he was retired on a pension, as is the rule of the Erie Company. He made a fine record on the railroad as he had done in the army and possessed the confidence of his employers and the regard of his fellow-workmen, during the whole period. Mr. Russell's case was that of others. He passed safely through all the perils of war and then, in times of peace met with an accident that almost cost his life, this occurring April 27, 1878, the injury resulting in the loss of his right leg below the knee, while at the same time his left arm was broken in two places. Otherwise, during his many years of railroading, he met with few accidents and through fidelity and hard work won favor and promotion. Politically he is a Republican but his business has not been one leaving him much time to perform duties pertaining to public offices, although his qualifications have been many and frequently his experience would have made him valuable.

Mr. Russell has been twice married but has no descendants. He is a member of Dick Morris Post, G. A. R., at Galion, and for 28 years has been a member of that sturdy organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

DAVID E. TOBIN, who is a member of one of the old pioneer families of Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., resides on his valuable farm of 120 acres, which lies in section No. 34, was born in this township on the old Tobin homestead one-half mile further east, June 25, 1854, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Shilling) Tobin.

Thomas Tobin was born in Ireland and came to the United States while young. While working at Mansfield, O., he was ambitious to obtain an education and attended night schools. When he had the opportunity he learned the carpenter trade in Richland county and after he came to Crawford county, he built barns through Cranberry township. Later he married Elizabeth Shilling, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of David Shilling, then of Cranberry township, and eight children were born to them, namely: Mrs. Anna Mary Springer, William James, David E., John Franklin, Mrs. Ellen Bittekofer, Thomas Grove, Clement and Mrs. Eva Elmira Miller.

After marriage Thomas Tobin and wife settled on a wild tract of 120 acres, which, with the help of his children later on, was all cleared and he quit carpenter work and devoted the rest of his life to farming, his death occurring on Oct. 6, 1911, in his 89th year, and his burial was in the Union Cemetery in Liberty township. His widow died May 29, 1911, her age being 82 years and she was buried in the same place. They were members of the Lutheran church, in Auburn township.

David E. Tobin was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools. At the time of his marriage he and his wife settled on the farm on which he now lives but he did not purchase it until 1907. His residence on this farm has been continuous except for five years spent on the old homestead, for in 1907 he went to live there on account of the advanced age of his parents, who both died in 1911, when the homestead was sold by the administrator and in 1912 Mr. Tobin returned to his farm. He has made many fine improvements here, in 1910 erecting his comfortable modern residence and in 1912 putting up his commodious barn. His land is all under cultivation with the exception of about 15 acres, which is in valuable timber. He carries on a general farming line and devotes some attention to raising a good grade of horses and sheep.

Mr. Tobin married Miss Clarinda Magner, who was born in Western Ohio, and they have five children: Ernie L., Elva B., Ira Otis and Thomas Grove and Jane Elizabeth, who are twins. Mr. Tobin is a stanch Democrat but has never accepted any political office except membership on the board of Education. He is one of the representative men of Cranberry township. The family attends the Methodist church.

JOHN BENTON CAMPBELL, a resident of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., is the owner of 480 acres of land and is also a stockholder in the Farmers and Citizens Bank of Bucyrus. Mr. Campbell was born on the farm on which he now lives, April 4, 1849, a son of Edward and Amanda (Tupps) Campbell and a grandson of John and Mary (Jones) Campbell. The grandfather was born in Virginia, Oct. 1, 1788, but moved with his parents



MR. AND MRS. DAVID E. TOBIN

when a boy to Wayne county, where he was reared and where he married Mary Jones, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, but who had removed with her parents to Wayne county, O. They became the parents of nine children. Mrs. John Campbell died in 1857.

It was in the spring of 1824 that John Campbell and his wife came to Crawford county, O. He was at that time a poor man with only enough money to enter 80 acres of land and for the first few years he owned neither oxen nor horses and his farming operations had to be carried on without the use of these and other implements so necessary to work on the farm. However, his neighbors were good to him and with what little help he received from them, he prospered, and notwithstanding his early poverty became one of the most prominent and influential men in the county. For 27 years he was justice of the peace and during that time his decisions were rarely reversed when appealed to the higher courts, this fact proving the accuracy and excellence of his mind and judgment. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature by the people of Fairfield county and was reelected in 1834. While in this office he advanced the interests of both the county and state by his judgment and deliberation. It was he that started what is known as the Campbell graveyard which is located on the Campbell farm and the first burial was that of his infant son, John, who died Aug. 16, 1825. John Campbell died Jan. 3, 1867.

Edward Campbell, son of John and Mary (Jones) Campbell and father of our subject, was born Dec. 16, 1816, and was about eight years old when the family removed to Crawford county. This region was at that time a wilderness and it became his duty to help clear the home farm. He began the battle of life when of age and by his own exertion and business sagacity acquired much land. At the time of his death he owned about 656 acres of land, but he always resided on the home farm. His marriage to Amanda Tupps took place Jan. 4, 1838. She was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 20, 1820, but came to Crawford county when a small girl and there was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Campbell had the following children: Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of Benjamin F. Keifer; Samuel K., deceased; John Benton, whose name heads this article; and Letta J., the wife of Andrew H.

Gibson. Edward Campbell died Nov. 5, 1901. He was a Democrat in politics but joined the Republican party upon its organization. He and his wife were members of the Disciples church.

John Benton Campbell, the direct subject of this article, attended the common schools and then the Galion High School. Later he spent three terms in the Lebanon Normal School, after which he spent his winter months in teaching school and the summer time in farming. Following three years so spent, he gave his entire time to farming, and this has been his life work to the present time. He carries on general farming and has one of the finest homes and barns in the county, these buildings being modern and equipped with all the conveniences of the city homes.

On Sept. 16, 1872, Mr. Campbell was married to Jennie Shanks, a native of Edinburg, Scotland. She is a daughter of David and Jessie (Frazer) Shanks and was born in Edinburg, Scotland, coming to the United States with her parents when 18 months old. They landed in New York where they lived about five years when they came to Crawford county. David Shanks was a contractor all his life. He and his wife had the following children: Jennie, Andrew, Grace (Mrs. Charles Weisinger), Devine (wife of Charles Gravelle), William, Christian, Joseph and Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. John Benton Campbell are the parents of two children: Mabel, who is the wife of E. W. Crall and has two children—Muriel and Clark; and Edward, who married Elva Rexroth.

Our subject is a Republican in politics. He has served as supervisor and school director. He and his wife attend the Christian church.

D. N. WEITHMAN, who is one of the representative business men of New Washington, is general contractor for all kinds of concrete work, and manufacturer of cement building-blocks and brick, and a dealer in stone, coal and all kinds of building materials. He has been a resident of Crawford county, O., since June 23, 1885. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 17, 1864, and was three years old when he accompanied his parents, Frank and Barbara Weithman, to the United States. They settled in Erie county, Pennsylvania.

D. N. Weithman attended school in Erie

county and there learned his trade. He has five brothers and two sisters—Aloysius, Martie, Frank, Louie, Jacob, Barbara and Margaret, all of whom still reside in Erie county. After coming to Crawford county, Mr. Weithman was married to Elizabeth Durnwald, a daughter of Martin Durnwald, a well known and retired citizen of New Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Weithman the following children have been born: Cecilia, born Aug. 18, 1889, was married Jan. 11, 1910, to Julius Wurm, who is a business man of New Washington and a leading carpenter; they have one child named Albert, born Nov. 5, 1910. Edward, born July 22, 1890, is a dealer in slate, with slate roofing a specialty, the firm being Weithman & Wurm, he being in partnership with Julius Wurm; both are members of the Knights of Columbus, C. M. B. A., and, besides, carry accident insurance. Josephine, born Aug. 30, 1892, died the same year. Alfred, born April 3, 1894, works with his father, and is also a member of many Catholic organizations. Rose, born June 12, 1895, is employed at her father's office and also does much sewing; she is a member of the L. C. B. A. and Prudential. Aloysius, born June 21, 1896, for the past three years has been working at one of the leading dry goods stores in this city. Mary, born Dec. 18, 1898, at present is working at home. Cornelius, born March 5, 1899, is attending New Washington High School. Agnes, born April 10, 1900, is attending St. Bernard's Catholic school; as also are George, born May 30, 1901; Walter, born March 6, 1902; Cyrill, born Feb. 8, 1904, and Mildred, born Aug. 30, 1906. The remaining children are Lina, born Jan. 22, 1908, and Carl, born May 10, 1910. Mr. Weithman and his family are members of the Catholic church. His father died in his 70th year and his mother is still living in Erie county and is 78 years old.

Since marriage Mr. Weithman has resided and carried on business at New Washington, of which place he has been an active and useful citizen. Politically he is a Democrat and has served in the city council for nine years. As a business man he is held to be prompt and reliable, and has done a large amount of the important mason work in and adjacent to New Washington, all the stone work on the handsome Lutheran church of this city, and has

done a large amount of turnpike road and bridge contracting in the county. He is one of the stockholders in the Cranberry Nursery Company at New Washington and takes an interest in having capital invested here. He is a worthy member of that widespread Catholic organization, the Knights of Columbus, and belongs also to the C. M. B. A. In the spring of 1912 he embarked in the business of manufacturing cement blocks and this enterprise has proved very successful.

IRA E. QUAINANCE,* proprietor of Oak Valley Stock Farm in Dallas township, was born in Holmes township, Crawford county, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1861. He is a son of Joseph W. Quaintance and a grandson of Fisher Quaintance, who was born in Germany, and who, after coming to the United States, settled first in Jefferson county, O. In 1829 Fisher Quaintance came to Crawford county, settling in Holmes township, where he became the owner of 167 acres of land, which, after clearing off the timber, he improved into a good farm, erecting substantial buildings thereon. He married Sarah Iry and they became the parents of a large family, numbering ten children, namely: Eli, Ira, Dawson, Joseph W., George, Charles, Ann, Susanna, Bessie and Sarah Jane, of whom Joseph W. and Charles are the only survivors.

Joseph W. Quaintance was brought up on the parental homestead. He attended the little log schoolhouse and assisted his father on the farm, finally becoming a practical farmer himself. On reaching manhood he bought 80 acres, which he cultivated for some years, after which he purchased another farm—the one on which he now lives, which he improved with substantial buildings, including a comfortable residence, where he now lives retired from active labor. On his farm is an apple-tree, which grew from seed distributed by "Johnny Appleseed," the quaint traveling philosopher, whose life forms a part of the early history of Ohio and other states and whose deeds live after him. Joseph W. Quaintance married Lucina G. Gridley, who was born near New Bedford, Mass. They have been the parents of nine children, namely: Bashie, wife of John Eaton, an attorney of Kansas City, Mo.; Isadora B.; Edith M.; Ira E. (subject of this

sketch); Leonard and Cora E., both of whom are deceased; H. J.; and Charles and Edward, who are both also deceased.

Ira E. Quaintance was educated in the common schools and at Ohio Northwestern University, which he attended for one term. After his school days were over, he turned his attention to farming in Crawford county, Holmes township, and has since been thus engaged. Besides cultivating the soil, he deals extensively in Jersey cattle and is now the owner of a very fine herd of animals of that breed; he keeps about 25 head yearly. Mr. Quaintance is a man of literary tastes and has contributed various articles to farm journals, and also to the Bucyrus Daily Telegraph. He is a Republican in politics and has been a justice of the peace since 1904.

Mr. Quaintance was first married to Ella Martin, of Holmes township, this county, in February, 1909. She died Nov. 29, 1910, having borne him two children—Truman and Thelma. After his first wife's death, Mr. Quaintance contracted a second marriage, with Miss Martin, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Martin, of Holmes township, this county. Her father, Henry Martin, a carpenter by trade, was for a number of years a justice of the peace in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Quaintance attend the Methodist church and the former has served as steward of the Sunday school. They are well known people and have many friends.

Their farm contains 170 acres and is a fine piece of agricultural property, well supplied with substantial and commodious buildings and kept in the best of condition, the surroundings indicating thrift and prosperity.

LORENZO DOW WILLFORD, who is filling the important office of assistant state fire marshal of Ohio, serving under State Fire Marshal John W. Zuber, has been a prominent citizen of Crawford county for many years. He was born May 8, 1864, in Auburn township, Crawford county, O., and is a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Graffmiller) Willford.

In changes incident to crossing the Atlantic ocean and penetrating into wild and unsettled sections of the United States to found new homes, old records, in many families, were

entirely lost, but in others were preserved as most valued possessions and are still carefully treasured among the family archives. These possess an interest and value not only to the owners, but to all those who cherish a love of country and pride in what the early settlers, handicapped as they were, accomplished for posterity. In this connection the Willford family of Ohio may be cited.

Samuel Willford, the first of the name associated with settlement in America, resided in Leicestershire, England, married there and had three sons. The eldest, born in 1742, became a physician in the city of London. The second son, born in 1744, went to Germany.

Joseph Willford, the third son of Samuel Willford, was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1746, and studied medicine with his eldest brother, in London, in 1765, and in the following year migrated to the American colonies. He landed at Philadelphia, Pa., and established his home in the Tuscarora Valley, in Cumberland county, in the same year. In 1770, in Mt. Pleasant township, York, now Adams county, he was married to Mary Campbell, who was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1750. She had passed through thrilling experiences. When only seven years old, with her brother William, she started from her father's cabin on Penn's Creek, to bring home the cows from the pasture. A marauding band of Delaware Indians captured the children and took them to their camp on the banks of the Muskingum River, in Ohio. All trace of little Mary was lost and her parents finally gave up all hope of ever seeing the child again. In 1764, Col. Bouquet took command of an expedition against the Indians, and in a treaty signed near Coshocton, stipulated that all white captives held by them should be released, and about 300 were surrendered to Col. Bouquet, Mary Campbell being one of the number. Either at the time of marriage or previously, Joseph Willford removed to York county as the tax duplicate of Mt. Pleasant township, York county, shows that Joseph Willford was a tax payer there in December, 1771, and in 1778 he removed to Washington county, Pa. the record stating that his first wife, Mary Campbell Willford, died in Greene county, Pa., in 1801, it then being Washington county. Her husband, Joseph Willford, survived until

1828, his death occurring in Monongalia county, Va., now West Va. His second marriage was to a Mrs. Garlow, but his seven children were born to his first union and the record stands thus: Samuel, born in York county, in 1771; Daniel, born in York county, in 1773; William, born in York county, March 15, 1775; Dougal, born in York county, in 1777; Joseph, born in Washington county, in 1779, died in Greene county, in 1796; and Betsey and Peggy, born in Washington county, Pa., in 1781 and 1783, respectively.

William Willford, son of Joseph, who was born March 15, 1775, died Oct. 6, 1842. After the War of 1812 he came with his uncle, Samuel Willford, to Greene township, Wayne county, O., and the records show that Samuel Willford was treasurer of that township from 1819 to 1824. Before leaving Pennsylvania, William Willford married Sarah Rich, who was born Feb. 12, 1780, and died Sept. 9, 1844, and to them were born the following children: Catherine, born Nov. 4, 1800, died July 25, 1837; Daniel, born Feb. 1, 1803; Jacob, born Feb. 8, 1805; Samuel, born Jan. 7, 1807; Anne, born July 25, 1809; Margaret, born Dec. 22, 1810; Elizabeth, born Oct. 5, 1812; Mary, born Nov. 12, 1814; Jeremiah, born Oct. 5, 1816, died May 9, 1887; and John R., born Oct. 9, 1818, died Feb. 6, 1892.

Jeremiah S. Willford was born in Wayne county, O., and was about 15 years old when his father settled in Cranberry township, Crawford, then Richland county. Here, on Oct. 19, 1843, Jeremiah Willford was married to Elizabeth Graffmiller, who was born Sept. 24, 1824, in Baden, Germany, and was brought to America by her parents, who settled in Auburn township, Crawford county, where her death occurred Jan. 22, 1904. Her parents were Andrew and Elizabeth Graffmiller, both of whom were natives of Baden, Germany, where the mother was born Nov. 1, 1782, and died in Crawford county, Dec. 3, 1857. In 1834, Andrew Graffmiller, with his wife and six children—George, Barbara, Christian, Anna Mary, Andrew and Elizabeth—emigrated from Germany and settled in Crawford county, O., where he died Oct. 4, 1839, aged 64 years. To Jeremiah and Elizabeth Willford the following children were born: William, born Aug. 22, 1844, died Aug. 22;

Caroline, born Nov. 22, 1845, who is the wife of E. M. Keller, of Plymouth, O.; Samuel, born Nov. 28, 1847, who resides with his family in Cranberry township; Elizabeth D., who is the wife of W. O. High, a farmer in Auburn township, and who was born June 9, 1849; Mary M., born Jan. 22, 1852, who is the wife of John Kemp, a farmer in Seneca county; John W., who was born Dec. 30, 1854; and Lorenzo Dow, who was born May 8, 1864. The two sons last named live on the old homestead, of which they are joint owners. The parents of this family were among the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal church in Auburn township, good, virtuous people, whose influence in their neighborhood was marked, and whose memory is tenderly cherished by their children.

Lorenzo Dow Willford was reared on the home farm and attended the township schools, subsequently becoming a student in the State Normal School, at Ada, O., and the New Washington High School. In 1884 he was graduated from the latter institution and later took a business course in the Tri-State Business College. For nearly 20 years Mr. Willford taught school in Crawford county, never going very far from the old home because of his affection for his parents, and his anxiety for their health and comfort. He became well and favorably known all over Crawford county, however, as an able educator. From early manhood an interested factor in public affairs in his native county and prominently identified with the Democratic party, on numerous occasions he has been called to public office and has served frequently as a delegate to important Democratic conventions. In 1892 he was elected secretary of the Crawford County Democratic Committee and with the exception of one year has served continuously in that position or as chairman of the committee until 1910, when he was elected chairman of the Crawford County Democratic Executive Committee, and was reelected in 1912. Twice he has been elected county clerk, first in 1903 and again in 1906, serving five years in all. In June, 1909, Mr. Willford was appointed assistant fire marshal of the State of Ohio, by Governor Harmon, a position that involves duties of grave importance to the public.

In addition to his educational and political



HOWARD H. SMITH, M. D.

prominence, Mr. Willford is well known in a number of fraternal organizations. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, an Odd Fellow, Eagle, Knight of Pythias, Maccabee and Elk, and is or has been officially connected with several of the above orders. He is a member of Cranberry Lodge No. 441, Odd Fellows, at New Washington, and at present is representative to the Grand Lodge of the state for the 19th District. For more than ten years he has filled the office of record-keeper for the K. O. M. at New Washington.

VERNE E. KIESS,* who is one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists of Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., operating 200 acres of farming land belonging to his father, was born in Whetstone township, April 30, 1880, and is a son of Simeon and Catherine (Kile) Kiess. The father was born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Ohio, and they now live retired at Bucyrus. Three of their children died in infancy and three survive: Sidney, Harvey and Verne E.

Until he was 19 years of age, Verne E. Kiess attended school every winter and a portion of the time the summer sessions as well, but as he became strong enough his help was needed on the home farm, where ploughing, seeding, haying and harvest taxed the endurance of his father and brothers. He remained at home until his marriage, in 1904, and then took charge of the farm that he has been managing ever since. Like other members of his family he is a Democrat in politics but has never been a seeker for office.

On Oct. 20, 1904, Mr. Kiess was married to Miss Rebecca Neff, who is a daughter of John and Emma (McKinstry) Neff, farmers in Marion county, O. Mr. and Mrs. Neff had seven children: Rebecca, Kinsel, Lena, Laura, Paul, and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Kiess have two daughters: Marjorie, who was born Dec. 7, 1905; and Marion, who was born July 14, 1908. They attend the Evangelical church.

HON. P. W. POOL,* who is a prominent member of the Crestline bar and for many years identified with important movements, political and legal, in Crawford county, O., was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in

1847, and is a son of Joseph M. and Mary (Woodsworth) Pool. The parents were of German extraction. The father died in Pennsylvania and the mother some years later, in Summit county, O.

P. W. Pool enjoyed educational advantages of a high order, first attending Greensburg College, in Trumbull county, O., and later, Hiram College, where he became well acquainted with James A. Garfield, later President of the United States. Mr. Pool was an exceptional student in several branches, languages and mathematics in particular, and afterward, when he entered the University of Michigan, led his class in law and was graduated there in 1865. In the same year he came to Crawford county, where he was admitted to the bar. For two years he taught German at Bucyrus, coming to Crestline in 1867, where he has resided until the present. He has been a most active citizen, serving six years as prosecuting attorney of Crawford county, and for 17 years as mayor of Crestline. Necessarily politics have more or less engaged his attention and since early manhood he has been identified with the progressive wing of the Democratic party, on many occasions serving with party zeal as a delegate to both State and Congressional conventions.

Mr. Pool married Miss Augusta Frye, who died in 1901, leaving one son, Charles W., who is a commercial traveler who makes his home at Galion, O. Mr. Pool belongs to the various branches of Masonry, has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, from Crestline, and is a member of the Elks at Bucyrus.

HOWARD H. SMITH, M. D.,* physician and surgeon at Bucyrus, O., has been established here since 1895, making a choice of this city as his field of professional effort immediately after his graduation from the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery. He was born in 1869, at Wooster, O., and is a son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Beerbower) Smith and a grandson of Jacob Smith.

Jacob Smith came to Ohio as a pioneer from Pennsylvania, in 1806, and located in Wayne county, taking up virgin land near Wooster and that land he improved and lived on during the remainder of his life. He married an

estimable woman, the daughter of an Irish neighbor, and six children were born to them, all of whom became creditable members of society. Jacob Smith and wife were early supporters of the Presbyterian church in their neighborhood.

Cornelius Smith, father of Dr. Smith, was born in Wayne county in 1820 and continued to live on the old homestead and carry on its industries until within seven years of his death, when he moved to Wooster where he passed away April 25, 1901. He was recognized as a man of sterling character, for 18 years served as a justice of the peace, and for many years spent much of his time attending to the settlement of estates. In politics he was an unflinching defender of Democratic principles. He was married in Wayne County to Elizabeth Beerbower, who was born in Wayne County in 1827, and died there March 10, 1910. Her father, Jacob Beerbower, was of German ancestry but was born in Pennsylvania. Like Jacob Smith, he came early to Wayne county, and secured unimproved and uncleared land in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, on which he made his home, married and reared his family there. To Cornelius Smith and wife the following children were born: Benton D., who is in the livery business at Wooster; Kansas, a man of family, who is a retired farmer at Wooster; Emma, who is the wife of Brandon McClure, who is a large dealer in small fruits; Howard H.; Kate May; now deceased, who was the wife of Harper McDonald; James Wiley, who, at death, left a widow, one son and two daughters; and two who died young.

Howard H. Smith had excellent educational advantages in his youth, the fact of his home being in a college town contributing to this, and when he entered medical college had already a trained literary understanding. He is engaged in a general practice and has built up an enviable reputation for professional efficiency. He is identified with all the leading organizations of the Homeopathic School of Medicine and keeps fully abreast with the times in scientific discoveries.

Dr. Smith was married at Wooster, O., April 4, 1890, to Miss Ida Marie Smith, who was born in Wayne county, in 1872, and is a daughter of William N. and Adaline (Johnson) Smith. The father of Mrs. Dr. Smith

was born at Steubenville, O., and was a son of N. W. and Maria (Waits) Smith, who were pioneers in East Union township, Wayne county. The old home place, where Mrs. Dr. Smith was born, is now the Ohio State Experimental Station. William N. Smith was a stock raiser and dealer. He died in May, 1898, aged 68 years. He married Adaline Johnson, who survives. Her parents were Isaac and Rachel (Ernst) Johnson, old Pennsylvania pioneers of Wayne county. All these families have had much to do with developing that section of Ohio and for years public record will show that they have been leaders in agricultural progress and in educational and religious movements. Mrs. Dr. Smith was carefully educated and is a graduate of Wooster University and also of the Conservatory of Music, taking both degrees in 1891. In music she was a pupil of Prof. Carl Mers and of Prof. Conrad, both of national reputation. To Dr. and Mrs. Smith one daughter has been born, Pleasant Jeanne, an attractive little maiden of nine years. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian church and are well known in the pleasant social life of the city.

SAMUEL KURTZ, a highly respected citizen of Bucyrus, a retired farmer, was born in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., Sept. 8, 1848, and is a son of George and Catherine (Shearer) Kurtz.

The parents of Mr. Kurtz were natives of Germany, where the father was born in 1821 and the mother in 1827. They came to America when young, the father of George Kurtz locating with his family in Lycoming county, Pa. About 1842 George Kurtz came to Crawford county and here was married some time later to Catherine Shearer, whose parents had also come to Ohio from Pennsylvania. The newly married couple settled on the Shearer farm and continued to live there, Mr. Kurtz assisting in its clearing. Mrs. Kurtz died there in 1868, at the age of 55 years. The second marriage of George Kurtz was to Catherine Geibler, who still resides on the old homestead in Whetstone township. There George Kurtz died in 1903, at the age of 82 years. To his first marriage two sons were born: Jacob and Samuel, the former of whom

is a prosperous farmer in Tully township, Marion county, O. He was married (first) to Caroline Stoltz and they had one son, who survives. His second marriage was to Christina Cover and they have two sons and two daughters.

Samuel Kurtz, in many ways, has been a very fortunate man, growing up on his father's farm with comfortable home surroundings and being afforded an education that included both English and German studies. In the course of years he became the owner of 78 acres of the old homestead and he also acquired 79 acres in another part of Whetstone township, and on these two farms he spent many prosperous years; carrying on large agricultural operations until age and inclination led him to retire from further activities. In October, 1910, he and his wife took possession of their comfortable residence at No. 947 Prospect street, Bucyrus.

It was in this city that Mr. Kurtz was married to Miss Margaret Rexroth, who was born near Bucyrus, Aug. 26, 1848, a daughter of John Nicholas and Anna Maria (Rittmann) Rexroth, one of a family of ten children. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz, namely: John George, a graduate of the Ohio Northern University at Ada, O., who is a clerk in the Government service, residing on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana, married Mary Myers and has three children—Loneta, Lowell and Kenneth; Samuel Aaron, also a grauate of the Ohio Northern University, who is now science teacher in the Bellevue, O., High School, married Nellie Beldon and has four children—Russell, Marguerite, Wilbur and Elizabeth. Simeon Gershom, who also completed a course at the university, at Ada, O., now a successful farmer in Whetstone township, married Mrs. Emma (Stump) Lepp and has two children—Byron and La Verne; Mary Catherine, a handsome young woman and a most lovely character, who had musical talent of a high order and who had served the church as organist for several years, died on Feb. 23, 1897, in the twentieth year of her age; Bertha Rexroth, a graduate of expression and oratory at Ada, O., is the wife of Prof. Russel Myers, also a graduate of the Ohio Northern University and who is now principal of the High School at Columbus Grove, O.; Harrison, who also pur-

sued a course of study at Ada, O., has charge of the home farm, married Caroline Mildred Rexroth; Paul, who died in infancy; and Edwin Charles, who attends school at Bucyrus.

Mr. Kurtz and family attend the German Reformed church. Politically, Mr. Kurtz is a Republican with independent tendencies.

Since the above was written and before it was in print Mr. Kurtz died. The end came suddenly while he was engaged in doing some light work on the farm. Death was due to heart failure and occurred on the 13th of April.

Brief funeral services were held at the home with extended and impressive services at the Whetstone Reformed church, of which he had been a member most of his life and where he had held official relations as treasurer, secretary of the board, deacon and elder for many years, and Sunday-school superintendent for 16 years. Fitting eulogies were given by former pastors while Rev. Mr. Keller gave the main discourse. The choir rendered touching and appropriate music. The interment was in the Shearer cemetery.

HENRY C. DYE,* superintendent of the municipal light and power plant, at Galion, O., has been identified with this public utility since before he was 21 years of age. He is a native of Galion, born here in September, 1874, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Ness) Dye.

Samuel Dye was born at Sidney, O., and for 36 years has been in the service of the Big Four Railroad Company, and as he has reached the age limit of about 60 years, will probably soon retire on a pension, which is the method employed by this great corporation to reward fidelity and efficiency. He and wife are members of the English Lutheran church and he belongs to the leading railway social and fraternal organizations. Nine children were born to Samuel Dye and wife and Henry C. is the eldest of the six survivors.

Henry C. Dye attended school at Galion but from boyhood was more interested in mechanics than in any other study and this natural leaning determined his life work. His study of engineering secured him a license and for nineteen years he has been connected with the light and power plant here and for ten years has been superintendent.

Mr. Dye was married at Galion to Miss

Emma Helfrich, who also was born, reared and educated here, and they have one daughter, Marjorie, a school-girl of ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Dye are members of the First Reformed Church. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally is a Master Mason, is past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of the local lodge of Elks. He belongs also to the National Association of Stationary Engineers.

CYRE FIELD, was a veteran of the great Civil War, and for many years afterward was an honorable and successful business man of Bucyrus, O. He was born in Delaware county, O., May 12, 1840, and died Jan. 17, 1895. His parents were James and Mary (Landon) Field.

James Field was born in Canada, a son of Roswell Field, who came to the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War and about that time moved to Canada, in order to escape fighting the army of his own land. It was during the war between the United States and Canada that he was forced to fight against his country. He finally located in Delaware county, O., where he lived into old age. James Field grew to manhood in Delaware county and became a farmer. His birth took place in 1806 and his death, at St. Louis, Mo., on May 7, 1875. He married Mary Landon, who was born in 1810, and died July 27, 1889. They were members of the Christian church. Of their nine children two survive: Rev. Samuel Field, who resides with his family on his farm near Francisville, Ind.; and Rev. Nicholas Field, who now lives in the State of Washington. As the same family names appear it is reasonable to infer that the late merchant prince of Chicago, Marshall Field, belonged to a branch of this family, and also the poet, the late Eugene Field, together with many others of name and note in this country.

Cyre Field grew to manhood on the home farm. Early in the Civil War, with his brother Roswell, he enlisted for service, entering the 49th O. Vol. Inf., on the first call and serving for three months, and later served out a second enlistment. He was well educated and successfully taught school for a time and then accepted a clerical position with the Erie Railroad and still later was with his

brother, James A. Field, a well known manufacturer at St. Louis, Mo. In 1882 he came to Bucyrus and embarked in the mercantile business in which he continued until failing health made retirement obligatory and his death occurred two years later. He was, like the majority of the Fileds, of fine manly appearance. His manner was pleasant and his speech agreeable to the ear, while his kindness of heart was daily exhibited to those around him. For some years he was commander of the Kelley Post, G. A. R., at Bucyrus and always an interested member. Politically he was identified with the Republican party.

At Marion, O., June 1, 1873, Mr. Field was married to Miss Margaret C. Brinker, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1850, and was brought to Ohio at the age of two years by her parents, Jesse and Jane (Eagle) Brinker. Mr. Brinker was a carpenter by trade and after locating at Marion continued active in this trade until within a few years of his death, in May, 1895, when in his 73rd year. His wife passed away in 1854, when Mrs. Field was a child. They were members of the Free Will Baptist church. To Mr. Brinker's second marriage, one daughter was born, who still survives. Mrs. Field was one of four children and she has two sisters: Mary, who is the wife of Henry Crosby, living near Cuyahoga, O., who has one son and two daughters; and Kate, who is the wife of J. L. Showen, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and has one daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Field the following children were born: Lillian E., who is the wife of James Queeney, residing at Knoxville, Tenn.; Elva Florence, who is the wife of Clarence R. Corey, residing at Seattle, Wash., and has one daughter, Eleanor C.; Herbert C., an electrician, residing in Southern Ohio, who married Clara Decker, and has two sons—James and Herbert C., Jr.; and Catherine Estella, who resides with her mother. Mrs. Field is a member of the Christian church, as was her husband.

CHRISTOPHER W. DENNIG, builder and owner of the Dennig business block, at Galion, O., a commodious structure with dimensions of 22x120 feet, and proprietor of an old established business here, his grocery

store occupying the entire first floor, a part of the second and the entire basement, has been a resident of Galion since 1876. He is a veteran of the great Civil War, in which he bore an honorable part both as a private soldier and later as an officer, and is known and respected the entire length of Crawford county. He was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 9, 1839, and is a son of Francis and Magdalena (Schentenhart) Dennig.

Francis Dennig and wife were natives of Baden and prior to marriage he learned the wagonmaking trade. In 1852, with their one child, Christopher W., they started for America, taking passage on a vessel that required 29 days to make the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean but which landed them safely at Castle Garden, New York. From there they continued their journey to Galion, O., Francis Dennig finally selecting a location for his small shop between Waldo and Marion, in Marion county, along what he deemed a well traveled road. His judgment proved correct and through hard work he accumulated some capital which he later invested in another part of Marion county but he died soon afterward, when aged 55 years. His widow and only son then moved to Marion and from there came to Galion, where the former died in 1900, when aged 73 years. They were worthy people and their son recalls them with respect and affection. They belonged to the German Methodist church.

Christopher W. Dennig learned the wagon-making trade under his father's supervision and assisted in his father's shop until he decided to enlist for service in the Civil War. On Nov. 11, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 82nd O. Vol. Inf., which regiment was sent to the front, in West Virginia, and, with very little preparation found itself in active service. It was called on to face the forces under Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and participated in such hard fought battles as Cedar Mountain, the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Dallas, Bentonville and Goldsboro. His service all through the war covered two enlistments and during the second period he held the rank of second lieutenant. He took part in that remarkable triumphant review at Washington, D. C., after the close of hostilities, and re-

ceived his final honorable discharge on May 24, 1865, from a regiment that had lost over 500 members. Although he was ever at the post of duty, whether marching or fighting, Mr. Dennig escaped all injury and was never made a prisoner, while comrades fell by his side and many were captured who never lived to return. On numerous occasions he had close calls, once a bullet singing his hair as it sped through his cap, while often shells exploded near his path and enemies lay in wait when crossing streams.

After he returned from the army to Ohio, Mr. Dennig was married in Marion county, to Miss Mary Haberman, who died at the age of 43 years. In 1876 he came to Galion, having previously, for four years, been in the grocery business at Marion, and for four years was in the machine shops of the Big Four Railway. In 1880 he returned to the grocery business, and in 1893 he erected the Dennig block at Galion, his business having outgrown his first quarters, and he, in association with his sons, has been established here ever since, conducting one of the largest stores of this kind in this section of the county and carrying a complete stock of fancy and staple goods.

Mr. Dennig was married second to Miss Mary De Vour, who was born in Columbiana county, O. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church while he retains his membership in the German Methodist church in which he was reared. Politically he is a Republican. He is much interested in Grand Army matters and is a member of Dick Morris Post, No. 130, G. A. R.

WILLIAM HEIBERTSHAUSEN,* deceased, for many years was engaged in business at Crestline, O., where his life was mainly spent and where he was universally respected and much esteemed. He was born at Crestline, Dec. 7, 1862, a son of John and Elizabeth (Pepper) Heibertshausen.

John Heibertshausen and wife were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and were young when they came to America and later to Crestline, where Mr. Heibertshausen was one of the first to embark in the furniture and undertaking business, having learned the trade of cabinetmaker before leaving Germany. He continued in business at Crestline until his

death, in 1889, when aged 56 years, his wife surviving him but a few months. They were members of the German Lutheran church. The family consisted of the following children: Charles, who lives in Indiana; William; Kate, who is the wife of Elmer Gilson of Crestline, and has two children; and Henry, who died at the age of 21 years.

William Heibertshausen attended the public schools at Crestline and assisted his father from boyhood, practically growing up in the business, and succeeding to it when his father died in 1889, and continued until his own death, in March, 1909. He was an honorable business man and public spirited citizen, and at times served in the city council. He was a strong Democrat all his life as his father had been before him.

On Nov. 22, 1887, Mr. Heibertshausen was married to Miss Lena Weber, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 4, 1867, a daughter of Christian and Caroline (Busche) Weber. The Weber family came to the United States in 1867, landing in the harbor of New York and from that city removing to Erie, Pa., and soon after to Crestline, where Christian Weber entered the Pennsylvania Railway shops. His death was caused by an accident in the round-house, Dec. 8, 1899, when aged 56 years. He was an industrious man and was respected by all who knew him. His widow still lives at Crestline, the mother of seven children, namely: Lena, who is the widow of William Heibertshausen; Mary, who is the wife of Martin Wilkinson, proprietor of the Gibson House, Crestline; Henry, a railroad man, who married Irene Helfrich and has three children; Caroline, who died unmarried, at the age of 21 years; Minnie E., who is employed in a store at Cleveland; Charles, who is an engineer in a steel plant at Lorain, O.; and Edward, a machinist, who lives with his mother at Crestline. To Mr. and Mrs. Heibertshausen two children were born: Alma Mary, who was born March 11, 1890, and who was graduated from the Crestline High School in the class of 1908; and Robert William, who was born Nov. 29, 1893, and who was graduated from the Crestline High School in the class of 1912, and is employed in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city. The family belongs to the German Lutheran church.

JONATHAN SONGER,* deceased, was born in Ohio in 1834, a son of George and Sarah Songer, of German extraction, who settled in Whetstone township, Crawford county, O., at an early date. They were parents of seven children, five of whom survive, and were devoted members of the German Lutheran church.

Jonathan Songer grew to manhood on his father's farm in Whetstone township, and there passed his life, following farming and stock raising and giving attention to public affairs and private duties as became a worthy man and good citizen. He died on his farm in the above township, March 4, 1872, at the early age of 38 years.

Jonathan Songer married Miss Ruth Stewart, who was born some 60 years ago, on a farm two miles east of Bucyrus, O., a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Stean) Stewart, and a granddaughter of Hugh Stewart. Grandfather Stewart was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry, and later married Barbara Stean, also of Scotch parentage. She died in Pennsylvania and he came in advanced age to Ohio and spent his last years at the home of his son in Whetstone township. He had three sons, Joseph, James and John, all of whom married sisters, members of the Stean family. John Stewart died in Pennsylvania but the other brothers came from Carlisle, Pa., to Ohio and settled in Crawford county, living and dying on adjacent farms in Whetstone township. Of the eight children born to Joseph Stewart and wife, two survive: Mrs. Songer and Charlotte, who is the wife of Daniel Sheckler. Mr. Sheckler was one of the early proprietors of the Bucyrus foundry, which later was merged into the American Clay Machinery Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Songer two children were born: Edward J. and Ursula Gertrude. The former is one of the leading citizens of Bucyrus and is mayor of the city (1912). Ursula Gertrude was reared and educated at Bucyrus and was graduated from the High School in the class of 1888. She is the wife of Owen Leon Bradley, who has been superintendent of the Carroll Machine Works at Bucyrus for the past ten years. Mr. Bradley is exalted ruler of the Elks in this city and is identified also with the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Songer and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

A. W. LEWIS,* attorney-at-law, educator and formerly superintendent of the public schools of Galion, O., is one of the representative men of Crawford county. He was born in 1868, in Richland county, O., but has been a resident of Galion since he was two years old and obtained his educational training here.

Mr. Lewis prepared himself for the profession of teacher previous to engaging in his law studies, and began as a public school teacher here in 1875. From 1883 to 1888 he served as principal of the city schools and in the latter year was elected superintendent and continued in that office until 1896. Although another profession has claimed his time and attention in large measure since then, he has never lost his interest in the schools and for more than 20 years has been a member of the board of school examiners. In 1890, while still engaged in educational work, he was admitted to the Ohio State bar and in 1896 he became associated with R. W. Johnston in the practice of law. Additionally, from 1903 to 1909 he had charge of the claim department of the Erie Railway Company and satisfactorily adjusted many accident and death claims. Since then he has devoted himself exclusively to his large practice.

Mr. Lewis was married in Richland county, O., to Miss Florence C. Speel, who was born, reared and educated at Shelby, Richland county, and previous to her marriage was a successful and highly valued teacher in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children: Georgiana, Wade A. and Robert. The eldest child was thoroughly educated, completing her school course at Lake View Seminary, at Painsville, O., afterward becoming a teacher at Galion and later at Tacoma, Wash. In February, 1912, she was married to Charles W. Fucht, of Mansfield, O., where he is connected with the Citizens National Bank. The eldest son, Wade A., was graduated from the Galion high school and then entered the medical department of the Western Reserve College, where he was graduated with his degree, in 1902, before he was 21 years of age. He then spent three years in hospital work, after which he came to Galion, where he practiced for one year and then became assistant surgeon for the United States Steel Company, at Lorain, O.

Robert H., the youngest of the family was a member of the 1912 graduating class of the Galion High School. Mr. Lewis and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Galion. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and is past master of the Blue Lodge at Galion. In politics, Mr. Lewis is a leading Republican of this section and has frequently served as a member of the Crawford County Republican Executive Committee.

WILLIAM J. DENNIG, proprietor of the large grocery establishment at No. 134 South Market street, Galion, O., succeeding his father, who established the business 30 years ago, was born in Marion county, O., in 1867, and is a son of Christopher W. and Mary (Haberman) Dennig.

Christopher W. Dennig was born in Baden, Germany, in 1839, and came to the United States with his parents, in the 50's, locating at Marion, O., where the father died a few years later. The mother lived to be 73 years old and died at the home of Christopher W. Dennig, at Galion. When the Civil War broke out, Christopher W. Dennig entered the Federal Army, becoming a member of the 82nd O. Vol. Inf., in which he served for four years and when he was honorably discharged he was a second lieutenant. He participated in a large number of the important battles of that long struggle, including Bull Run and Gettysburg but was never seriously injured although on two occasions his clothes were penetrated by bullets. On one occasion he was captured but was shrewd enough to effect his escape before he was shut up in prison.

When the war closed Mr. Dennig returned to Marion, O., and remained there until 1876, when he came to Galion, where he worked in the shops of the Big Four Railway until 1882, when he embarked in the grocery business on Market street and continued active in business until 1906, when the Dennig Grocery Company was formed, William J. Dennig becoming manager, Christopher W. Dennig retiring to a large degree although still taking an interest in the affairs of the company. He accumulated a substantial fortune during his 30 years in business and owns a comfortable residence on Union street. He has long been numbered with the reliable and representative

men of the city, is a stockholder in several banks and has always been a liberal contributor to public spirited enterprises. He is a valued member of Dick Morris Post, G. A. R., at Galion.

In 1866, Christopher W. Dennig was married to Miss Mary Haberman, who was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and was brought to America by friends when a child of 12 years. She grew up at Marion, where she was married, and died at Galion, in 1890, when aged 43 years. She was a member of the German Methodist church, as is her husband. They had the following children: William John; Dora, deceased, who was the wife of C. A. Koppe, of Galion; Carl H., who is a resident of Galion; Edward E., who is in the clothing business at Galion, and who married Lulu Frank and has a son, Edmund; and Emma, who is the wife of Samuel J. Gommel, a member of the firm of the Dennig Company, and has a son, Robert D.

William J. Dennig completed his education at Galion, to which city his parents moved when he was young and when 12 years old he became a clerk in his father's store. In 1880 he embarked in the dry goods business in which he continued until 1898, in which year he went into the grocery line and, as noted above, is now the active proprietor of the Dennig Grocery Company. He is a man of substantial character and business experience and is numbered with the city's representative men. He is a charter member of the Galion Commercial Club and one of its board of directors and is vitally interested in all that concerns the progress and development of this city, lending his influence and financially assisting in public spirited enterprises of evident merit.

Mr. Dennig was married at Galion to Miss Nettie Gugler, who was born here in 1868. They had one son, Harold, who died in early infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Dennig are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Dennig being a trustee of the same. In his political affiliation he is a Republican.

CHARLES W. BECHTOL, a well known and highly respected retired citizen of Galion, O., occupying his handsome residence which is located at No. 250 South Columbus street, be-

longs to one of the old families of Knox county, O., where he was born in 1850.

MARTIN DURNWALD, one of the highly respected citizens of New Washington, O., a retired farmer, living in his comfortable home which is situated on Williacker street, New Washington, was born in Essen, Germany, Oct. 16, 1834, and is a son of Wenzel and Mary (Hiesel) Durnwald.

The parents of Mr. Durnwald emigrated with their children to the United States about 1854, coming directly to Crawford county, O., where they cleared 18 acres of cranberry marsh land, southwest of the present city of New Washington. Like other pioneers they endured many hardships and carried on the early farming operations with ox teams and hand implements but developed a good farm and lived here into old age, their later years being made very comfortable. The mother died in her 80th year and the father when aged 86 and both were interred in the Catholic cemetery at New Washington, having been faithful members of the church there. They had eight children, all of whom were born in Germany, namely: Margaret, who died in Germany; Anna and Elizabeth, both of whom are deceased; Mary, who lives at Toledo, O.; Magdalena, who is deceased; Martin, subject of this sketch; Peter, who lived in Chatfield township; and Joseph, who lives at Clyde, O.

After his school period was over, Martin Durnwald learned the principles of farming in his native land and after coming to America remained at home until he was 32 years of age, doing a large part of the clearing and cultivating of the home farm. Following his marriage he settled on 60 acres situated in section 23, range 17, Cranberry township, which he improved and to which he later added 80 adjoining acres, and continued the active management of this farm until 1903, in which year he sold his farm and moved to New Washington.

Martin Durnwald married Miss Mary Wentzlick, who was born in Germany and died at New Washington, Feb. 19, 1905, her burial being in the Catholic cemetery here, she having been a devoted member of the Catholic church all her life. She was a daugh-



CHARLES W. BECHTOL

ter of Andrew and Elizabeth Wentzlick, and the mother of 14 children, all of whom were born in Cranberry township. Joseph resides with his family in Cranberry township; George, who is unmarried, lives at New Washington; and Thomas resides with his family in Cranberry township. Elizabeth married D. N. Weithman and they live at New Washington. Cecelia married John Hiler, who lives on a farm in section 3, Cranberry township, and they have had 12 children: Louisa, Alfred, Bertha, George, Charles, Rosa, Fred, Ida, Leona and three who died infants. Anna married Louis Rothchild, who was born at Galion, O., Nov. 8, 1869, and was killed by a stroke of lightning, June 16, 1912, while walking from his barn to his house, during an electric storm. His widow and four children survive him: Gertrude, aged 12 years; Emma, aged 11 years; Fred, aged nine years; and Lucile, aged four years. Magdalena is the wife of Albert Karl, of Cranberry township. Frederick resides with his family in Huron county, O. The other children died in infancy. Mr. Durnwald and family are all members of the Catholic church at New Washington. He has always been a strong Democrat in his political views and has conscientiously supported his party but has never accepted any township office although well qualified for the same.

G. K. ZEIGLER,* vice president and a member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, O., and a member of the firm of Zeigler & Company, proprietors of the Main Street Mills, is one of the older business men of this city, where he is still active in the milling industry with which he has been long associated. He was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Dec. 4, 1834, and is a son of Abraham and Rachel (Kroutz) Zeigler.

G. K. Zeigler had few educational opportunities in youth and the whole period of his school attendance was covered by a part of one winter session. When he was 19 years of age he left the farm and became an apprentice in a mill at Perkiomien, Pa., where he proved so apt in learning details and methods, that within a year he was made foreman, and in two years he made a grinding record, 42,000 bushels of grain having been passed

by him through his hopper. In the summer of 1855 he came to Bloomville, O., and was in the employ of Simon Keller, a well known miller there, for six months, when he went back to Pennsylvania. There he was induced to embark in the dry goods business but as he was entirely without experience in that line, he lost his entire investment. He took a practical view of the matter and knowing that he could succeed at mill work, he returned to Crawford county, O., and secured work in a mill at New Washington. Fifteen months later he came to Bucyrus, where he was employed by a Mr. McClain for more than two years, and for the next two years had charge of the Honey Creek mills, and then returned to Mr. Keller where he remained for three years. By this time Mr. Zeigler had established a reputation as a very competent miller and he was anxious to go into business for himself, this resulting in a partnership with Mr. Keller and they conducted a mill for five years, afterward purchasing and operating the Honey Creek mills. Mr. Zeigler's next move was to go into business with Mr. Keller at Napoleon, O., where they not only conducted mills but also built an elevator at a cost of \$10,000. In April, 1876, Mr. Zeigler returned to Bucyrus and became proprietor of the Main Street Mills, where the capacity is 150 barrels of flour per day, and since 1877 these mills have been continuously operated by Zeigler & Company and the enterprise is one of large importance in this section.

Mr. Zeigler was married in 1857, to Miss Ann M. Keller, who was born in Seneca county, O., and three children were born to them. Mr. Zeigler has never been active in politics but is a Democrat in his political convictions, and his vote as an honest and well-meaning, law-abiding citizen is always to be counted on. He can recall many changes in the methods of milling, his memory going back to the old water-wheel mill race mill, until the present when he can show interested visitors his own plant where the latest improved complicated mill machinery is more easily governed, working like clock-work under steam power.

HENRY C. SPONHAUER,* boiler and machine manufacturer at Galion, O., and for many years prior to 1911, when he retired,

proprietor and manager of his establishment at No. 316 East Main street, occupies the important office of chief engineer of the Galion Fire Department, with which organization he has been connected for 47 years. He was born Aug. 12, 1851, in Juniata county, Pa., and is a son of Martin and Lydia (Hilliard) Sponhauer.

Martin Sponhauer, who is one of Galion's most venerable and respected citizens, was born in Pennsylvania in 1822 and came to Galion in 1854, where he engaged in business as a druggist and continued until 1875, when he retired. Time has been gentle in its passage and in a very remarkable degree he preserves both physical and mental vigor. He was twice married, his first wife dying in 1853, leaving four children, namely: Ida, who is the wife of R. A. Williams, of Cleveland, O., and has two children—Morris and Ida; Stephen, who is a retired hardware merchant at Fort Wayne, Ind., and has a family of two sons and two daughters; Henry C., subject of this sketch; and Martin, who died unmarried, at Chicago, Ill., when aged 54 years. The second wife died in 1875, the mother of two children, Edward and Retta. The former was a railroad man and was accidentally killed at Hamilton, O., in his 26th year. The latter is the wife of John Smith and they reside at Cleveland, O.

Henry C. Sponhauer was three years old when his father brought the family to Galion and here he was reared and educated and learned the machinist trade with a local foundry and machine company. In 1882 he went into business for himself and for almost 30 years carried it on with success, frequently during this time expanding, re-equipping his quarters and adding to his office and shop force until now a dozen skilled workmen are required. In addition to boiler and machine manufacturing, a general tinning business is carried on. Mr. Sponhauer continued at the head of affairs until April, 1911, when he turned over his heaviest responsibilities to his son William, who is the present manager. It would seem strange to not find the name of Henry C. Sponhauer identified with the fire department of this city, for very nearly a half century has passed since he assumed duties as a volunteer in this protective body. Few

of the old names or personalities remain but Mr. Sponhauer has continued his active interest and has had much to do with building up the present strong and efficient organization, for 36 years having been its engineer and chief engineer.

In 1847, at Galion, Mr. Sponhauer was married to Miss Mary DeVore, who was born at Cardington, O., and was reared and educated in Morrow county and at Galion. The following children were born to this marriage: Florence, who is the wife of M. McDonald, of Rochester, N. Y., and has two children—Mary and Harland; William, who learned the plumbing trade and for some years was connected with his father's business, of which he became manager in April, 1911; Jennie, who is the wife of Frank Martine, of Galion, and has three children: Grace, who is the wife of Daniel Connors, foreman in a boiler shop at Elgin, Ill., and has two children—Robert and Mary; Blanche, who is the wife of Rollin Reingert, a druggist at Barberton, O.; and Verna, who resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Sponhauer are members of the Lutheran church. Politically he and his son are Democrats, while fraternally he is connected with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows, being a Shriner and a member of Al Koran Temple, at Cleveland and past grand in the latter organization.

WILLIAM H. SNYDER,* who is one of the reliable and representative business men of Crestline, for the past 15 years has conducted a department store at No. 134 Seltzer street, where he has a commodious building, his store room of 23x101 feet giving him adequate space for the display and sale of his large and well selected stock. He was born at Crestline, June 13, 1879, and is a son of Adam and Louise (Scott) Snyder.

Adam Snyder was born in Germany, July 17, 1830, and was eight years old when his parents, John A. and Mary (Helfrich) Snyder, brought him to the United States. They settled at Shippensburg, Pa., but later came on to Crestline, where the father died in 1878, when aged 78 years and her death followed at the age of 79 years. They left Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 14, 1837 and made a quick passage for those days, being but three

weeks on the ocean. They were members of the Evangelical church. Of their four children Adam was probably the eldest. One died in childhood and one, Christopher, died at the age of 27 years. The other son, John, who is a veteran of the Civil War, lives with a daughter, at Chicago, Ill. Adam Snyder learned the painter's trade and during the summers worked as a decorator, while he made chairs in the winter time, having a shop of his own. He now lives in comfortable retirement and both he and his wife are aged about 76 years. He married Louise Scott and seven children were born to them, namely: Mary J., who is the wife of J. N. Kyser, of Crestline, and has one son, Ernest R.; Frank E., a painter by trade, who lives at Crestline, and who married Anna Libens and has the following children—Clarence, Albert, Margaret and Chester; Daniel, who died unmarried at the age of 36 years; Ella, who is the wife of Charles Hazlett, a railroad man at Newark, O., and has one daughter, Florence; Rosa, who is the wife of David L. Churchill; Minnie R., who resides at home; and William H.

William H. Snyder was reared and educated at Crestline. When 17 years of age he became a clerk in a local store and displayed talent also as a window decorator and then went into business on his own account. Mr. Snyder began in a small way on the same street where he has continued, nearly opposite to his present building, in 1900 moving into larger quarters and in 1903 taking possession of his present three-story building. He has built up a very satisfactory business, making something of a specialty of novelties but also carrying a full line of staple goods.

Mr. Snyder was married in this city to Miss Ollie B. Steward, who was born in 1880 at Cardington, O., where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have three children: Louis E., Carl E. and Ruth L. They are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Snyder was reared in the Democratic party but in late years has assumed an independent attitude as to political principles. He has been a resident of Crestline since May, 1856 and has done his part in building up the city's present prosperity.

LEVI L. ROOKS, a well known business man of Crestline, O., a coal dealer and also engaged in the teaming industry, was born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1845, a son of Ezekiel and Sophia (Tubbs) Rooks.

Ezekiel Rooks, the father of our subject, was born near Painted Post, Steuben county, N. Y., perhaps as early as 1790, as it was at a time when Indians still lived in that section, and the youth made friends with them and became familiar with their ways and speech. In 1814, with other adventurous men, he started on foot for Ohio and after his arrival purchased land in Huron county, about two miles from what is now the city of Plymouth, Ohio. For some years he lived in a log house or cabin, but later, after he had become more prosperous, he moved into a large two-story brick residence, which he erected in 1832, and the upper story of which he donated for a district schoolroom. This schoolroom was well lighted with eight windows and heated with a fireplace, and it is probable that Mr. Rooks furnished the wood for fuel, on the condition that the big boys should cut it, as was then the general custom in district schools. This was the first public school in the vicinity, the pupils coming from miles around. According to early custom, the teacher "boarded around," and was paid by subscription or by the united contributions of the parents of the pupils. The bricks of which this house was constructed were made from clay found on Mr. Rook's farm, and that the work was well done is proved by the fact that the house is still standing and in good condition.

On his farm Mr. Rooks planted an apple orchard that became known far and wide for its fruitage. In this one way, if not in many others also, he was a benefactor to Huron county, for from this orchard spread others and thus horticulture received early attention in that section. To the land he first purchased he added until he owned about 1000 acres. In every situation of life he displayed a resourceful character, and when he died in 1872, at the age of 85 years, Huron county lost a man of more than ordinary worth. It is sad to record that his life was terminated by a railroad accident. Politically he was a Democrat and always adhered firmly to the old time principles of his party. He never used in-

toxicating liquor or tobacco, with the exception of some home-made bitters for medicinal use, to which the members of his family had access, and his example in this respect was followed by all his sons, including the subject of this sketch, in whose house no filthy spittoon may be seen.

In Richland county, Ohio, Ezekiel Rooks was married to Sophia Tubbs, who was born in New York and came to Ohio at an early day. She died in Huron county when aged 49 years, a good and virtuous woman, whose memory is tenderly cherished by her son. The family of Ezekiel Rooks and wife numbered five sons and six daughters. One of the former, Alonzo, enlisted as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War and died in the service.

Levi L. Rooks remained at home in Huron county until he was 25 years of age, assisting his father on the farm. He was then engaged for two years in mercantile business at Plymouth, Ohio, and at the end of that time moved to Richland county, Ill., where he followed farming for 15 years. He then returned to Ohio and settled on a farm in Richland county, this state, where he spent six years; coming to Crestline in 1891. Here he subsequently went into the coal business and since 1902 has been engaged also in teaming. He has always been a man of action, both in business and in promoting the best interests of the community. In politics he is somewhat independent, often casting his vote without regard to party lines, as he deems expedient.

Mr. Rooks was married at Plymouth, Ohio, to Miss Annie E. Frye, who was born, reared and educated in that place. She is a woman of amiable character and is still capable of looking after her household affairs and enjoying social life. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rooks, one son and two daughters, namely: Abraham E., Irilla Isadore, and Mary L. Abraham E. Rooks, who is now engaged in the grocery business at Crestline, for 17 years previously was a skilled machinist in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railway Company. He is married and has two children—Kenneth P. and Lethia G. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church at Crestline. Irilla, familiarly called "Rilly," is the wife of Albert H. Kinsey, who is en-

gaged in the drug business in Crestline; they have two children—Herbert Samuel and Albert Rooks Kinsey. Mrs. Kinsey is a member of the Presbyterian church and her two sons attend the Sunday school. Mary L. Rooks married Edward D. Miller, who is a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railway Company; they have a daughter, Bertha Isadora Miller, who attends the Presbyterian Sunday school and who is the best pianist of her age in the town. Mrs. Mary L. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Rooks is a member of the M. E. church, to which his wife also belongs.

ISAAC F. SWOPE, formerly a very active business man of Galion, O., now living retired, is a representative of an old Swiss family of Canton Bern. His grandfather was David Samuel Swope, a blacksmith by trade, who lived into old age but was survived by his wife, who lived to the age of 116 years. They had eight children and all of them lived and died in Switzerland except one son, David, who was the father of Isaac F. Swope of Galion.

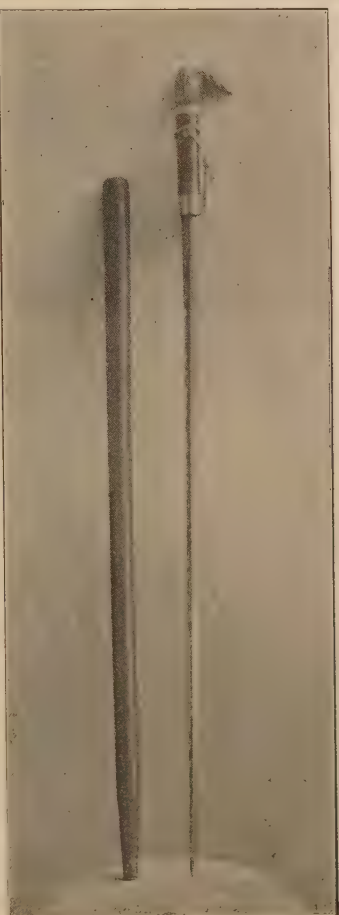
David Swope was born in Switzerland in 1800 and by the time he was 14 years of age had so continually assisted his father at the forge that he knew all the practical details of blacksmithing. It is not known if his father gave consent, but, at any rate, the boy took passage in 1814 for America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in one of the old-time sailing vessels but reaching New York in safety. He made his way to Black Fork, Richland county, O., where he was one of the early settlers. He must have been a youth of unusual parts and ready for adventure, for in this strange country his first friends were the Indians, who admired his skill in tipping their arrows and as he was kind and friendly with them they treated him in the same manner. In fact they became very helpful to him, assisting him in clearing off his land and as long as he remained in that neighborhood these friendly relations were maintained. In the early 20's he came to the vicinity of what is now Plymouth but was at that time called Paris in Richland county, Crawford county not being organized until 1823. Here he acquired a farm and built a shop in the northeast corner



THE HOPLEY RESIDENCE, BUCYRUS, O.



RESIDENCE AND GREENHOUSE OF F. G. NORTON, BUCYRUS, O.



A SWORD OF WASHINGTON

In possession of Major E. R. Kearsley, of Bucyrus, Ohio. It is a sharp, three-edged, French rapier, which Washington wore at Braddock's defeat, 1756, and upon which is engraved "Draw me not without reason. Sheath me not without Honor." In the dark days at Valley Forge, Captain Samuel Kearsley and his estimable wife provided the soldiers with flour and meat to the extent of their means. The charitable act coming to the ears of Washington touched his great heart. The Commander-in-Chief ordered the troops paraded at Headquarters, and calling Captain Kearsley to the front, commended him for his meritorious services as an officer and his philanthropic efforts for the relief of the soldiers and presented him with this sword.

The precious relic descended to Major Jonathan Kearsley (born 1786, died 1859), a veteran of Lundy's Lane, Stony Creek, Chrysler's Field and Fort Erie, where he lost a leg.

The scabbard having been lost, Captain Kearsley converted the sword into a sword-cane, substituting a portion of the antler of a deer of his own killing for the hilt.



RESIDENCE OF FRED K. PERRY, GALION, O.

of Crawford county. Here again he was surrounded by Friendly Indians, he using the same tactics as formerly and never had any cause to regret the fellowship he extended to his brethren of a darker color than his own. Here he improved a farm and as his blacksmith shop was one of the earliest, he had much custom. In the course of time he erected a handsome brick residence and put up a large barn, with dimensions of 80x40 feet. He had started an orchard very soon after locating there and later as many as 90 bushels of apples were gathered from a Rhode Island Greening tree that he had set out. He was a very progressive and resourceful man and was the inventor of the first threshing machine in his day, a one-cylinder machine that threshed the grain that went out with the straw. This ingenious invention was the cause of his death, for while operating it very satisfactorily, his clothing was caught accidentally and his death was instantaneous, this happening in October, 1852. He had accomplished a great deal totally unaided and at the time of his death had a competency and had he lived no doubt would have improved his crude threshing machine until, in all probability, he might have made a vast fortune as have other experimenters along the same line. In politics he was a Whig and in religion he was a member of the German Reformed church, a most worthy man in every relation of life.

He was married first in Stark county, O., to a young woman who had been born in Connecticut and when she died she left six children, the three survivors being residents of Ohio. His second marriage took place in what is now Auburn township, Crawford county, to Margaret Blum, who was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1827 and was brought to Stark county, O., when young. She survived her husband for many years, her death occurring in 1876, when aged 69 years. She was a member of the German Lutheran church. Two sons are yet living: Isaac F. and Abraham, the latter being a resident of Shelby, O., where but one grandchild remains of his family.

Isaac F. Swope is the younger of the two brothers and he was born Jan. 30, 1846, in Auburn township, Crawford county, and was only a small boy when accident removed his

father. His mother kept him at home until he was 14 years of age, when he learned the painter's trade, which he followed for a few years but this seemed to bring ill health and he then learned the carpenter's trade and had a natural leaning toward architecture and later became a contractor. In this line he became very successful and completed contracts all over the northern part of the state, erecting buildings in different cities and through the country. He purchased a small farm on which he finds much enjoyment in growing fruit.

Mr. Swope was married at Plymouth, O., to Miss Emily J. Solinger, who was born at Belleville, O., where she was educated and was graduated from the High School. They have one daughter, Mabel Estelle, who is the wife of Bert E. Place, and Mr. and Mrs. Place have three children: Lawrence Earl, Margaret E. and Horace Frederick. In politics Mr. Swope is a Democrat but he has never been a politician, just a fair-minded, law-abiding, good citizen.

FREDERICK E. UHLE,* of the firm of Crooks & Uhle, machinists, at Bucyrus, O., and manufacturers of the Crooks' go-cart runner, have a fine plant and do a large volume of business, and Mr. Uhle has been connected with it from the first. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, April 29, 1844, attended school in his native province and then learned the shoemaking trade. Every German youth gives military service to his country in some department, and in 1864, when the Prussian-German War was in progress, Mr. Uhle became identified with the army hospital service and continued until the close of that war. In 1871 in the war between France and Germany, he volunteered. He saw hard service, his duties frequently being continued both day and night, when he had charge of from 60 to 70 disabled soldiers. Finally he received his honorable discharge and a vote of thanks for his valuable services.

In the spring of 1872, Mr. Uhle decided to see something of other countries of the world beside his own and took passage on the steamer Simpare bound for the harbor of New York. After a short time spent there he made his way to Attica, O., where at first

he worked at his trade and through prudence accumulated enough capital to enable him to go into the grocery business, where he continued for many years, in the meanwhile becoming interested also in other enterprises and investing in property which he still owns. Prior to coming to Bucyrus he retired for a period from business care but later became interested in the invention of the go-cart runner, by his son-in-law, Earl G. Crooks, a practical and skilled machinist, and in 1908 the present partnership was formed, Mr. Uhle becoming then a resident of this city. The manufacture of this invention, which is a runner that can be adjusted to any kind of a go-cart, has been developed into a large business. The machine shop operated in connection is mainly for repair work of every description and it is equipped with machinery of all kinds, the motive power being supplied by electricity.

In the fall of 1871, Mr. Uhle was married in Germany, to Miss Wilhelmina Kramer, who was born in May, 1849, of Nassau, Germany, parentage. All of their children were born at Attica, O., and are seven in number. William, the eldest, is a prominent citizen of Attica, formerly a hotel-keeper and now town clerk and president of the local Fair Association. He married Jane Courtright and they have an infant daughter, Wilhelmina. Anna, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Rev. George Smith, who is a Lutheran minister stationed in Indiana. They have four children. Carl is engaged successfully in the practice of dentistry at Springfield, O. He married Helen Eckerson and they have one son, Robert. Edwin conducts a large meat market at Attica. He married Minnie Bookman and they have two sons: Clyde and Frederick. Albert C. is manager of a large cement plant at Columbus, O. He married Louise Farion and they have three children: Frederick, Louise and Nicholas. Eugenia is the wife of Earl G. Crooks, Mr. Uhle's talented partner in business. They have two children: Dorothy and Eleanor. Freda, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Philip Seifert and they live at Bloomville, O. and have one daughter, Alberta. Mr. Uhle and family are members of the German Lutheran church. Politically he is a Democrat.

PROF. THOMAS N. JOHNSON,* for many years was a prominent educator in Ohio, a man of scholarly attainments and of high personal character. He was born in 1846, in Harrison county, O., and died in 1892, at Cleveland, O.

Thomas N. Johnson had district school advantages in his youth and displayed the mental gifts that led his father to encourage his ambition for a higher education and consequently he became a student in a Baptist college and later was graduated from Dennison University, at Granville, O. His subsequent life was devoted to educational work and after some years of teaching in Normal schools in Maryland, he became superintendent of the schools in Canal Dover, O., and from there was called to Cleveland, where he was an instructor in the public schools and also was a Normal school teacher. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity.

Professor Johnson married Miss Anna E. White, a daughter of the late Prof. Thomas Fuller White. The father of Mrs. Johnson was also a very prominent educator and for years was connected with the public school system of Pennsylvania, his death occurring at the age of 55 years, in Allegheny county. To Professor and Mrs. Johnson two sons were born, Alfred T. and Reginald G. Mrs. Johnson and sons are members of the Episcopal church. She is a leading member of the Current News Club, at Galion, and at one time was its president.

MAJOR J. CHARLES BIGELOW, deceased, for many years a well known resident and prosperous business man of Galion, O., and a veteran and honored officer of the great Civil War, was born April 10, 1841, in the State of New York, and was a son of John and Maria (Stout) Bigelow. Major Bigelow came of the old Bigelow family of Massachusetts which has contributed many distinguished citizens to the United States. His father died in advanced age at New London, O. In New York he was married to Maria Stout, who died at Canton, O. They were members of the Adventist church. Of their large family there are two yet living: Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, now of Alton, Pa.; and Frank, whose present place of residence is



JOHN G. HERBOLD



THE JOHN G. HERBOLD RESIDENCE, GALLION, O.

not known. Two of the sons, John and Silas, served in the Civil War from 1861 until 1865, in a New York regiment and both held the rank of lieutenant.

J. Charles Bigelow was 21 years old when, in 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, contracting for 90 days. Later he raised a company at Syracuse, N. Y., which became a part of the 15th N. Y. Cav., and he was advanced to the rank of major, filling that office when he was honorably discharged and mustered out in 1865, at the close of the war. He was in many battles and saw much hard service, being ever at the post of duty and danger, but he escaped all serious injury and at the close of the Rebellion returned to his parents at New London, O. Later he settled in Richland county and from there came to Galion. For nine years he was in the Government mail transfer business here and conducted a livery and transportation business of his own. His death occurred at Hamilton, O., in July, 1908.

Major Bigelow was married at Cumberland, Md., to Miss Eugenia White, who was born, reared and educated in Maryland, and is a daughter of Prof. Thomas Fuller White, who was born near Boston, Mass., and died in Allegheny county, Pa., at the age of 55 years. He was a college graduate and for some years was professor of languages at Charlotte Hall, Cumberland, Md., after which he went to Allegheny county, where he practically organized the public school system. His widow survived to the age of 78 years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he belonged to the Episcopal church. Ten daughters were born to them and the following survive: Mrs. Anna E. Johnson, widow of Prof. Thomas N. Johnson; Mrs. Bigelow; Mary E., who is the wife of Dr. F. L. Brown, of Galion; and Alice and Jessie, both of whom reside in Maryland, Miss Jessie White being a well known teacher. Mrs. Bigelow and Mrs. Johnson reside together at Galion. Mrs. Bigelow, like her sister, is a member of the Episcopal church. Major Bigelow was a Republican in politics. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity and with the G. A. R. Post at Hamilton, O.

JOHN G. HERBOLD. Closely identified from his early youth with Galion's business

life, was John G. Herbold, the well known funeral director, the character of whose work brought him prominence and easily accredited him with being an artist in his profession. Mr. Herbold was born in Galion, Ohio, his life-long home, on July 3, 1866, and passed away there on Aug. 16, 1910. He was the son of Philip and Frederica (Feldman) Herbold, natives of Germany, and for many years well known and highly respected citizens of Galion. As a boy he attended school in Galion, his education being furthered by study in Cleveland, Ohio. When a very young man he became associated in the cabinet and undertaking business with his father, the latter long being one of the substantial business men of the city. Purchasing his venerable father's interest in 1899, he embarked in business for himself, locating at 250 South Market street. In 1909 he erected a combined residence and business block at 218 South Market street. The building, a handsome three story brick structure, is one of the finest in the city. Its first floor is fitted for the undertaking and funeral business, and includes a reception room, private offices, a chapel accommodating one hundred and fifty people, a morgue and embalming room. Mr. Herbold's equipments for his business were always of the best and his enterprise was noteworthy. He was the first embalmer in Galion, and owned the first funeral ambulance used in the city. Through his efforts the business to which he devoted his life was brought up to the present standard in which it is found in Galion.

Mr. Herbold was married June 4, 1895, to Miss Esther Burgener, who was born near Galion, March 23, 1867. She was a real help-mate during her husband's lifetime, learning the business in order to assist him, and since his death, continuing it, being capable and efficient in every way.

Mr. Herbold was highly esteemed and held in tender regard by many, his kind and sympathetic manner gaining and retaining for him the friendship of those with whom his extensive business brought him in contact. Mr. Herbold was an Elk, a Pythian, an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman, a member of numerous Embalming Associations and also of the National Association of Funeral Directors. He was associated with the Presbyterian Church, as is also Mrs. Herbold.

JEFFERSON PFAHLER,* who owns 100 acres of fine farming land situated in Cranberry township, Crawford county, O., lives on the 60-acre farm which lies in section 25, range 18, the other 40 acres being located in section 24, same range, the home place lying six miles southeast of New Washington. He was born in Cranberry township, April 30, 1864, and is a son of Mathias and Margaret (Gossman) Pfahler, and a grandson of John Pfahler.

Jefferson Pfahler attended school in District No. 5, Cranberry township, and afterward remained on the home farm with his mother, his father having died when he was not more than four years old. He continued to live at home until 1888, when he was married to Miss Mary Amanda Hilborn, a daughter of William Harrison Hilborn. In the spring of the following year he rented a farm of R. T. Geiger which he operated for a time and then located on his present farm which he worked for ten years for his father-in-law and bought the place two years after the latter's death. In a general way Mr. Pfahler found the buildings on the place satisfactory but since taking possession has added to them as he has deemed necessary and has carried on a general line of improvement. He has a valuable sugar maple grove on his land and makes this profitable. He is much interested in high grade cattle, hogs and horses and owns a valuable stallion, which, as a colt, broke all weight records at the county fair at Bucyrus. Since May, 1912, Mr. Pfahler has been practically retired from many of his former industries. On Oct. 7, 1911, he met with a heavy bereavement, in the loss of his beloved wife, who is survived by three children: Royal Emerson, Oran Harris and Iona Irene. The eldest son showed musical talent and was given advantages at the Dana Musical School and also in Chicago and now is on the road for musical firms. Oran Harris, the second son, taught school for several terms and now is foreman in the Fort Wayne Electric Works at Madison, Wis. The daughter is the wife of Melvin Hartman, who rents and operates Mr. Pfahler's farms. Mr. Pfahler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has served as trustee of the Tabor and Goodwill churches. In politics he has always been

a Democrat and with other responsibilities of citizenship, at one time accepted the office of road supervisor. He is one of the well known men and substantial citizens of Crawford county.

A. G. KIBLER,* who is vice president of The S. J. Kibler & Brother Company, wholesale dealers in hides, at New Washington, O., belongs to an old and representative family of this section and was born at New Washington, Aug. 1, 1877, son of S. J. Kibler.

A. G. Kibler attended the New Washington schools in boyhood and afterward took a course in the Tri-State College and upon his return home became associated with his father in the present business. When the company was organized he became one of the officers and travels for the company. He is president of the associated concern, the Lake Erie Hide and Leather Company, of Sandusky, O. The business is one of volume and importance in Ohio and is largely in the hands of the Kiblers.

On Nov. 6, 1900, A. G. Kibler was married to Miss Mildred Donnerwirth, a daughter of John and Malinda (Hosler) Donnerwirth, the former of whom is a resident of Bucyrus, while the latter is deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kibler: Alfred G., Jr., Beatrice Elizabeth and Eunice Winnifred. Mr. Kibler built the handsome family residence on Main street. The family attends the Lutheran church. Mr. Kibler has long been identified with the Democratic party although he has independent tendencies, nevertheless has served as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county and for some six years has been president of the school board.

L. MELANCTHON SMITH, principal owner and managing director of the Bucyrus Publishing Company, was born in Lykens township, Crawford county, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1868, a son of Frederick and Lucy Ann (Shupp) Smith. The father, Frederick Smith, was a native of Saxony, Germany, who, on coming to America, first took up his abode in Columbus, Ohio, whence he came to Crawford county in 1840. He did contract work on the National pike and afterward purchased

a quarter section of land in Lykens township, which he brought under a high state of cultivation. He first married Christina Tipman, of Saxony, Germany, who died in 1846, leaving four children, namely: Louis F., formerly of Lykens township, who died several years ago, after having served as justice of the peace and notary public; John F., a farmer of the same township; Adolph G., a contractor at Aurora, Ill.; and Clara, the widow of Joseph Laipply, of Bucyrus.

After the death of his first wife, Frederick Smith married Lucy Ann Shupp, a daughter of Michael Shupp, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Crawford county. She was born June 3, 1830. The children born of this marriage were as follows: Cornelius, of Bucyrus; Matilda, who is now deceased; Catherine, wife of Jacob Meck, of Holmes township; Frederick, who is in the Walther hardware store; Henry, a farmer of Holmes township; Lucy Ann, now deceased; Jefferson I.; Emma J., wife of Abraham Scheifer, of Lykens township; L. Melancthon, subject of this sketch; and Sarepta, wife of C. H. Flickinger, of Holmes township.

The father of this family was a prominent and influential citizen of Crawford county and from 1862 until the time of his death served as justice of the peace. His rulings were fair and impartial and his wisdom and honesty were so generally recognized that his counsel in law matters was sought far and near. He was also township clerk for many years and during a great part of the time was a member of the school board and actively promoted the educational interests of his community. He was also a leading member of the Grange and in all things an active and progressive citizen. He died Dec. 3, 1877, at the age of 61 years; his wife passed away in 1891, when also 61 years of age.

L. Melancthon Smith spent his childhood days on the home farm in Lykens township and acquired the elements of knowledge in the district schools. He was only nine years old at the time of his father's death and at the age of 16 was obliged to begin the battle of life on his own account. He worked in the country store of his brother, where he acquired a taste for business and where he came into contact with human nature. He later at-

tended the Bucyrus High School and the Mansfield Business College. After graduating from the latter, he was engaged in business, and in 1891 bought an interest in the New Washington Herald and was associated there with his brother, J. I. Smith, deputy county auditor. In 1898 he desired to come to the county seat and accordingly bought an interest in the Crawford County News and became its business manager, filling that place so successfully that the consolidation of his paper with the old party organ, the Forum, was a logical result. He made many improvements in the Daily Forum and in the semi-weekly issue, which, since the consolidation has been called the News-Forum. One of his most notable improvements was the installing, in 1912, of a Goss Comet perfecting press for the more rapid printing of his papers. The Forum under its old management was scrappy, peevish and arbitrary in party affairs. Mr. Smith changed this and declined to enter into party bitterness. He believed in the right of everyone to express honest opinions and did not call names editorially nor speak disrespectfully of those whose opinions did not coincide with his own. If there was an argument to make, he made it, and if only nasty talk would suffice, he neglected the opportunity to use it. He has given to his papers a great deal more popularity than they ever had before. In party councils he has had an important place. For four consecutive terms he was chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. In March, 1908, he was appointed a member of the Ohio State Board of Penitentiary Managers, by Governor A. L. Harris, where his ability was used to the advantage of that important state institution. As a citizen he is public spirited and enthusiastic for the prosperity of Bucyrus.

L. M. Smith was married in 1892, at New Washington, Ohio, to Miss Bessie Sexauer, a daughter of Frederick and Mary (Zeigler) Sexauer. Mrs. Smith's paternal grandparents were Christian and Caroline (Schindler) Sexauer, both natives of Baden, Germany, who came to America in 1827, locating at Sulphur Springs, this county. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Sexauer married J. G. Kinniger, who opened a wagon shop at Sulphur Springs, being associated in this indus-

try by his step-son, C. F. Sexauer, and together they carried on the business for a number of years. Mrs. Mary (Zeigler) Sexauer was a daughter of Dr. G. L. Zeigler, who was a prominent physician in pioneer times. Mr. Smith belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

